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Report

Vol. I #7 $15.00

The First Report

— Of the —

Missisquoi County Historical Society

— With —

PAPERS AND ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

— And —

Containing Portraits of Past and Present Officers.

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MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HON. W. W. LYNCH, LL.D., J.S.C.
FOUNDER AND HON. PRESIDENT.

HON. G. B. BAKER, K.C.
SENATOR, HON. PRESIDENT.

HON. J. C McCORKILL, K.C.
M.P.P., PROVINCIAL TREAS., HON. PRESIDENT.

LATE C. L. COTTON, M.D.C.M.
EX-M.P.P. FIRST PRESIDENT.

LATE N. A. SMITH, M.D.C.M.
FIRST SECRETARY.

J. P. NOYES, ESQ., K.C.
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CHAS. O. JONES, ESQ.
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SECRETARY-TREASURER.

F. X. GIROUX, ESQ.
ADVOCATE, EX-COM. AND AUDITOR.

WM. MEAD PATTISON, ESQ.
DIRECTOR.

ECCLES' HILL MONUMENT

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the organization of an Historical Society for the County of Missisquoi, was held in Bedford on Monday evening, the 26th of October, 1898.

On motion of Judge Lynch, Mr. John Gough was appointed Chairman, and Dr. N. A. Smith, Secretary, of the meeting.

Hon. Judge Lynch explained the working of the Brome and Shefford Counties Societies, and the objects to be attained by a similar organization in Missisquoi. After a full discussion of the matter it was decided to take action for the purpose of carrying out the project.

It was moved by E. Coslett, and seconded by E. W. Morgan, Esq., that the following gentlemen form a committee for the purpose of organizing an Historical Society in the County of Missisquoi, viz : Judge Lynch, E. W. Morgan, J. J. Mullin, John Gough, Z. Cornell, F. C. Sanders, E. Coslett and Dr. N. A. Smith.—Carried.

Moved by Z. Cornell, seconded by J. J. Mullin, that the committee take measures for calling a public meeting at an early day, for the purpose of completing the permanent organization of the Society, and the transaction of business connected therewith.—Carried.

N. A. SMITH, Secretary.

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Missisquoi Historical Society.

CALL FOR MEETING TO ORGANIZE.

A meeting of all interested in the formation of an Historical Society for the County of Missisquoi will be held in the TOWN HALL, BEDFORD, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1899, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of completing the organization and transaction of any business connected therewith.

All persons having in their possession historical relics, are requested to bring the same, and any information relating to the early history of Missisquoi will be gladly received.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Hon. Judge Lynch, Z. E. Cornell, E. W. Morgan, J. J. Mullin, F. C. Saunders, E. Coslett, John Gough, N. A. Smith, M. D.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

In accordance with the notice given, a meeting was held at the Town House, Bedford, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1899, for the purpose or organization. Hon. Judge Lynch was elected Chairman and Dr. N. A. Smith, Secretary.

Hon. Judge Lynch addressed the meeting, setting forth the objects of the Society, and advocated the immediate organization of an Historical Society in the County of Missisquoi. He was followed by Rev. Ernst M. Taylor of the Brome County Society who earnestly advocated the movement and gave many interesting facts regarding the early history of this section of the country.

It was then moved by Rev. Mr. Nye, seconded by E. W. Morgan, Esq., "that we now proceed to organize an Historical Society in the County of Missisquoi."—Carried.

It was moved by F. C. Saunders, seconded by Mr. Geo. Capsey, that the name of the Society be: "The County of Missisquoi Historical Society," and that the office of the said Society be located in the Town of Bedford, Province of Quebec.—Carried.

It was moved by J. J. Mullin, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Hunter, that immediate steps be taken for incorporating the Society, under the Statutes of the Province of Quebec.—Carried.

It was moved by E. W. Morgan, seconded by H. C. Blinn, that the following list constitutes the officers of this Society for the coming year, viz:

Honorary Presidents, Hon. Geo. B. Baker, Hon. J. C. McCorkill; President, Dr. C. L. Cotton, M. L. A.; Vice-presidents, W. M. Pattison, Mrs. Geo. Clayes, E. L. Watson; Secretary, Dr. N. A. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. Theo. Moore; Directors for Dunham, Geo. D. Baker, J. P. Noyes, David Westover, M. O. Hart; Directors for Stanbridge, Henry Ross, Mrs. Freligh, Rev. H. W. Nye, E. W. Morgan; Directors for St. Armand East, Thos. Shepard, E. E. Spencer, Canon Davidson, A. H. Holden; Directors for St. Armand West, Peter Smith, Loftus Smith, Hiram Streit, Chas. Tittemore; Directors for Clarenceville and St. Thomas, John Hawley, A. H. Derrick, Thos. Hunter, B. V. Naylor; Directors for West Farnham, Dr. J. B. Comeau, Dr. McCorkill, Elwin Welch.

It was decided that application be made to the County Council at its next meeting for permission to apply for incorporation. The following declaration was signed by a number of those present:

We, the undersigned residents of the County of Missisquoi in the Province of Quebec, hereby declare that we are desirous of forming ourselves into an association to be known as the Missisquoi County Historical Society under the provisions of Article 5,487 and following articles of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, the objects being to obtain all possible information concerning the early and subsequent history of the county, to preserve such historical facts as may be thus secured in some substantial and permanent form, to acquire whatever property may be necessary for the purposes of the society and generally for the instruction of the members of the society and others. The society to have its office and place of business at the town of Bedford in said county.

Bedford, 8th March, 1899.

Names.	Residence.
Thos. Hunter	Venice.
E. W. Morgan,	Bedford.
A. J. Stevens,	Bedford,
H. C. Blinn,	Frelighsburg.
Fred C. Saunders,	Bedford.
Mrs. G. Freligh,	Bedford.
C. A. Rice,	Bedford.
Mrs. C. A. Rice,	Bedford.
N. A. Smith, M. D.,	Stanbridge
Theodora Moore,	Stanbridge East.
Henry W. Nye,	Bedford.
Geo. Capsey,	Bedford.
Chas. O. Jones,	Bedford.
John Gough,	Bedford.
John J. Mullin,	Bedford.
I. N. Shepard,	Frelighsburg.

I, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal Council of said County of Missisquoi hereby certify that at a regular session of the said Council held at said Town of Bedford, this 14th day of June 1899, the consent and authorization of said Council was granted to the formation of said Society. Bedford, 13th June 1893.

GEO. CAPSEY.
Secretary Treasurer

Besides those already mentioned in the above requisition the following ladies and gentlemen signed the roll of membership:

Names,	Residence.
Wm. Meade Pattison,	Clarenceville
Hon. W. W. Lynch,	Knowlton.
Rev. E. M. Taylor,	Knowlton.
S. J. Montgomery,	Bedford.
Mrs. Gilman,	Bedford.
F. Primmerman,	St. Armand.
J. Primmerman,	St. Armand.
C. S. Moore,	Stanbridge
Nina Smith,	Stanbridge.
Z. E. Connell,	Bedford
Mrs. W. A. Gibson,	Bedford.

SECOND MEETING.

Bedford, 27th, May, 1899.

A meeting of the Society was held this day in accordance with the notice given by the Secretary. Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Hon. President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The question of a Dominion Day Picnic was then fully discussed and on motion of Col. Rowe, seconded by Mr. F. C. Saunders it was resolved "that Hon. J. C. McCorkill, be requested to communicate with the Hon. Minister of Militia and ascertain if the medals from the veterans of 1866-70 will be available for distribution on the first of July, next.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. L. Smith, seconded by F. C. Saunders, that in the event of a favorable reply from the Minister of Militia, that a picnic be held at Eccles' Hill on the first of July, and that a meeting of the Society be held at Freleighsburg for the purpose of making arrangements for the same.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

N. A. SMITH, Secretary.

Missisquoi's Historians

(Star report.)

THE VALUE OF PRESERVING RELICS OF THE OLDEN DAYS IN CANADA.

Stanbridge East, Oct. 20th.—Of all the counties of the Eastern Townships none is so rich in historical associations as Missisquoi, and if the Missisquoi Historical Society, formed at Bedford last February should fall short of success it will not be on account, of an insufficiency of material on which to work.

The officers of the society, however, do not seem disposed to allow it to die for want of something to do, and have instituted a series of meetings to be held throughout the county, during the present autumn, and coming winter, for the purpose of interesting the people of the different localities in the work of the society, and of stimulating them to do their share of historical investigation.

The initial meeting was held here on Wednesday night, and was largely attended. Stanbridge East is itself not the least attractive spot in the county from the viewpoint of the local historian and antiquary. Many of the old and prominent families here are descended from the first settlers who came in a little over a century ago by way of Lake Champlain and Missisquoi Bay, and from there spread eastward. The old homesteads of many of their families are the depositaries of precious old documents and commissions from which the biography of many a man of prominence in days gone by might be written, and some of which would also be of incalculable value to the student of the history of Canada as a whole.

Dr. Cotton, M. L. A., for the county, and president of the society, in a short speech said that the idea of a historical society for the county was a happy one, and the time chosen for its formation was happy also. It is just a little more than a century that we need to look back to the time that the first settlers came to Missisquoi. Those early settlers have long since departed, but the connecting link between them and us still remains. Their children are the very old people of the present day. Nothing could be more interesting or instructive than to listen to those old people tell the stories of the early days as they learned them from their parents. Written history is usually looked upon as being more accurate than tradition, but the speaker believed that in such cases as he had mentioned, the traditions were often more reliable than much of the written history. All information concerning especially the first quarter of a century after the advent of the earliest settlers should be gathered by the historical society, to be made use of for future historical reference. The aim of the society should be not only to accumulate information, but to so arrange it that it can readily be referred to, otherwise it is of little real value for historical purposes. The history of Missisquoi is more interesting than any other part of the Eastern Townships. A number of things have occurred there that other counties have not had. The first settlers came in by way of Missisquoi Bay. They were the people, who, after the Revolutionary War made their way north. Philipsburg in this county has stood one or two sieges. This place was first attacked by American soldiers in 1812. What a change since those early days. Take for instance, the wonderful progress in locomotion. What would those pioneers have thought of being connected with Boston and New York, by only a few hours travel.

The president concluded by urging the people to take an interest in the society, and to do all in their power to bring out authenticated facts, connected with the early history.

Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, Collector of Customs at the port of Clarenceville,, an antiquarian of provincial reputation, made a short address. He said that his knowledge of this section of the country extended over a period of more than half a century. He drew the attention of the audience to the fact that the names of the forefathers of many of them may be found in the Archives of Canada. He spoke of the persecution of the Loyalists and from what quarter it came. At the close of the Revolutionary War more than thirty thousand Loyalists fled to Canada. Most of them went to Upper Canada. Among those who came in by Missisquoi Bay, and whose names appear on the list of applicants for land, may be found many names, well known in this country. There were the Bakers, Bests, Caldwells Chandlers, Cowans, Dunn, Samuel Gale, Luke Knowlton, [illegible] Knights, Phillips, Porter, R[illegible]

Robb, Ruiters, Hogles, and Fisks.

The chief number on the programme was an address by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, honorary president of the society, on the subject of "Canadian Poets and Poetry." Mr. McCorill referred pleasantly to the fact that there was a controversy raging as to whether those early applicants for land whose names had been brought to memory by Mr. Pattison, were really loyalists or mere land grabbers. One of the names was that of an ancestor of his; and he was inclined to classify him as a land grabber, and a very successful one, for he had secured possession of an extensive tract along the Yamaska River, in the Township of Farnham.

Continuing the speaker said that these county historical societies specially have in view the unearthing of local facts, but in time their scope must be broader than this and must necessarily apply to the whole history of Canada. He pointed out the intimate connection between the study of Canadian literature and especially Canadian poetry, and the study of Canadian history.

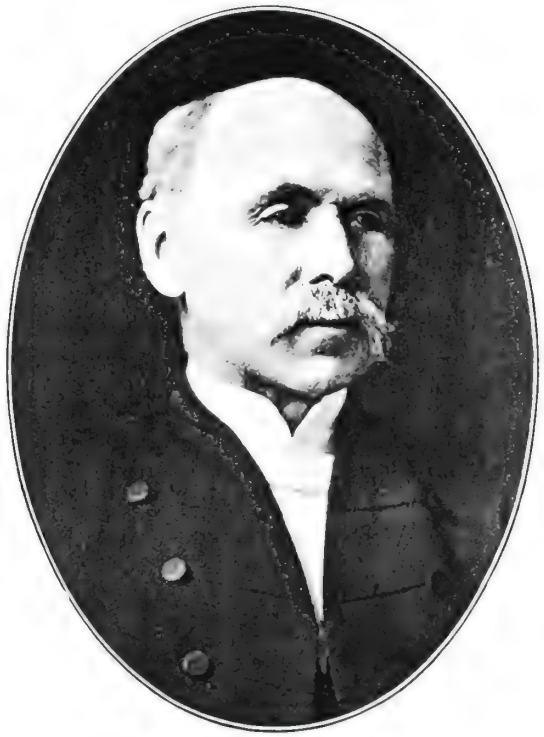
Mr. McCorkill then plunged into his address proper, and for three-quarters of an hour kept the large audience deeply interested, as he passed in review one Canadian poet after another, giving with the skill of a trained elocutionist extracts from their most important works. He deplored the neglect that Canadian writers receive at the hands of Canadian readers. Many people toss a book aside as soon as they learn that the author is a Canadian, and refuse to judge it upon its merits.

The address was an extremely able and finished production, and at the close the speaker was treated to exceedingly hearty applause.

Rev. Mr. Harris, in a pleasing speech moved a vote of thanks, to the speakers. The motion, of course, carried unanimously, and was replied to by Dr. Cotton and Mr. McCorkill.

The industrious secretary of the society, Dr. N. A. Smith, announced that the Stanbridge members of the County Society would meet fortnightly throughout the winter for historical research into matters more particularly concerning this township. During the evening the proceedings were pleasingly enlivened by music by the ladies, and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Pattison had on view a number of copies of old newspapers, which made an attractive exhibit. Among them were "The Township Reformer," of 23rd May 1837, published at Stanbridge by Elkanah Phelps, editor and F. G. McDowell, printer. The copy was number 25 of the first volume. Among the contents was an account of a meeting held on the 7th of the same month at St. Ours, in the County of Richelieu, by the disaffected people of that part. A long list of resolutions were adopted. The first was moved by Dr. W. Nelson, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Anger, and read as follows: Resolved, that we



HON. JUDGE LYNCH, LL.D., Knowlton.
Hon. President Missisquoi Historical Society

have seen with feelings of most lively indignation the resolutions proposed for adoption in the House of Commons on the 6th March, resolutions, the necessary effect of which will be to destroy henceforward all security for freedom and good government within this province."

Other papers shown were "The Weekly Gleaner," published at Philipsburg, on April 4, 1848; "The Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertiser, November 5, 1825; "Montreal Transcript and Commercial Advertiser," March 30, 1839; "Spooner's Vermont Journal," Windsor, Vt., January, 5, 1801. This paper was then in its eighteenth volume. There was also "The Repetory," published at St. Albans, Vt., in 1827. A copy of The Washingtonian, published at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1812, vol. 11, No. 182, concontained the act passed by Congress declaring a state of war to be existing between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories.

The next general meeting of the society will likely be held at Clarenceville. Meetings will likely be held as soon as it is possible to arrange for speakers at Philipsburg,, Bedford, Farnham, Dunham, Cowansville and Frelighsburg.

United Empire Loyalists.

THE PART THEY TOOK IN SETTLING THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

(Star report.)

Bedford, Que., Dec. 22.—A valuable contribution, not only to local but to general Canadian history, was given by Mr. John P. Noyes, of Cowansville, before the Missisquoi Historical Society. at a meeting held here a few evenings ago. The subject of Mr. Noyes' paper was "The Canadian Loyalists," and the speaker dealt with it in a very exhaustive and convincing manner. It has heretofore been generally supposed that the first settlers of the Eastern Townships were composed principally of United Empire Loyalists, and anyone who has had the audacity to hint anything to the contrary, has been unhesitatingly condemned as guilty of ignorance and misrepresentation.

Mr. Noyes showed that the people who came into Canada from the American colonies at the close of the war were of several classes, only one of which was legally entitled to be designated as U. E. Loyalists. The Townships were not surveyed until several years after the war, and then, in response to applicants for land grants by companies of men who went by the title of Associates, and who were made up, not

of people from the American colonies alone or chiefly, but also of English and others. All honour was paid to those early and hardy settlers who introduced civilization into this part of Canada.

It was also shown that a limited number of loyalists, whose names were given, and whose decendants are to-day numerous, settled on the shores of the Missisquoi Bay, upon the seigniories, grants of which had been made years before to Frenchmen.

At the close of the lecture, the grandson of one Christian Wehr, whose name appeared upon the list, a Mr. Bockus, of Bedford, was brought forward and introduced to the lecturer. "Bockus" is a corruption of the old Dutch name "Boekhaus," and Dutch names formed the greater part of the list in question.

The meeting was largely attended, and was presided over by Dr. Cotton, M. L. A., president of the society, who made a very pleasing address, pointing out the value of the work of historical research, and the importance of each resident of the county making himself acquainted with its early and later history, and also of contributing whatever he was able to do to the facts that have already been collected, so that some time it might be possible to write a truly authentic and reliable history.

Remarks were also made by Dr. N. A. Smith, secretary of the society, and by Messrs. F. C. Saunders, and E. W. Morgan, directors. A very cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

BEDFORD ANNUAL MEETING.

Bedford, June, 29, 1901.

A meeting of the Missisquoi Historical Society was held this day as per call issued by the Secretary. In the absence of the President, Mr. F. C. Saunders was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported that the Society had been duly incorporated since the last meeting under the article 5487 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result:—

Honorary Presidents.—Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. J. C. McCorkill.

President.—C. L. Cotton, M. D.

Vice Presidents.— Wm. Meade Pattison, Thomas Hunter, S. J. Stevens.

Secretary.—N. A. Smith, M. D.

Treasurer.—E. W. Morgan.

Auditors.—F. C. Saunders. J. J. Mullin.

DIRECTORS.

Bedford.—F. C. Saunders, Mrs. Geo. W. Gilman, E. W. Morgan, J. J. Mullin, Charles O. Jones.

Dunham.—John P. Noyes, M. O. Hart, David Westover, Charles Tenevck.

Stanbridge.—H. C. Blinn, Wm. Crothers, M. D. Mrs. T. Moore, M. S. Cornell.

St. Armand East.—A. H. Holden, S. N. Shepard, John Krans.

St. Armand West.—F. Primmerman, Peter Smith, Loftus Smith.

Clarenceville.—Wm. Meade Pattison, Thomas Hunter, Col. C. S. Rowe.

Farnham.—D. B. Meigs, M.P., Dr. McCorkill.

By-Law Committee.—J. J. Mullin, C. O. Jones, F. C. Saunders.

A letter from Col. Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence was read stating that the Department was authorized to contribute $400.00 towards the erection of a monument at Eccles' Hill to commemorate the services of the militia in May, 1870, provided the Missisquoi Historical Society agreed to erect said monument according to designs and inscriptions approved by the Honorable Minister of Militia.

On motion of F. W. Morgan, seconded by J. J. Mullin, it was agreed to accept the charge of building the monument under the conditions named by the government, and the following were named as a committee for the purpose of carrying out the work:—Hon. Justice Lynch, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, C. L. Cotton, M. D. N. A. Smith, M. D.

N. A. SMITH,
Secretary.

The report which follows was the last official act of the late Secretary Dr. N. A. Smith. After the proceedings at Eccles' Hill in which he took a prominent part, he returned to Stanbridge, was called to make professional visits which detained him the greater part of the night, but managed to return home in time to write the report, get the early train for Montreal and to deliver it himself at the Star office for the issue of July 2nd.

Monument to the Memory of Men Who Repulsed Fenians.

IT WAS UNVEILED AT ECCLES HILL YESTERDAY, AND WAS WITNESSED BY OVER THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

(Star report.)

St. Armand, Que., July 2, 1902—Standing out prominently towards the south and the international boundary is a rocky tongue of land, known as Eccles' Hill, which has become of historic interest, from the fact that here the Canadian volunteers and Home Guards, May 25, 1870, met and repulsed the Fenian invaders, who, under a pretext of freeing Ireland, attempted to cross the border and establish themselves on British soil. This hill is located in St. Armand East, in the county of Missisquoi, four miles from the village of [illegible] on the highway leading [illegible] lin, Vt. From the [illegible] it rises abruptly towards the [illegible]

and extends along the highway to the south reaching down within a few hundred yards of the iron post, which marks the dividing line between Canada and the United States. It is covered with rocky ledges and huge boulders, scarred and time eaten, which afford excellent shelter for defence and in fact it would be extremely difficult to find a better position anywhere along the frontier for resisting the attack, and military men of experience have stated that it could be easily held against a force of ten times the number of those defending it. A returned volunteer, who served in South Africa, says that it resembles in many respects the kopjes so numerous in that country, and which the Boers so successfully defended and in many instances against a vastly superior force.

In the raid of 1866, this hill was occupied and held several days by the invaders, while several detachments marched further inland, visiting farm houses in search of supplies and looting houses and stores in Frelighsburg and other villages and subjecting the inhabitants to many indignities and losses.

THE HOME GUARDS.

The retreat of Captain Carter, in 1866, at that time in command of the volunteers mainly belonging to this section of the country, and the neglect of the Government of the day in not protecting the inhabitants of the Missisquoi frontier, although repeatedly warned by reliable information, was greatly resented by the descendants of the loyal old stock who first settled this county and were compelled to stand idly by while the Fenian marauders pillaged their homes, ill-treated their families and also threatened their lives. Directly after the raid of 1866, the sturdy farmers and leading men of Dunham and St. Armand resolved to take measures to protect themselves in case of another invasion, and proceeded to organize themselves into a company under the lead of Capt. Asa Westover. This company procured the best breech-loading rifles, and an ample supply of ammunition. Some of the very best shots in the county joined the ranks and rifle practice was daily indulged in. At the first intimation of a second raid in 1870, Capt. Westover's men were on the alert. Scouts were sent across the lines to watch the movements of the Fenians, and guards were posted at various points along the roads crossing the boundary, in order to guard against surprise and to check the advance of the enemy. During the night preceding the engagement they gathered much information regarding the movements of the Fenians, and in the morning were found at Eccles' Hill, ready to meet the invaders. The first shot was fired by them and it is generally believed that the first Fenian to fall was the recipient of a ball from one of their rifles. Had it not been for their timely assistance, the result of that memorable day might have been quite different

ECCLE'S HILL MONUMENT.

HON. S. A. FISHER, delivering address at Unveiling of Monument.

(Photo by Judson Dinan, Highgate, Vt.)

That they performed their duty in a praise-worthy manner is certain, and although few of that little band now remain their memories will ever be held dear by the inhabitants of this section of Canada.

ENGAGEMENT OF ECCLES' HILL.

On the morning of May 25th, 1870, thirty two years ago, Eccles' Hill presented a lively scene. Reports gathered by the Canadian scouts during the night were to the effect that a body of Fenians, estimated at four hundred, were at Hubbard's Corner, in Franklin, Vt., only a mile away, and were evidently preparing to advance across the line into Canada. As a natural consequence, great excitement prevailed, crowds of citizens were hurrying in all directions. Captain Westover's men, wearing red scarfs, were posted at points about the hill quietly watching the movements across the line, where the Fenian pickets could be plainly seen in the distance. Colonel Brown Chamberlain had arrived with a few men of the 60th Rifles, Imperial, less than thirty in all and was making preparations to meet the enemy. Captain Bockus, with the volunteers, occupied the left of the line, up to the crest of the hill. The Home Guards were posted to the right, from the crest of the hill along a line of rocks extending down towards the creek at the foot of the hill. Directly the Fenians came into view, marching down the road in good order, two companies being in advance of the main body with fixed bayonets, kept steadily on until within a few yards of the iron post, when they broke into the double and in a minute were upon Canadian soil. Along the Canadian line for a few minutes previous to this there had been utter silence, not a person moved, not a word was spoken. All were intently watching the enemy. Then from down the right of the line where were posted the Home Guards, there came a single shot, instantly followed by a volley from the whole line. The silence was broken, the engagement had begun, and so rapid was the firing that one continuous volley called from Eccles' Hill and echoed over the surrounding country. At the first fire a Fenian fell dead, and several more were wounded. For a moment there was utter confusion in their ranks. They halted as the storm of lead struck them with such force. They returned the fire for a few minutes, then staggered, wheeled and fled in all directions for shelter [illegible] buildings and fences. The [illegible] turned to the left and made for a wooded hill opposite the Canadians' position where [illegible] ed fire, but with little or no effect. For a time a fire was kept up by both sides, and finally ceased, with only occasional shots. A little later on the Canadians, having been reinforced by cavalry, the Victoria Rifles, and the 52nd Battalion, of Brome formed a skirmish line, and advanced down the boundary line

and drove out the Fenian invaders, who fled far out of reach of the Canadian bullets. The battle was over, the day was won, and the Canadian force returned and camped on the hill, ready for action at a moment's notice, if required.

ECCLES' HILL MONUMENT.

At the time of the distribution of the Fenian Raid medals at Sweetsburg, it was suggested by Hon. H. T. Duffy, in his address, that the Government ought to erect some suitable memorial on Eccles' Hill to commemorate the action there in which the volunteers and Home Guards took a part. The Missisquoi Historical Society took the matter in hand at once and made an application through the representative of the county, for a Government grant for that purpose. At the first session following a sufficient sum was placed in the estimates and passed the House unanimously, and the society was authorized to proceed with the erection of the memorial. A committee was appointed by the society to take the work in hand, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. Judge Lynch, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, C. L. Cotten, M. D., and N. A. Smith, M. D. The committee, following out the instructions of the Department of Militia and Defence, procured a sufficient area of land containing the chief spots of historic interest on the crest of Eccles' Hill, and here erected a cairn of granite boulders, surmounted by large granite blocks, tastefully designed and bearing the following emblems and inscriptions.

On the front under the crown:

THE
CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS
AND
HOME GUARDS
HERE REPULSED
THE FENIAN INVADERS, ON THE 25th,
OF MAY, 1870.

On the reverse, under the beaver and maple leaf:

ERECTED IN 1902, BY
THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF
THE
MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Missisquoi Historical Society has therefore, through its efforts succeeded in raising an enduring memorial, which will stand through coming years as a reminder of the event which called the patriotic volunteers and Home Guards to the front to repel an invader who sought to lay violent hands on their homes and inheritance and deprive the people of the protection and freedom which they enjoyed as a part of that grand old Empire upon which the sun never sets. The monument has nothing artistic in its design, but is intended to

be solid and enduring. It stands upon a high plateau and can be seen from a long distance. When the grounds are finally graded, and trees planted it will be a very attractive spot, an ornament to the locality and an honour to the Government as well as the Missisquoi Historical Society, under whose inspiration and supervision it was erected.

THE UNVEILING.

Lowering clouds and rain in the early morning yesterday, soon gave way, and the sun came out bright and continued through the day. From all directions countless teams were moving in the direction of Eccles' Hill, and at the hour of two o'clock there were on the hill and the fields and woods adjoining fully three thousand people among whom could be seen many of the veteran volunteers and Home Guards, wearing the Fenian Raid medals, The scene from the hill was inspiring. The monument was covered with a large British flag, while from a flag staff on the crest floated the Canadian flag. The woody hill to the west was covered with groups of people enjoying the contents of their lunch baskets. Under a group of spreading maples a table was spread for the speakers and invited guests, while the road-sides and fields were covered with teams. Never before has there been such a gathering in this part of the country as was gathered to witness the unveiling of the memorial erected to commemorate the deeds of men who came nobly to the rescue of our own native land in the hour of danger.

THE SPEECHES.

Dr. C. L. Cotton, the President of the Missisquoi Historical Society, called the assembly to order and in a short address he said that this Dominion Day was a day of rejoicing all over the world on account of the recovery of King Edward from a serious illness. It was also a day of rejoicing and pleasure to recur again to events that occurred thirty-two years ago, when the volunteers, and Home Guards rallied and repulsed the invaders of our land. He briefly referred to the organization of the Home Guards and the work they performed. When rumors of invasion by the Fenians first were heard, they were on the alert, gathering what information they could, and finally taking possession of the hill, as an outpost near the boundary, where they remained until the volunteers came to their assistance. Capt. Asa Westover was referred to in feeling terms. He was an old and infirm man, but was today present to take part in the rejoicings. He called for three cheers, which were given with great energy by the vast concourse present.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was the next speaker, Leaving the platform he climbed the cairn of stone at the base of the monument, and standing near the big stone addressed the big crowd grouped

beneath. He said that he, on behalf of the Dominion Government, came to assist in unveiling the monument erected under the supervision of the Missisquoi Historical Society. He complimented the Society on the success attending their efforts in erecting such an enduring memorial. He also expressed his pleasure in seeing such a large gathering of Canadian people present, as it spoke volumes for their patriotism. Some people might look upon the engagement which took place there thirty-two years ago, as a small affair, but the benefit arising from it was not to be belittled. He expressed his great pleasure at being able to be present today, and go over the ground which had become of great historical interest to all Canadians. He was glad to know that Capt. Asa Westover who gathered his friends and neighbors together and organized the Home Guard for the purpose of defending their homes, was able to be present to-day, as it probably brought to his recollection afresh, the events that transpired here so long ago. He was truly sorry that Col. Chamberlain, who commanded the 60th Battalion, could not be here also, but he, like many others who took part in the engagement, would hear no more the roll call on earth. He was glad that the Canadians were able to drive back the foe and should an invasion ever take place again he well knew, that the descendants of that noble band who stood on Eccles' Hill, years ago, and drove back the enemy, would rally as did their fathers of yore to the defence of Canadian homes. The ceremony of removing the flag which hid the monument from view was then performed by Mr. Fisher, amid the applause of the assembled thousands. Continuing he said that Canadians had shown to the world, in South Africa, that they could conquer or die, and were now regarded throughout the world as men of the right sort and had become famous for their bravery and endurance. He urged the young men of the day to join the rifle clubs, now organized throughout the Dominion and learn to use the rifle so that, in case they should be called on to defend their homes and country, they would be prepared. He concluded an able address by referring to the visits of Prince Arthur here, in 1870, and the review of the volunteers by Gen. Lindsay, and also read the address of Gen. Lindsay, on that occasion, complimenting the volunteers and Home Guards for the part they performed in the raid.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE

Col. Neilson, of the Department of Militia and Defence, next addressed the people, and said that he was here representing the military staff of the department. He had been a soldier forty years, but it was not public speaking that he was accustomed to. He was glad to be present on this memorable occasion, and to know that the memorial was not put up as a reminder of blood on Canadian soil, and he regretted that the ranks of the defenders were being

HON. GEO. B BAKER, Senator Sweetsburg

thinned out. He regarded the events in South Africa as a great object lesson to the men, and the actions of our Canadian troops as worthy the country from whence they came.

Hon. Judge Lynch, in a short, but eloquent address, complimented the Historical Society on the success they had achieved, and complimented the secretary, Dr. N. A. Smith, very highly for his efforts in having the monument erected, and the great gathering here to-day as a result. He thought it the duty of all citizens to join together their efforts and build up here a great nation. The Hon. Mr. Duffy, he said, suggested that some suitable memorial should be placed here on the spot where the action occurred. The matter was taken up by the Historical Society, and as a result we have the solid and lasting structure before us. He referred to the efforts being made to obtain a land grant for all who took part in the raids, and so promptly drove the enemy from our soil.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill, M.L.A., the next speaker was not present here at the time of the Fenian raids, but his father, who was captain af No. 3 Co., of the 60th Battalion was present , a fact of which he felt proud. He was glad to see so many present, and had no fears as to the future of our country while it was defended by such men as turned out in 1870, and met the enemy at the very first step on Canadian soil. He promised to do his best in the Legislature to obtain the land grant for all survivors who d fended our homes and so effectua ly turned back the invaders.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, secretary the Brome County Historical So iety, made a few remarks the necessity of united action i obtaining a land grant.

Dr. N. A. Smith, gave a bri history of the building of t monument and of the action the 25th of May, 1870, in whic he took an active part. He thank ed all those who had aided hi in his efforts to erect the memo ial, and the ladies in particula for furnishing refreshments for th invited guests.

The president wished all to jo in singing God Save the Ki after which the great gathering began to disperse.

The event can be put down as great success in all respects, an reflects great credit on the c mittee who had the matter i charge.

The Late Dr. Cedric L. Cotton.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO NOBLE CHARACTER

(From The News, June 24th, 1904)

The community which compris es the two villages of Cowansvill and Sweetsburg, within the las two years or less, has had t mourn the loss by death of som of its most prominent professio al men. Each has been a distinc shock. The sense of a loss whic

seemed irreparable has prevailed. But in no instance has it been more widely and keenly felt in this vicinity than in the very sudden death, under tragic circumstances, of Dr. Cedric L. Cotton. The death of a public man is always widely felt. The death of a purely professional man rarely occasions a sense of loss beyond the immediate sphere of his practice and in his own family circle, but when a man has attained distinction in both careers his death comes as a surprise on the one hand, and as a personal loss on the other.

Dr. Cotton had acquired a reputation full of promise as a man of affairs, a public character in many ways, as well as a physician whose large professional life had endeared him to the people where he lived and practiced. Skilful and resourceful as a physician, as he was known to be, he had come, as the years went on, to be the beau ideal of the family medical man—sympathetic in time of trouble and affliction, resolute and even daring in emergency ; at all times a wise counsellor when the clouds were dark. Into many homes there comes the feeling that his place can never be filled, no matter how clever and skilful his successor may be, that the strength which comes from confidence for a long period in a strong man can not again be felt in the same way, or to the same extent. As one who had passed the threshold of public life, he had won friends who believed in him, and his future, and who are now inconsolable over the loss sustained.

It was Schopenhauer who said:—"The doctor sees all the weaknesses of mankind, the lawyer all the wickedness, the theologian all the stupidity,"—but so considerate was Dr. Cotton to the weaknesses of humanity, so sympathetic with the misfortunes of others, so thoughtful in alleviating the miseries that human flesh has inherited, that out of them all he gained public esteem and himself became a broader, fuller man. Life with him was earnest. It was a place for doing good. With Carlyle he believed:—"It is a most earnest thing to be alive in this world ; to die is not sport for a man. Man's life never was sport to him ; it was a stern reality, altogether a serious matter to be alive." And so he lived his life of usefulness, believing that the utility of living consists not in the length of days, but in the use of time ; that a man may have lived long in this world, and yet lived but a little time if those days have not been consecrated to usefulness, and an effort to make life easier and better for others.

Born at Brome Corner in 1856, the son of a physician and the grandson of the first Anglican clergyman that officiated in the District of Bedford, Dr. Cotton went to England as a lad and was there educated in a public school. He was a bright, diligent student, winning an Oxford, A. A. before he was sixteen, the youngest of a large class of competitors for that highly coveted distinction. So far as scholarship was concerned it embraced as full a course as the B. A. degree of the Canadian universities of that day. Returning to Canada he took the medical course at McGill, graduating with the degree of M. D., C. M., before reaching the age of majority. Supplementing this with a course in the London Hospitals, he began in 1877 the practice of his profession at Cowansville, at once gaining a large practice and wide repute for his skill and success. He was all the time a close student of the literature of his profession and, as well, kept in touch with hospital work and eminent specialists of the profession in the Province. In all professions, there are rivalries, and it is well there should be, as a stimulus to activity, but so broad and genial was Dr. Cotton, that he came to be regarded as a true friend and wise counsellor by his confreres in this District. They knew him to be incapable of petty things which annoy and hurt.

Married to Miss Harriet Gibson only daughter of the late Dr. J. B. Gibson, his domestic life was one of great felicity and happiness. To them were born three children, one son and two daughters, one of the latter dying young. From the outset of his career Dr. Cotton took an active interest in all local matters. Nothing was mooted in the community in which he did not share, and largely lead. He interested himself greatly in educational matters, became a school commissioner and was for years chairman of the board. He was more than usually active in his efforts to aid the schools. The teachers came to regard him as their special friend and as one to whom they could turn for advice in time of stress. He was also an Associate Member of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction for this province. In all the literary societies of the place he ever took a prominent part. He was a municipal councillor and Mayor of the village for many years, retiring only last year owing to the exacting duties of his practice. In these positions he displayed his usual zeal in working for what he conceived to be the best interests of the municipality. He took an interest in the Missisquoi County Historical Society ; was elected its first president and held that office to the last.

He took an early interest in politics on the Liberal side, and in 1898, on the retirement of Mr. McCorkill, he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly, for the county of Missisquoi after a sharp contest. He won instant success in the house. He had become an easy and ready speaker before he entered the parliamentary arena, and at Quebec he increased his reputation in that respect; bearing his share in debates as well as in legislation. He seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne one session, and although such an incident has come to be considered pure

ly conventional, he brought to it a freshness and an earnestness for the enactment of wise legislation that was regarded as unusual and for which he was highly commended in and out of the House, and by the press of both parties. When, in 1900, it was made to appear to him that the interests of the party at the general election would best be subserved by the selection of a candidate from another part of the county, he declined re-nomination and retired. His was a short dash in parliamentary life, but it was long enough to show the mettle of the man and give a glimpse of what his future might have been, had he lived and desired to re-enter public life.

In fraternal life the late Dr. Cotton was a Freemason, an Oddfellow, a Forester and a member of other societies in all of which he was locally prominent. He was a Past Master of Corner Stone Lodge of Masons. He was so constituted that he could not be indifferent to the workings of any society, organization or institution with which he was connected. Whilst not obtrusive, nor pushing himself forward, nor apparently ambitious, his aptitude and genius for leadership naturally made him a dominant factor in all such societies and organizations. One can scarcely name one of them in his home town or locality, of which he was not an active member or supporter—whether it was a cricket club or a rifle club, an athletic society or a teacher's association, a dairy exchange or a good roads movement; a temperance society or a church gathering—in all varieties of these things he bore a hand, and made the impress of his strong convictions felt. And there was no crankiness in or about him. He was tolerant to the views of others— tho' rigid in his own personal beliefs. He was a member of the Anglican church, whilst not indifferent to others, only exacting sincerity to obligations, adherence to practices that he believed vital, and steadfastness in vows voluntarily assumed. In his profession he was for a time the representative of the District of Bedford medical men in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, an indication of the high esteem in which he was held by his brethren of the profession.

The particulars of the sad incident which led to his untimely decease have been too often told elsewhere to need repetition in a paper having another purpose. In the line of special duty, taking the risks unavoidably connected with his profession, he met his fate like the brave soldier at his post. None better than he, probably, knew his fate almost from the first; but whatever mental agony that consciousness caused him, apart altogether from the sufferings of physical pain, he endured with the utmost resignation. He was spared the knowledge of the anguish of friends, as from day to day, and hour to hour, they waited in suspense hoping against hope for a change

HON. J. J. C. McCORKILL, Cowansville.
Hon. President Missisquoi Historical Society

that might promise recovery. It was not altogether the tragedy of the situation that stimulated interest, and led the people of the two villages and vicinity to watch and question for news of his condition. It was rather that he had so lived and ministered and acted that he had won the esteem of all, and the deep affection of those who knew him in his short life. The large concourse of people of all classes, professions and callings and the remarkable attendance of members of different fraternal societies, at his funeral, fittingly testified to the high regard in which he was held among the people where he had spent his life. All that will be related elsewhere and by other pens.

Dr. Cotton, physically, was a fine specimen of vigorous manhood. Something more than six feet in height, neither too stout nor too thin, well proportioned, of erect and alert bearing, his was a figure the eye delighted to rest upon. With his commanding figure and dignified presence, there was a genial countenance, that at once attracted favorable regard. Nature had endowed him with mental gifts not less rare than his unusual physical ones. A man of wide reading, ready of speech, scholarly by nature, with a quick mind, he was an agreeable companion, and readily adapted himself to every phase of mind, to any class or gathering of people. It is trite to say that he will be missed in the community. Every man is missed one way or another. But it is safe to add that no man will be more greatly missed than he in his locality. But why repine? Death is a part of the order of the universe, it is part of the life of the world. It is the condition of creation. Is it not the perpetual work of life, to lay the foundation of death? Such is philosophy, at least.

J.P.N

The Late Dr. N. A. Smith.

Another prominent physician of the County of Missisquoi, after a few month's illness has gone to his long rest. Dr. N. A. Smith, latterly of Stanbridge East and for many years a resident of Frelighsburg, died at his home on Monday to the profound sorrow of the community in which he lived, as well as to the deep regret of many other friends in various parts of the country.

The late Dr. Smith was born at Abbot's Corner, Missisquoi in February, 1833. He first graduated from a medical college in the State of New York and subsequently, while still a young man took his degree of M. D., C. M from McGill University in Montreal. He was a man of considerable literary ability, and was a frequent contributor to the columns of The News and other periodicals. He was the indefatigable Secretary of the Missisquoi Historical Society—in fact he was

practically the whole executive board of that organization. The society would probably have died a natural death long ago had it not been for his persistent efforts to keep it alive, hoping against hope that the day would come when the people of Missisquoi would take an earnest interest in the early history of their county, and in the collection and preservation of its records and traditions. That this hope was never fully realized was not the fault of the lamented deceased.

Dr. Smith was one of the pioneers of the railway interest in Stanbridge, and Frelighsburg, and it was largely due to his persistent exertions that the line between these two villages, which so long laid dormant, was finally rebuilt by the Central Vermont, R. R., and became a part of this company's system in Canada.

Personally and professionally Dr. Smith enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived. He was energetic, kind hearted and generous to a fault, and his death is sincerely mourned by those who know him best. He leaves a widow and one daughter to whom the utmost sympathy is extended. The latter is a professional nurse and she had at least the satisfaction of devoting her skill and untiring energies to her father during his last illness.

The funeral was held at the Bishop Stewart Memorial Church, Frelighsburg on Monday and was largely attended.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Stanbridge East, Aug. 15, 1904.

In accordance with the notice previously given a meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held here to-day. The meeting convened at 2 o'clock p. m., with the senior Honorary President, Judge Lynch in the chair.

Moved by the Rev. E. M. Taylor seconded by David Westover that Chas. O. Jones act as secretary of the meeting.

Carried.

The honorary President then explained the reasons for calling the meeting referring in affecting terms to the unusual circumstances attending the death of the late President, Dr. C. L. Cotton, and of Dr. N. A. Smith, the late Secretary, which had caused deepest regret and profound sorrow.

The Hon. J. C. McCorkill followed, expressing his deep interest in the affairs of the Society, and concluded by moving a resolution of condolence to the families of the deceased officers.

The above resolution was seconded by O. R. Anderson.

—Carried.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

Moved by Hon. J. C. McCorkill seconded by E. E. Spencer, Esq. that Jno. P. Noyes be elected President of the Society. Carried.

Moved by Hon. J. C. McCorkill seconded by E. E. Spencer that Chas. O. Jones be chosen to fill the position of Secretary.

—Carried.

Moved by David Westover, seconded by Geo. Capsey, that Chas. S. Moore be chosen to fill the position of treasurer.

—Carried.

Moved by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, seconded by J. H. Gough, that the President and Secretary constitute a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the Society.

—Carried.

Moved by F. X. Giroux, seconded by E. E. Spencer that a vote of thanks be tendered Judge Lynch, the President, and the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Secretary of the Brome County Historical Society, for their kindly interest in our affairs, and the very generous aid they have extended since the organization of our Society.

—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned at the call of the President.

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ADJOURNED MEETING.

Stanbridge East, Sept. 24, 1904.

In accordance with the call of the President a meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held here to-day. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock with the President, John P. Noyes, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The committees appointed for the purpose presented the following draft of a constitution:—

The Missisquoi County Historical Society.

Constitution.

NAME.

Article I.—This Society shall be called The Missisquoi County Historical Society and its officers and place of business shall be at Bedford.

MEMBERS

Article II.—The membership of the Society shall consist of all persons who shall have paid their annual membership fee.

OBJECTS.

Article III.—Its objects shall be the preservation of such matters as shall be of interest as local history, the publication of documents or papers concerning such history, the improvement of its members and the acquisition of such property, real or personal, as may be needed for the purposes of the Society.

OFFICERS

Article IV.—Its officers shall consist of Honorary President, President, a Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer, an Auditor and a Corresponding Secretary for each local municipality and town, save that the Township of Stanbridge, shall be considered as originally constituted with the exception of the Town of Bedford, and four Directors for each municipality, of which the Corresponding Secretary

of the Society representing such municipality shall be one. The Vice-Presidents shall be Presidents in their respective municipalities.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Article V.—There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the Honorary Presidents, the President, Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer and Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Article VI.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Society held in the month of August each year for the election of the said officers and transaction of business.

MEETINGS.

Article VII.—Special meetings may be called by the President or at the request of any two members of the Society. The object shall be stated in the call.

QUORUMS.

Article VIII.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society, and three shall be the quorum for the Executive Committee.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Article IX.—Amendments to the Constitution may be made by a majority vote of Members, after notice stated in call of meeting.

After duly considering it clause by clause its adoption as constitution for the Society was moved by Charles S. Moore and seconded by Chas. M. Cotton.

—Carried.

The Committee also presented the following draft of By-Laws for the Society:—

BY-LAWS.

I.—The annual fees of members shall not be less than twenty-five cents.

II.—The payment of the sum of five dollars at one time shall entitle the donor to the position of life member.

III.—Donations or bequests to the Society, whether of money, personal or movable or immovable property may be made in the legal form and accepted by the Secretary-Treasarer for the Society whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to whom it may concern.

IV.—No sums exceeding five dollars shall be paid without the approval in writing of the Auditor. The Auditor shall examine the accounts of the Society from time to time and shall present a report at the annual meeting for approval. Whenever required by the President or Executive Committee he shall also make an audit and report.

V.—Amendments to these by-laws shall be made in the same manner as provided for amendments to the Constitution of the Society.

After a due consideration these by-laws were adopted on a motion made by Col. A. H. Gilmour and seconded by Chas. S. Moore.

The Late Dr. C. L. COTTON, Cowansville.
Ex-President Missisquoi Historical Society

THE PROPERTY OF SUTTON

The election of officers under the new constitution was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Judge Lynch.

Hon. G. B. Baker.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill.

PRESIDENT.

John P. Noyes.

VICE PRESIDENT.

E. E. Spencer.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Chas. O. Jones.

AUDITOR.

Chas. S. Moore.

The local organization in the different municipalities was then proceeded with, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen as officials in their respective municipalities.

St. Armand East.—Secretary.—John Krans. Directors,—J. H. Burley, Ed. Spencer, A. Carpenter, A. J. Ingalls' H. J. Ingalls.

St. Armand West.—Secretary,—Loftus Smith. Directors—Peter Smith, J. C. Beeman, H. N. Sigsby, C. E. Tittemore.

Frelighsburg.—Secretary,—E. E. Spencer. Directors,—H. C. Blinn, T. N. Shepherd. Rev. Canon Davidson, A. J. Beedee.

Philipsburg.—Secretary,— Andrew Somerville. Directors,—H. B. Striet, Rev. A. A. Ireland, E. E. Burke, Geo. S. Jones.

Bedford.—Secretary,—A. J. Stevens. Directors,—N. C. Davies, G. Capsey, J. H. Gough, P. J. Boisseau, M. D.

Dunham.—Secretary,—W. S. Baker. Directors—R. P. Small, David Westover, E. L. Watson, C. S. Cotton.

Cowansville.—Secretary.—P. C. Duboyce. Directors,—John G. Gibson, M. O. Hart, Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, H. F. Williams.

Sweetsburg.—Secretary,—C. M. Cotton. Directors—F. X. Giroux, G. H. Baker, F. H. Pickle, M. D. W. F. Shufelt.

Village of Dunham.—Secretary—Asa Rykert. Directors,—Joseph Baker, Joseph Selby, Dr. Stevens Wm. Baker.

Stanbridge,—Secretary.—C. H. Hibbard. Directors,—P. C. Moore, C. E. Blinn, E. H. Eaton, Col. A. H. Gilmour.

Clarenceville,—Secretary,— Wm. Meade Pattison. Directors,— John A. Hawley, A. W. Strong M. D. Samuel Adams, Rev. Wm. Robinson.

St. Thomas.—Secretary,— Jas. Collins. Directors,- Stephen Derrick, B. V. Naylor, R. L. Derrick, Jas. Cochram.

Farnham to be chosen later.

The By-Laws for the Woman's Committee were adopted as follows:

BY-LAWS WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

1.—This Committee shall be known as the Woman's Committee of the Missisquoi County Historical Society.

2.—The objects of the Commit

tee are to aid the Society in its work of collecting and preserving relics of early settlement and documents of an historical nature; to secure an increase in the membership of the Society and aid in creating public sentiment in its favor.

3.—This committee shall be composed of women who are members of the Society and in future be selected at the annual meeting of the Society, by ballot or otherwise, but shall continue in office until their successors shall have been selected at such meeting. This Committee shall consist of two Honorary Presidents, a President, a Vice-President, and one woman elected from each Municipality in the County provided by Article IV of the Constitution of the Society, and a Secretary, not necessarily a member of the Committee.

4.—The Committee shall report to the Annual Meeting of the Society and more often if required by the President or Secretary of the Society.

5.—The Committee shall endeavor to interest the public in the work of the Society by keeping its objects before the people in a social manner.

6.—This Committee shall have a Sub-Committee which shall, for convenience, be composed of members in or near Bedford.

7.—The ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure shall govern the meetings of the Committee.

8.—These By-Laws may be amended or added to at any meeting of the Society of which each member shall have three day's notice.

9.—No By-Law shall conflict with any article of the Constitution or by-law of the Society.

10.—Meetings shall be called by a notice on the authority of the President or Secretary.

11.—The quorum at any meeting of the Committee shall be five members, and of the Executive Committee shall be three members.

The adoption of these by-laws was moved by Z. E. Beeman and seconded by M. H. Hibbard.
—Carried.

The further organization of the Woman's Committee was deferred until a later meeting.

There being no further urgent business the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

CHAS. O. JONES,
Secretary

Annual Meeting.

Bedford, Aug. 26, 1905.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in St. James Church Hall to-day.

The meeting was attended by about sixty persons from every municipality in the county, excepting Farnham, which sent no representative.

Among those present were Honorable J. C. McCorkill, Messrs. Jno. P. Noyes, E. R. Smith, Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Secretary of the Brome County Society. E. E. Spencer, G. H. Baker, Wilfred Dion, Rev. H. W. Nye, Rev. William Robinson, J. J. Mullin, David Vaughan, G. H. Kemp, Col. A. H. Gilmour, Thos. Hunter, Asa Rykert, E. L. Watson, F. X. Giroux, C. S. Moore, Wm. Meade Pattison, Rev. A. A. Ireland, Rev. R. Y. Overing, C. H. Hibbard, Z. Cornell, Wm. Baker, and J. E. McKee, Joseph Sawyer, M. S. Connell, Wm. Baker and J. E. Scott, and others.

Mrs. W. A. Moore, Mrs. S.A. C. Morgan, Miss B.A. Noyes, Miss Stevens, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Freleigh, Miss Ireland, Mrs. A. H. Derrick, were among the ladies present.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. Jno. P. Noyes with a few introductory remarks. The minutes of the meetings of the society during the year were read by the Secretary, Mr. Chas. O. Jones, and upon motion were approved. The president addressed the society as follows:

PRESIDENT NOYES' ADDRESS

I shall be as brief as possible in what I have to say to-day in respect to my official work during the past year. I regret to say the past records of the Society are not [illegible] or instructive. Indeed, had it not been for the timely forethought of the President of the Woman's Auxiliary Branch we should have been without any records at all of the past doings of the Society.

As the Secretary in his report will give the business data of the past year I shall content myself with more general matters. Our Society has now been in existence several years, and its progress has been marked with no events likely to revolutionize historical methods, or to attract widespread attention for work performed in the line for which it was organized. Last year, when the Society was practically forgotten, its President and Secretary died within a few days of each other, leaving it in a state of orphanage and disorganization. Fortunately Judge Lynch, whose judicial functions are in part the care of waifs, had been the founder of the Society, as a native born son of Missisquoi, and had been made an honorary President. On the suggestion of some members of the Society he convened a meeting at Stanbridge East last August, at which officers were elected. It was then discovered that no by-laws or regulations had been enacted, though the Society had been legally incorporated. A committee was appointed to remedy that default, and at a [illegible] at Stanbridge East in Sept. last, by-laws were adopted and thereunder the present officers were elected. A complete organization was not perfected seeing that the meeting was thinly attended and but few localities represented. A Woman's Auxiliary Branch was [illegible] at the same time by the [illegible] President. The full organization of that, as well as of the Society, was left to be perfected later, and to a great extent both have failed. At that last meeting it was decided to hold [illegible] out the county to excite a deep interest in the work, secure [illegible] complete the organization and [illegible] active co-operation on the part of those well disposed towards the Society. A variety of untoward circumstances retarded this intention. The [illegible] and local, the necessary absence of [illegible] tary and the illness of the President exhausted the autumn and winter seasons, and when spring [illegible] hope of doing much in [illegible] As it was [illegible] meetings were held—at Cowansville, [illegible] first under the [illegible] Secretary alone, whilst at [illegible] I was able to join him, assisted [illegible] gentlemen. A picnic of the Society was also held at Isle aux Noix early in July, organized by that zealous and efficient worker, Wm Meade Pattison, [illegible] who favored those attending with [illegible] on the island, later to be extended and

published. I regret to say, that neither at the meetings, nor at the picnic was there such an attendance as to indicate a strong feeling favorable to the Society, though I have no doubt there were extenuating circumstances for this in each instance.

Apart from what I have just mentioned, the most important work in the general trend of the Society, in my opinion, has been the publication of historical notes in a special column kindly given for our use in The News by its generous publishers, Messrs. E. R. Smith & Son. Mrs. Theodora Moore reluctantly consented to be its editor and it is not her fault if contributions have not been what they ought to have been. I think that I owe it to Mrs. Moore to say that her reluctance was not due to want of interest in the Society, but rather to a too modest estimate of her qualifications. What she has done with the material furnished indicate that no mistake was made in the selection of an editor of that column. It is a pity that out of the great mass of interesting and valuable material scattered here and there throughout the county, so little has been gathered for that column which later could be put in shape for a long contemplated local history. The disinclination to help is not reassuring. A not inconsiderable number of well meaning people seem imbued with the idea that it is the duty of some one else, some unnamed and unknown party, to roam about the county and ferret out and write up incidents which no one could do so effectively as those personally cognizant of those incidents or have traditional knowledge of them. A plain statement by plain people could later be put in shape and would be useful and effective for the purposes of local history. It is not lofty composition that is needed so much as facts, incidents, traditions and family records. Unless more zealous local help can be given, or adequate financial means provided for it to be done by others, it is obvious that little progress can be made towards local history of a permanent value. In the meantime, on behalf of the Society, I feel it my duty—my pleasant duty—to express our great obligation to Messrs. Smith & Son for granting us space in their paper for our historical notes as well as for their general interest and help, and to Mrs Theodora Moore for her earnest and excellent work in editing that column.

It is possible I take a too gloomy view of the situation. But, after all, whilst I feel justified in complaining of the lack of assistance and encouragement given the Society's officers during the year, I am inclined to think some good has been done, which, later, may produce results of some value. The seed has been sown, not too industriously, perhaps, but it is hoped that it may fructify. There has been talk here and there about the Society and its work and less questioning as to its use and value. The note of sneering disparagement of the Society heard when formerly mentioned has mostly disappeared, leading to the hope that greater interest will be shown and work of a more lasting character will be considered worthy of our people.

Need I say that I share the belief of those who claim that a people who take no pride in their ancestry, are indifferent as to what their forbears did in the brave days of old and hape no curiosity as to how they bore themselves in the stress of early settlement, is a people greatly to be pitied. There is, in every well constituted mind, a strong attachment to the place where one is born and reared, and a stronger attachment for those from whom one is descended. It is to bring together facts and incidents to show that one has reason to be proud not only of the land, but the spot thereof, in which he was born, and an equally strong reason to reverence the memory of the hardy stock from which one takes his origin, that this Society has been organized. I am not alone in the opinion that the county of Missisquoi affords a larger field for local history than any other county in the Eastern Townships. I can say this without being charged with local vain-glory or boastfulness, seeing that I am not a native of the county, and it has no special claim upon me. It was the first of those counties in which permanent settlement was made and continuously and prosperously carried on. The character and prior location of most of those early settlers differed in many important respects from those who settled in the other counties Its location placed it in a unique position compared with others. It was from the earliest known records the highway of border warfare. It is the only county in the Eastern Townships in which armed men have faced one another in battle array, in mortal combat, in some of which,

The Late Dr. N. A. SMITH, of Stanbridge East

Ex-Secretary [illegible]

on different occasions, the valiant sons of the county bore no insignificant part. Nor can there be any question that it was a sturdy race of people who began pioneer life in the county of Missisquoi—a people inured to privations and hardships, but brave of heart and full of hope for the future, despite discouragements the magnitude of which we, to-day, can scarcely conceive. The traditions respecting them ought to be of the deepest interest to us who are now enjoying the results of their labors. The story of those old pioneers deserves to be rescued from oblivion. It is to do that, that this Society has been organized. It is to consider means and take steps to carry out the purposes of such organization that we have met to-day.

The real objects of the Society then must be, to gather all the incidents and traditions respecting early settlement,—all things connected with the pioneers in that settlement, and put the whole in shape that those who come after us may not, like us, be groping after things unseen. To accomplish this we must bend our energies to two objects. 1. Full and complete histories of the several municipalities in the county; and 2. The procuring or construction of a building for a museum to contain relics and souvenirs of the early settlement.

There are many such local histories and museums in the New England States There is no reason why we should not have them. It is merely a matter of taking hold with determination in the right spirit. But these things cost money. It is idle to dream of some undiscovered philanthropist doing this before we have ourselves shown some earnest interest in attempting to bring it about. Let us face the situation bravely and be practical men and women. To-day our assets are nil. The annual membership fee has been placed at the abnormally low sum of 25 cents. There are less than 100 members of the Society. The sum realized is insufficient to pay postage and printing of the simplest kind for ordinary routine work. The officers of the Society have not only worked gratuitously, but have paid from their own means considerable sums of money to carry on the work of the Society. That practice cannot always continue and should not. The people of the county of Missisquoi must furnish the money to carry on the work and accomplish the objects mentioned or it will not be done. This must be done cheerfully and ungrudgingly and that people have the means to do it, if so inclined. What we need is not less than 1000 members and an annual membership fee of not less than $1.00 each; though $2.00 would be better—to be continued until the objects mentioned have been accomplished when a lower fee will meet all requirements. With such an income suitable persons could be engaged to gather up material for local history in each locality and competent persons employed to write such history. It is useless to expect spontaneous offerings or that people will do the work without recompense. We have no right to be so exacting as to demand it. A building for a museum could be purchased and the old relics and souvenirs could be picked up and housed for the gratification of those to come after us.

In a rich county, with the population of Missisquoi, containing so many representatives of the old families of pioneers and early settlers, and in such comfortable circumstances as to worldly substance, there is no reason why the membership and annual fee should not be as stated. I am asking you to look at the matter not only from the practical, business point of view, but as loyal, patriotic sons and daughters of Missisquoi. For there must always be the question of sentiment to help the thing along. The experience of the past few years in the history of the Society teaches that but little can be expected from voluntary effort, no matter how well directed. We must employ workers, and to do that must have money, and a good deal of it, for a time. Unless these things be done I can see no future for the Society—no hope of anything substantial being accomplished. It is for the people of Missisquoi to decide. I have conceived it to be my duty, in the interests of the Society, to state the needs and leave the matter for your consideration. I dislike to even think that the people of old Missisquoi lack sufficient public spirit to make the Society a success. In the hands of my successor I shall hope for better results. I feel a deep interest in the Society, in which I have been a member from the start—not as a son of Missisquoi—for like my predecessor I am a native of an adjoining county [illegible] the county has a history in which the whole Eastern Townships should sha-

and feel a pride. I shall at all times be willing to do my part in helping the Society to accomplish the laudable objects I have mentioned, but I shall no longer fill the office to which I was unwillingly elected last year. It is a position which naturally belongs to a son of the county, and which can only be awkwardly filled by one born elsewhere. Besides, other duties prevent my continuance in the office. It may not be necessary for me to mention my intention. You may have already reached the conclusion that a change in the office of President will not harm the society, a conclusion in which I could heartily concur.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere appreciation of our zealous Secretary, Mr. Jones, for his cordial and intelligent co-operation in all things tending to benefit the Society during the past year. His knowledge of the workings of such a Society, and his keen interest in its work, have greatly lightened my labors and have been of great benefit to the Society. He brought order out of chaos in our records and has been indefatigable in promoting our special work. I feel he is entitled to this recognition, in default of other, for his zealous and unselfish labors which no one better than myself, from the position you gave me, can so well appreciate their value

Personally, I have reason to feel gratified during my official term for many pleasant acquaintances which otherwise I should never have made; for a correspondence which has been instructive and agreeable, and for information upon many matters which I scarcely think would have come to my notice had it not been for the position I held in the Society. Abroad, at a distance from home, it seems to have been thought creditable and honorable to be President of your Society, as I have reason to know. It is better to quit before being found out. I can only hope that my successor, to justify our good name abroad, will accomplish more and be able to make the Society something more than a pleasant sounding name.

It would be ungracious in me not to say that I appreciated your kindness in the past. I shall always feel grateful for the distinguished mark of favor conferred in making me your President, as well as for many words of encouragement and of sympathy. I am as sensible as any one can be that more might have been accomplished, and it has been a source of deep regret to me that I have been unable to do all that I felt ought to have been done, or all which you probably expected from me.

I cordially and sincerely thank all those who have in any way helped during the past year, and I promise to loyally cooperate with and help those who may in the future direct the affairs of the Society, in so far as I can.

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The Secretary, Mr. Jones then presented his report as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Charles O. Jones, Secretary, then read his report as follows:—In making this, my first report as Secretary of the Missisquoi Historical Society, I shall confine myself as far as possible to a consideration of its business interests and endeavor to present as exact a measure of its progress during the year as may be. The Society, as you are aware, suffered the almost crushing misfortune last year of losing both its executive officers by the death of Dr. C. L. Cotton, the President, and Dr. N. A. Smith, the Secretary. A meeting was called by the Senior Honorary President, the Hon. Judge Lynch, to be held at Stanbridge East on the 15th of August, 1904. At this meeting, which was composed of representatives from every portion of the County of Missisquoi, the Society was reorganized. Among those who took part in the proceedings at this meeting were:—Honorable Judge Lynch, Hon. J. C. McCaskill, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, Rev. E. M. Taylor, Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Messrs. F. X. A. Giroux, Col. A. H. Gilmour, P. C. Moore C. S. Moore, John P. Noyes, Chas. O. Jones, J. H. Gough, C. H. Hibbard, A. J. Beedee, E. E. Spencer, E. J. Scagel, O. R. Anderson, David Vaughan, Geo. Capsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blinn, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Moore and Mrs. Theodora Moore. The result of this meeting, as stated before, was the reorganization of the Society, and among other things the President and Secretary were appointed a committee to draft a suitable constitution and by laws. At a subsequent meeting held also at Stanbridge East, the work of this committee was ratified and an active campaigne at once projected by the executive.

I at once placed myself in touch with interested parties in every portion of the county in an attempt to awaken interest and to bring the Society and its objects prominently before the people. A series of meetings in the different local centres was decided upon, but from causes of which I will speak later; it was found necessary to abandon many of them. The Historical Notes Column in the St. Johns News was also inaugurated under the direction of Mrs. Theodora Moore, of Stanbridge East, and by this means much ground was covered. It has tended greatly to increase the interest in the Society and extend its influence. Mrs. Moore is deserving of our warmest thanks for all the sacrifices she has shown in discharging the duties which have devolved upon her in connection with this work.

The projected meetings of the Society were delayed by circumstances almost beyond our control. It seemed as if the fates were opposed to our plans. The few meetings which we were able to hold, were held under the most adverse circumstances. To fix the date for a meeting seemed the forecast of a violent snow, rain, or wind storm; nevertheless we persevered. The initial meeting was held at Cowansville on the evening of January 31st., under the auspices of the Literary Society of that place. The meeting was very largely attended and was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Larmour. Through the illness of the President of our Society, the duty of explaining the aims and objects of the Society devolved upon me. I also endeavored to interest the audience in some of the incidents of the early settlement of Missisquoi. In this, I was partially successful, as an interesting and animated discussion followed in which Dr. Larmour, Messrs. Joseph Smythe, P. C. Duboyce, Rev. W. H. Watson, C. P. Taber and others participated. From the very lively interest shown at this meeting it is most regrettable that some local official of the Society does not move in the matter of perfecting the local organization.

On February 15th a second meeting was held at Frelighsburg. Although the weather was extremely cold, and the roads in a very poor condition from a recent storm, there was a very fair turnout. The Vice-President of the Society, Mr. E. E. Spencer, presided. The local organization was discussed and steps taken to perfect it. Messrs. John Krans, Rev George Mossup, A. J. Beedee, H. C. Blinn, P. Spencer, A Ingalls and T Shepherd all interested themselves in the matter and after the discussion, it was decided that Mr. A. J. Beedee should act as Secretary of the local organization and an active campaign was at once projected. Unfortunately Mr. Beedee's health failed, and the work of collecting the data required in St. Armand East has been neglected. Mr. Beedee, whose death ensued shortly after, was a deeply interested and valued member of our Society and I wish to place on record my appreciation of his unselfish labors in our [illegible] half.

On April 29th a meeting was [illegible] in the Town Hall in the village of Dunham. The attendance was smaller than at any one of the previous me[illegible] much interest was shown. The President of the Society presided. The Hon. Senator Baker, who had driven in [illegible] Bolton—some twenty miles [illegible] weather conditions which we[illegible] but favorable, especially to [illegible] meeting, gave an address de[illegible] "Old Time Dunham," his birth[illegible] discussion which followed [illegible] which was participated in by Asa Rykert, E. L. Watson, Dr. Stevens, R. P. Small, Jas Baker and the Rev. H. Plaisted was very interesting and [illegible]

On the 3rd of June we [illegible] ting in the Town Hall at Bedford At this meeting the President, Secretary and Messrs. E. Westover, G. H. [illegible] X. A. Giroux delivered [illegible] Geo. Capsey, F. C. [illegible] C. Davies [illegible] the proceedings. I regret to say that in Bedford, although my native town [illegible] very difficult to awaken in[illegible] the affairs of our Society

Our annual outing [illegible] the form[illegible] excursion to Isle Aux Noix [illegible] where a very pleasant [illegible] inspecting the [illegible] Fort Lennox. The [illegible] and lack of proper a[illegible] rather meagre att[illegible]

whole I would pronounce the affair a success. We are much indebted to Mr. William Mead Pattison for the interest he exhibited in the matter and for the most excellent paper which he read at the time on Fort Lennox.

I venture to refer briefly to the matter of finance in connection with our Society, it not being altogether outside my particular function as Secretary. It must be obvious to any person who considers the matter at all, that it is futile to attempt serious work in furthering the real objects of the Society with an income so meagre as scarcely to meet ordinary expenses of office and correspondence. There is much to do. A constant outlay, small though it may be, is inevitable. The growth in the matter of correspondence alone creates an ever increasing demand upon our income.

The officers work gratuitiously. It is too much to ask them to do this, and, at the same time pay the running expenses of the Society as well as their own personal expenses. Our present income is palpably inadequate to successfully carry on the work of the Society, and steps should be taken to remedy this. From every source during the year we derived an income of $23.95. By practising the most rigid economy, and bringing to bear on the matter energies which should have been employed in doing other work of the Society, I was enabled to administer our business affairs and report a surplus of 77c. About 50 per cent, of our expenditure was for printing, as I am a firm believer in the use of "printer's ink." The balance was for postage, stationary and incidental expenses. After fully considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that it is entirely incompatible with the execution of the work to say nothing of the dignity of our Society to endeavor to administer its affairs with the limited means at the command of the executive

Another matter to which I wish to refer in this report, is, the extensive correspondence which I have maintained with the friends of the Society in every part of the county during the year. From this source I have derived much pleasure and encouragement. Many are reached by this means who would be difficult to reach otherwise. One of those correspondents I wish to especially mention, although I have not the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance, yet, I know him to be a warm supporter of the Society, and I am indebted to him for many valuable suggestions during the year which have tended to make my work easier and more effective. I refer to Mr. William Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, and I would take this occasion to express my appreciation of the kindness and interest shown by him and other friends of the Society in this respect.

I wish also to place on record my appreciation of the unvarying kindness and self-sacrificing interest of our chief executive, Mr. Noyes. I have always found in him a friend of experience and judgment; always willing to confer and advise about the most trivial matters touching the interest of the Society, and it is only due to him to say that our success, whatever it may have been—if I may employ the term, is due in a great measure to him alone.

A retrospective view of the year's work, while not likely to afford us any final satisfaction, yet on the other hand, cannot prove entirely discouraging. We have broken the ground, and it now remains for us to prosecute the work, vigorously, intelligently and unremittingly. What a field we have before us! No event of great historical significance may have occured in Missisquoi, but our county's history is richer in historical incident than any of our sister counties in the district of Bedford. What we have to do, is to unravel the past, to locate and mark plainly the highways by which our fathers journeyed to our present position of comfortable affluence.

But this report has already gone beyond the limit of my original intention, and for this reason and for fear of laying myself open to the charge of being a sort of historical "sign post," pointing the way for others; but never travelling in it myself, I will conclude. But before doing so, I wish to say a few words regarding my declining re-election as Secretary of this Society. It is not because of any loss of interest on my part, nor discouragement at the diffidence or lack of interest on the part of others, that I take this course; but only for the reason that my time and means will not permit the sacrifice. I am actively engaged in a business the interests of which require my most unremitting attention, and rather than neglect the duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Society, I

J. P. NOYES, Esq, Cowansville,

Ex-President Missisquoi Historical Society

prefer to make way for someone who can at least give them the measure of attention necessary to the well being of the Society and the active promotion of its work.

I spoke of not losing interest. It would be impossible for me to do that. I must retain my interest in things historical for the reason that it is an inborn characteristic. I may be counted upon to do my best at all times to promote the interests of the Society, and perform to the best of my ability any duty required of me as a member of the Society and to ever look with interest and satisfaction on every forward movement, hoping that ultimately the realization of our hopes will be the full measure of our success.

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Mrs. Theodora Moore, of Stanbridge, East, President of the Woman's Committee of the Society, presented her annual report or address as follows:—

PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

When the Women's Branch of the Missisquoi Historical Society was created at the meeting of the Society last year, it was suggested that, as meetings of the Society were held in different municipalities of the county, members of the Committee of that branch should be appointed by the residents of the locality where the meeting was held. The suggestion was not carried out, except in Dunham, where we were pleased to learn officially that Miss Baker, of the Dunham Ladies College; Miss Clara Watson and Miss Jessie Small had been appointed for this branch of historical work. We sincerely hope, after this annual meeting, that there may be a better understanding; that women may be chosen to represent every part of the county; that, as the scheme or plan of work develops, a livelier interest may be awakened and that much profit, as well as pleasure may be derived from engaging in a work which should produce an influence, refining, softening, reverential.

A quotation from Daniel Webster which was read by the President of this Society at a former meeting here, gives a thought worth remembering. It is this:—"There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and impresses the heart."

The question naturally arises, "What can we do?" It is said that woman is intuitive to a remarkable degree and, indeed, she does seem instinctively to make ways and means to carry on any work which particularly interests her. We have received encouragement from many, and promises of help as well, from others. To illustrate what may be and what has been done by some of the women members of the Missisquoi Historical Society, we refer to a letter which was published in the Historical Notes column of the Bedford News of May 19th last, signed "Constant Reader." In relating incidents the names of several of the first settlers in St. Armand were recalled, and there was evidence that our Society had been the subject of conversation at social gatherings, and that topics were prized as, witness the reproduction of the quaint old invitation to a ball, dated "Missisquoi Bay, Dec. 21st, 1793." Then, in an issue of the same paper of the 16th of June we have a concise history of one highly esteemed and well known family, and in that of the 23rd of June a paper on "Incidents in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38" written by a daughter of H. J. Thomas, —a daughter of the Thomas [illegible] the conspicuous part he played [illegible] of a Radical paper during the [illegible] times of the Canadian Rebellion. A pathetic story of real life [illegible] tentiously told. A copy of a letter carefully kept and cherished for sixty-six years is given to the world, telling how adherence to principles called for the sacrifice of domestic happiness. And, quite recently, in the historical column, —dated 11th August—we have the outlines of the romantic story of Catherine McDonald, written by one of her great great granddaughters. It is hoped that the other descendants now living will contribute more facts to this interesting sketch, which would be a fit subject for romance.

It should be a pleasure to visit the aged and gather all possible information from them concerning the early [illegible] for we have reached a period in the history of the county in which tradition has become an important factor. It is, indeed, surprising what interest [illegible]

are related by those elderly people. For instance, not long ago, in conversation with a friend, she said that she had often been a playmate of Chester Arthur, afterwards President of the United States, when his father, known as "Elder Arthur," taught school in the old schoolhouse in Stanbridge East; another tells us of the mass meeting held in the old St. James Church, Stanbridge, when the renowned Hon. Louis Papineau was the principal speaker, and again we learn that the distinguished singer, Madame Albani made her debut in a little obscure hall, known at the time as the "Good Fellows Hall," which stood opposite the Stanbridge Academy. Thus three notable persons whose names will appear in history, have been actors in scenes in that almost unknown, obscure little village. The history of Stanbridge Academy will reveal the fact that from among the teachers and the pupils of that institution there have been many who have attained influence and position in the Church and in the army, in literature and in art, and worthy representatives in law medicine, and in the commercial and industrial world. It is pleasant to recall these things in thought and conversation, as we have done recently when discussing historical matters.

To my mind, one of the most important things we should undertake, the Society as well as the Woman's Branch, is to awaken an interest in local history in the children. Many of them are born lovers of history, as is shown by the delight so apparent when they listen to tales of bygone times, when grandfather and grandmother were children. To develop this innate taste for local history means more than appears at first sight. The methods of our neighbors to the south of us is commendable, when, in their schools the children are taught the geography and history of their own native town first; then the county, afterwards the State, then the United States before other countries are mentioned, except incidentally when necessary to the history of the United States. There can be no question but that such instruction is conducive to patriotism,—therefore let us try to bring out all that is lovely to see and all that is desirable to know about the native town, the home, for are not lovers of home the best citizens? Let us hope for more enthusiasm and zeal on this subject, in fact, enough genuine interest so that in every school district in the county there may be generous, patriotic individuals or an individual, who will offer a prize for the best essay or paper on some local incident of historic value, to be competed for by the pupils of the school. It would help wonderfully in so many ways. It would give untold pleasure to the aged as they are consulted and encouraged to relate the incidents of early life when the world was all before them; it would encourage observation and stimulate facility of expression in the young; it would be an incentive to reading something substantial and it would create in the young a reverence for the past which would advance rather than retard their future. All this would help to dispel an ignorance which, at times is truly humiliating.

Is it too much to ask or expect that our Society and the Woman's Branch of that Society should zealously and generously contribute for such obviously commendable ends?

* * *

Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting. The Hon. Mr. McCorkill expressed a deep interest in the Society, and said that when he received the notice of the annual meeting he felt that he must attend. Mr. McCorkill tendered his services in any possible capacity in forwarding the work. In allusion to the historical column in The News he said when he opened that paper he had acquired the habit of looking at that column first.

The Rev. Ernest M. Taylor the Secretary of the Brome County Society, next spoke, bringing greetings from the sister Society and regrets from the Hon. Judge Lynch, the President, at not being

able to attend. Mr. Taylor told of the work done in Brome, and spoke of the history of his county now under course of production and expressed his appreciation of the good beginning made in Missisquoi.

Rev. H. W. Nye spoke of the advisability of interesting the children in the Society and its aims.

Mr. E. R. Smith, after a humorous allusion to Mr. McCorkill's admission of reading the News spoke of old time Philipsburg, of which he is a native.

Mr. William Meade Pattison one of the founders of the Society, and despite his years, one of its most active supporters, spoke very interestingly of Caldwell's Manor, an old-time establishment in the western part of the county, the very location of which has almost faded from the minds of men.

Mr. Jos. Sawyer, an old resident of Stanbridge, 90 years of age, told some incidents of the long ago, concerning the localities with which he was familiar.

Messrs. F. X. A. Giroux, Rev. William Robinson, E. L. Watson, Thos. Hunter and Wilfred Dion also spoke briefly.

The election of officers was then proceeded with as follows:—

HON. PRESIDENTS.
Hon. Judge Lynch.
Hon. Geo. B. Baker.
Hon. J. C. McCorkill.
Mr. John P. Noyes.

PRESIDENT.
Chas. O. Jones.

VICE-PRESIDENT
E. E. Spencer.

SECRETARY.
Chas. S. Moore.

AUDITOR.
F. X. A. Giroux

PRESIDENT OF WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.
Mrs. S. A. A. Morgan

Moved by Rev. Wm. Robinson, seconded by G. H. Baker that the president and secretary comprise a committee to revise the list of local officials as may be found necessary.

—Carried.

The question of finances was then considered, and after a lengthy discussion it was moved by the Rev. Wm. Robinson, seconded by E. L. Watson that the annual membership fee be increased from twenty-five cents to one dollar to provide finances to meet the annual charges of the Society.

—Carried.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned

CHAS O. JONES
Secretary

Early History of Dunham.

SUBJECT OF MEETING OF MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY AND BY HON. G. B. BAKER.

(From the News Report.)

The Missisquoi Historical Society held a meeting in the Town Hall here Saturday evening, May 2, 1905. The attendance, although not large, was representative and considerable interest was shown in the affairs of the society.

The President of the Society, Mr. John P. Noyes of Cowansville, was present and presided, and in his opening address dealt fully with the society's history, and showed clearly the advantages of preserving such local historical date as yet remained extant. Mr. Noyes gave a very interesting address and was well received.

At the conclusion of his address the President introduced the secretary, Mr. Charles O. Jones, of Bedford, who spoke of the plans and aims of the society in connection with its work in each municipality and gave a very general invitation to everyone to make use of the historical notes columns in making public any interesting facts known to them. Mr. Jones, also, alluded to some interesting facts touching the earlier days of Dunham, such as the location of the county seat at Dunham at one time, and the building of the first cheese factory in the Dominion of Canada here. At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' address, the President called upon the speaker of the evening. Hon. Senator Baker, who was a native of Dunham. Mr. Baker spoke of many interesting, episodes of early Dunham, and located the site of the registry office of the county before its removal to Bedford, Mr. Baker referred to the comparative importance of Dunham and spoke of Bedford, the present seat as being of mushroom growth.

As an evidence of Mr. Baker's interest in the society and its aims, it is an interesting fact to mention in passing that he had driven from Bolton expressly to attend the meeting.

At the conclusion of Mr. Baker's interesting address, Messrs. E. L. Watson, Dr. Stevens, Mr. Asa Rykert and Mr. Joseph Baker spoke, all referring to Dunham's early history and expressed their interest in the society's work.

This was the first meeting ever held by the society in Dunham, and the local organization being perfected by the choice of a ladies' committee to aid in prosecuting the work, it is quite likely that other meetings will soon follow. The following ladies were chosen on the committee: Miss Emma Baker, Dunham Ladies' College; Miss Jessie Small and Miss Clara Watson.

Several interesting relics were exhibited by some of the gentlemen present, such as copies of newspapers bearing dates from 1836 to 1860, several prize lists of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society if 1836 to '54. A notarial-copy of original grant of the lands in Dunham to the Hon. Thomas Dunn and his associates in 1796.

At the close of the meeting a considerable number of those present availed themselves of the opportunity of becoming members of the society.

MISSISQUOI.

Its Origin and Meaning.

I.

At odd intervals, for a considerable period of time, there has been enquiry as to the origin and the meaning of the word Missisquoi—a word which has given name to a County of this Province, and a bay and river which lie partly in and partly outside its territory. A more lively outbreak has occurred during the past year, which has reached the stage of antiquarian discussion, presumedly the court of last report. But, after all has been said and written, it can scarcely be claimed that the shreds of history brought into service have made the decision any more conclusive or more generally acceptable. Conjecture, inference, comparison and tradition, it appears likely, must continue in the future, as they have in the past, to be the chief support of each theory advanced for the name. And singly or all together, they are as likely to be false as true, as untenable as convincing. The name is striking and peculiar, attributes which naturally excite the curiosity of antiquarian minds. It is [illegible] ly of Indian origin [illegible] centres in the effort to know whether it was a selection and by whom, or an accident, and how, or a growth and under what circumstances.

It seems eminently fit and proper that the County Historical Society should bring [illegible] its first authoritative [illegible] the different views which have been put forth as to the origin and meaning of the word as

well as the proof which has been furnished in support of particular theories, or furnished in support of no authority at all, That is what we propose to do. It is to begin at the beginning. It may not be a high ambition in a worldly sense. The sordid man may even call it trivial, but can anything rightly be called trivial which attracts the critical attention of a considerable number of cultured men and women. At all events there is a natural curiosity which deserves to be satisfied and in the attempt local and even general history may be uncovered, which may add to the stock of general information, of which the world can never have too much.

II.

The several names and meanings of the word "Missisquoi," most generally discussed, if not accepted, are as follows:—

1.—Much Water Fowl.

2.—Old Squaw, or Great or Large Woman.

3.—Pebble or Flint Point. (Point de Caillou.)

4.—Mississagua—name of an Indian tribe.

These names have been written about more conspiciously in recent days, by His Lordship, Judge Girouard of the Supreme Court of Canada, who has an established reputation as an antiquarian student and author, and Messrs. John Reade, the clever writer of the weekly series of articles in each of the Saturday's publication of the Daily Gazette, Montreal, under the title "Old and New," Wm. Meade Pattison, of Clarenceville, a diligent searcher after local history, and E. L. Watson, of Dunham, whose critical studies of literary subjects eminently fit him for antiquarian work. Mention might also be made of Mr. R. S. Martin, an intelligent Dunham farmer who wrote in the St. Johns News a few years ago, that some sixty years before he had been taught that Missisquoi was an Indian name meaning "Much Water Fowl." Other information has been solicited, some of which is made use of in this paper.

I shall take first the paper of Judge Girouard, which appeared in the September number (1905), of the Bulletin des Recherches Historiques Quebec, because, apart from its comprehensive character through grouping and discussing several theories it was the beginning of the recent interest in the name. He has discovered some new material and has opened the door for fresh conjecture. The great charm of his article is lessened by translation, but that is a necessity which must be conceded to the Society's members seeing that but few could probably read it in the original.

The paper is as follows:—

THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD MISSISQUOI.

"When, in 1903, I announced in the preface of my supplement to

my Lake St. Louis that I was leaving the field of historical research,—and this I may say here, in order to devote myself fully to my always increasing judicial labors,—I was far from foreseeing that I should so soon return for the discovery of the origin of an Indian name of almost insignificant importance, which, however, seemed to have excited for several months past, the keen interest of antiquaries on the other side of the frontier. I have been unable to resist the pleasure of responding to a seeker of Worcester, Mass., who has asked from me the etymology of the name Missisquoi, given to a small river in the northern part of Vermont, a bay of Lake Champlain and a County of the Province of Quebec. Everybody knows that it is Indian as is the origin of the names of several rivers, lakes and localities which we have preserved, for there is no doubt that each native tribe had a geography of its own, tracing back to a more or less remote period. To-day, as the languages of the Indian tribes disappear, slowly, it is true, but surely,—the Hurons as we shall point out later, being a striking example the unpublished dictionaries (French-Indian and vice versa) of the old missionaries, among others those of Father Aubin, S. J., missionary of the Abenakis Indians at Lake St. Francis from 1708 to 1755 and similar missionaries of the different tribes, are of great value from an historical point of view and will, ere long, be found indispensable. The Canadian public has always been so indifferent in respect to the aborigines of this country that Father Butin, missionary at Sault Saint Louis, a man of learning, was unable to find a publisher for his history of the Indians of his mission, closely connected though it is with that of [illegible] has admitted to [illegible] es Department ought to buy those precious manuscripts.

From what tribe did the name of Missisquoi come? To what dialect does it belong? To [illegible] the solution of the problem I investigated, at first, the [illegible] authentic methods of [illegible] name. The [illegible] maps reproduced by Justin [illegible] and Faillon, among other [illegible] of 1660 [illegible] show Lake [illegible] tual name, but they [illegible] mention of Missisquoi [illegible] though it is there traced [illegible] est document which [illegible] is the grant made [illegible] 1733, to Sieur de Lusignan, [illegible] Seigniory at the Bay de Missisquoy [illegible] p. 164). The name [illegible] have been known to the French long before [illegible] cument written in [illegible] 1783, and reproduced at [illegible] John P. Noyes, K. C. President of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, in his [illegible] pamphlet [illegible] tlers in the District of Bedford pages 15 and 16 [illegible] quie Bay. In 1815 Bouchette, Topographical Description [illegible] Canada [illegible]

it Missisqui Bay. That was the English pronunciation of the old name Missisquoy. We also find in the old Revised Statutes of Lower Canada in 1845 an Act establishing the electoral divisions of Lower Canada, passed in 1828, 9, Geo. IV, cap. 73, wherein the County of Missiskoui is described. Finally in 1853, when Lower Canada was divided into districts, the orthography was changed, and the legislature for the first time, I believe, adopted that of Missisquoi, which has invariably been followed since. It has been perpetuated by the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada of 1860, the British North American Act of 1867, as well as by all the modern dictionaries, maps and text books of geography.

But, after all, what is the meaning of the name? A stranger to the Indian idioms I have applied to the missionaries of the different tribes and to the antiquarians of the district, and it will be seen that it has not been an easy task to reach a satisfactory conclusion. I have asked from them all the origin of the name, Missisquoi or Missiskouy. My first reply was from Mr. John P. Noyes, of Cowansville, Que., dated the 23rd May, 1905. I quote it in full:—

"I am unable to give an absolutely definite answer to your query as to the origin and the meaning of Missisquoi. I have been trying for some time to run it to earth, and have pretty well satisfied myself, but in such matters one must have an open mind. When one has to rely largely on tradition there is always an element of doubt, even in the best considered theory. The definitions given allege Indian origin, but Indian is an indefinite term in such matters. One wants to know the particular dialect and tribal peculiarities. The locality of Missisquoi Bay, from which the county is named, was frequented by the Iriquois and Algonquins and possibly by the Hurons and must have been christened something by them. I am told that the first syllable of Mississippi and Missouri rivers —admittedly Indian names— means water, and if true helps my belief as to the name of Missisquoi. The definitions, so far as I know, are two, at least those advocated in print.

"1—An Indian name, meaning, Much Water Fowl.

"2—An Indian name, meaning, Old Squaw.

"I accept the first, Much Water Fowl. Missisquoi Bay from the earliest days, was, and still is, famous for the large quantity and variety of its water fowl, being on the highway of the migratory fowls between their northern summer and southern winter homes. Its sheltered waters make a safe, natural resting place. Indian names are largely adopted from their habits as to food and war. Missisquoi was a place to which they resorted to hunt and fish, according to tradition. It seems quite natural, and according to the Indian traits that

CHAS. A. JONES, Bedford,
President Missisquoi Historical Society

" the name, Much Water Fowl, " should have been given to a " place where game was so abund- " ant. The early settlers relate " that the flocks of fowl at cer- " tain seasons near the bay were " so large and dense that the sun " would be obscured as though " darkened by a cloud. There " were no natural marks about " the bay of so distinctive a char- " acter as to suggest a name. In " addition to the foregoing, a very " old man of the County wrote in " a local paper some years ago, " that he was taught some sixty " years before that Missisquoi " was an Indian name meaning "Much Water Fowl. Thus we have " tradition, presumptions and In- " dian traits in accord.

" To the definition Old Squaw, " I attach no importance. I can " find neither tradition nor cir- " cumstance in its support. It " may have been inferred from a " broad pronunciation, Misses " Squaw—Misses being the ordin- " ary country name for Mistress " or Madame, and therefore pre- " sumedly old. But the spelling of " to-day is not that of the old " time. Three quarters of a cen- " tury ago, and before, and even " for some time after, it was " spelled Missiskoui. Papers in " the Dominion Archives show " that in 1785 it was spelled Mis- " sisquie. It is only about half a " century since the present name " received statutory endorsement. " I have no access to the archives, " nor anything else to show what " Missisquoi bay was called dur- " ing the French Regime. Being " on the war route between the " St. Lawrence and the New Eng- " land settlements, it must have " had a distinctive name.

" I have hoped many times that " a query like yours would be " sent to that excellent publica- " tion, the Bulletin des Recher " ches Historiques. I did not dare " to put my feeble French on re- " cord in a periodical submitted " to so many scholarly eyes."

More recently, in the Bedford News of the 23rd June, 1905, Mr. Noyes adds, under the non de plume of Wayside Warbler, the following'—

" There is an old text book re- " cently placed in my hands which " tells a story of its own. It was " printed in the Eastern Town " ships in its younger days, as a " text book for the English " schools of the Province, and its " cover bears the title "Geo- " graphy and History of Lower " Canada, Designed for the use " of schools, by Zadock Thomp- " son, A. M., late Preceptor of " Charleston (Hatley) Academy " Stanstead, and Sherbrooke, L. " C., Published by Walton & Gay " lord, 1835. In that Geography " the County of Missisquoi is cal " led Missisko as to which I [illegible] " the following [illegible] " upon a still [illegible] " The orthography of this [illegible] " very unsettled [illegible] " Missisquoi, [illegible] " koui and Missisco ; [illegible] " believe, pretty [illegible] " nounced as if [illegible] " and this, I consider [illegible] " able [illegible]

"it is most easily pronounced, is "shorter, and most conformable "to the original if, as has been "said, the name is derived from "the two Indian words Missi—"much and Kisko—water fowl. "The name Missiskisko is said to "have been given by the natives, "to the bay and river on ac-"count of the abundance of wa-"ter-fowl in and about there, and "Missiskisko was at length short-"ened to Missisco. It afterwards "became the name of the coun-"ty." The meaning of the name, adds Mr. Noyes, given by him is also borne out by the traditions of the inhabitants.

Then Ernest Racicot, Esq., K. C., of Sweetsburg, Que., another enthusiastic prober of the past wrote me the same day:—

"From what I have been told, "Mississquoi means, Much Wa-"ter Fowl. Even to-day wild "geese and duck, in their migra-"tions from the south to the "north in the spring and from the "north to the south in the aut-"umn, make a halt at Missis-"quoi bay, where the hunters lie "in wait for them. Former-"ly when the bay was surrounded "with woods, and frequented "only at intervals of time by the "Indians, those birds must, "without doubt, have gone there "and stopped there, in their jour-"neyings in still greater numbers. "I have reason to believe that "Miss or Misses, means water, "Mississippi or Missouri are ex-"amples. The syllable 'quoi' "(which has been written several "ways, Koi-Kow-quoi, etc.,) re-"semble the 'quoi' of the name "Iroquois. All that is Indian. It "is probable that before the ar-"rival of the French at the com-"mencement of the 17th century, "all the lake, (now Champlain), "to the south of the bay had an "Indian name,—probably Missis-"quoi, or some name of that kind. "The name of the County must "have come from the old name of "the bay."

In a contrary sense, an old missionary of Sault Saint Louis, familiar with the Iroquois language, writes me that the name is not of Iroquois origin. He believed it was Algonquin. But another, a missionary to the Algonquins, for a great many years, informs me that Missisquoi (read Missiskaw for purposes of etymology), is not Algonquin.

"In Algonquin," he says, "the root Miss means large, great, enormous, Mis-abe, great man, a giant; Mis-abos, great hare, ass, on account of his ears; Misi-sipi, great river, Mississippi, (Chateaubraind writes it Mischcebe and he translates it 'Father of Waters;" he was mistaken). The Ottawa River Indians called it old Kissisipi, the great river, which received many tributaries. Not far from Ottawa is found the little Missisipins, as is found the Belle-Riviere, Ohio, in Iroquois.

"What does the second root of Missi-skaw mean? Must we see in it the word squaw, woman, thus preserved in English, and conclude that there was in Missisquoi some extraordinary woman." Who will tell us that? I have not the courage to accept that hypothesis."

I turned then to the Huron missionaries of Lorette near Quebec, who promptly informed me that those Hurons have completely lost their language and only speak the French. I was referred to a Priest of Huron descent, living at Mastai, near Quebec, who told me that the word was not Huron. Without losing heart I applied than to Father de Gonzague, missionary of the Abenakis at St. Thomas de Pierreville. Their village is not very distant from the bay in question. (Tanguay, Repertoire, 8, says those Indians lived in different parts of the country, even of the continent, apart from residing at lake St. Francis). He wrote me as follows:

"The origin of the word Missis-"quoi is Masipskoik, a word "which means a place where there "are pebbles, or flinty stones, "to be more particular, Pebbles "or Flint Point." And he adds:—"We have made some researches "amongst our old Abenakis, and "they all look upon it as having "been known under that name for "a long time."

Mr. Noyes, to whom I forwarded that revelation is not convinced that it is correct, preferring his own, "Much Water Fowl," "Still," he says, "I have an open mind." He adds that there are some pebbles at the bay, and near the banks are quarries operated for purposes of construction in Montreal. He says that Missisquoi river is full of boulders, rapids and falls.

This seems to me to settle the question. It is the river which gives its name to the bay and county. Once again we have a tradition, like so many others thrown to the winds, for example, that which relates that La Salle had built a stone fort at Lachine, the ruins of which could still be seen there. And then [illegible] of 75 years, invoked by Mr. Noyes, is far from being old; is quite insufficient to explain a name which runs [illegible] two centuries. Finally, it is not in accord with the Indian languages which are known."

D. GIROUARD

I dislike to disturb a belief, which, after a partial though not unfair discussion of conflicting views, so eminent a jurist and so distinguished an antiquarian declares to be settled. I am unable to find his proof so overwhelming or his reasons [illegible] as he seems to think [illegible] looks like a case where the tribunal has given judgment [illegible] of a party not in the record and whose claims for consideration merit discussion contradictoirement before the rest of the claimants are summarily put out of court. Naturally, I hesitate to dissent from so high an opinion. But then, it is only after discussion we can approximate the truth in debateable matters and this question I venture to think is still debateable.

Having been born on the banks of the chief Canadian branch of the river in question and know

ing it fairly well from source to outlet, I cannot bring myself to believe that an insignificant, unnavigable river, buried in a wilderness of tangled underbrush, and giant trees, of rock and marsh, hills and mountains, up to about one hundred years ago, should have had the preference, in the giving of a name, over the large and beautiful bay, which had the further advantage of being connected with a lake which was the natural thoroughfare of the Indians, as it was later of the white man. The river could not be navigated even with canoes, so full was it of rapids, shallows, bars and waterfalls. It is not a large stream at its best. It was outside any line of communication between Indian tribes north or south, east or west, even if navigation had been possible. The rugged character and topographical peculiarities of the land, through which it ran were such as to deter occupation or use as a hunting ground or fishing place. And nearer home there was an abundance of game and fish the procuring of which required less exertion. There has never been found, as there has been found, elsewhere, anything to indicate that the Indians ever occupied hunted or fought in the section of country, either in Canada or Vermont, through which the river passes, at least within the past couple of centuries. In other places frequented of old by Indians, there have been unearthed weapons indicating early occupation in some form. Nothing of the kind has been found in the narrow valley of the Missisquoi or in its proximity. Even if an occasional Indian purposely or through accident penetrated the then useless land so far as hunters fishers and fighters were concerned, through which the river flowed, it is little likely that the river was so markedly distinguished from scores of other rivers in the vicinity, as to warrant the untutored savage being so struck by it as to give it a name.

The learned Judge is mistaken when he says that the Indian Village of St. Thomas de Pierreville "is not very distant from the bay in question." As a geographical fact it is comparatively distant. That village is about as near Quebec as Missisquoi bay. The country between that village and the bay is traversed by many streams some of which are as large and even larger than the Missisquoi river. There were rivers and swamps to pass, mountains and hills to surmount, and the object obtained, the advantages for hunting and fishing were no greater, possibly not so good, as in the immediate vicinity of their own home village. No one has ever had the temerity to pretend that the Indians hunted or fished for a market or for sport. It was their daily food they wanted and which they wanted with the least outlay of pyhsical effort.

Then, it must be remembered, that the Abenaki Indians were new comers in this Province of Canada. Their original habitat

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Vice President Missisquoi Historical Society

was in Maine and in Acadia, from which, at least so far as Maine was concerned they were driven by the English, or were induced to come to this province by the Jesuit Missionaries. Parkman thus located them in several of his books, and further informs us that it was only some time after King Philip's war in New England that any portion of them settled in this province at or near Quebec. In Parkman's "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," Chap. 16, can be found an account of the tribe and details as to their habits. The bay must have been known to the Indians long before the Abenaki, towards the end of the 17th century came to the vicinity of Quebec. Why should these new importations, who only wandered from their fresh location when led by French officers, rush into the nomenclature of earth's waste places? Further, there is nothing related of the habits of the tribe to warrant belief that they took enough interest in anything to start naming rivers and bays, nor is it any more likely that they would venture a second time into a country which promised so little advantage to them as the Missisquoi valley, which was so difficult of access, and which, as already pointed out, was off the natural and well known routes of travel for war or game.

Nor can I accept without question the statement that Missisquoi is derived from the Indian word "Masipskoick." The words are dissimilar. Indian names, more frequently than otherwise result from some incident or peculiarity connected with their aboriginal life, and usually of a striking character, or some peculiarity of topographical formation, which has attracted the particular attention of people more anxious for landmarks for future use than greedy to make their mark as geographers. Such is the general practice of aboriginal people the world over since the world began. The fact that "Masipskoick" means Pointe de Caillou or Pebble or Flint Point, is, to my mind an argument against Missisquoi being derived from that alleged Abenaki word. There are no pebbles or flint around or about Missisquoi Bay or other stones in sufficient quantity or strikingly different from other stones in other places in the Eastern Townships to be remarkable or to attract special attention. On the contrary it is their absence which is most noticable. The quarry is too remote from the water, and at that time had too little prominence to cause notice by a people not in the quarry business. The Abenaki Indians, if they took the overland route which is unlikely, would have passed many rivers with as great an abundance of pebbles or flint stones as the Missisquoi river, and stone formations more prominent than the quarry referred to, and to none do they appear to have vouchsafed a distinctive Indian name. If they took the natural and most rapid route from their homes up the St. Lawrence

and Richelieu rivers to Lake Champlain they would find a bay as devoid of pebbles and flints as a dogs ears are of pearls. The Indian meaning of "Masipskoick" may be accepted as that which is given, but it does not follow when so accepted that Missisquoi is derived from that word.

Judge Girouard will, no doubt, find consolation for my respectful divergence from his views in the letter of Mr. Pattison and the comments of the Burlington Free Press, which appears in Sec. VII.

III.

At a picnic of the Missisquoi County Historical Society at the Isle Aux-Noix in July last, (1905) the question of the name was brought up by a paper read by Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, concerning the Indians formerly frequenting Lake Champlain and discussed by Mr. E. L. Watson, by whom it was again referred to at the annual meeting of the Society a few weeks later at Bedford. Without absolutely claiming the merit of discovery Mr. Watson pointed out that the name of the bay might have been that of a tribe of Indians said to have frequented northern New York, variously called Mississagui, Missisagas or Mississaugua.

Mr. Watson's scholarly reputation, and his calm calculation of probabilities seemed to merit consideration of views rather suggested, than dogmatically urged by him. I therefore wrote him, as well as Mr. Pattison. The views of the latter gentleman may be found later on in his letter to the News, I think Mr. Watson's should be given here as a partial introduction to what he says later, and what he has inspired Mr. Reade to say,

His letter is as follows:—

Dunham, Que., Sept. 1, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Noyes:

I will reply hastily to your very concise and to the point letter on the origin of Missisquoi. The old form has the second double letter. You must give the credit of the attributing the origin of the name to Mr. Pattison, but having just read some travels by Wade in 1795, in which he mentions the "Mississagui" Indians as frequenting the shores of Lake Ontario, I was struck by the similarity of the orthography and the reasonableness of Mr. Pattison's suggestion. I have no definite evidence to support the theory, but only inferential probability. Miss-as in Mississippi, Missouri means water. I notice that you give the name of the Indians as "Missisauga". I see in Wade's book he spells Catarqui, the Indian name for Kingston thus, and two pages on he spells it Cataraqua, so one cannot put too much dependence on his derivations. I remember the late patriarch, Lawrence telling me he had camped with the original Missisquoi Indians on his trip from the bay to the first (deserted) settlement in Ely. I think it was Mr. Pattison who put forth the domicile of the Missaugas as Northern New York.

Yours very sincerely,

EDMUND L. WATSON

Mr. John Reade, whose contributions for many years to the Saturday edition of the Montreal Gazette under the title of "Old and New," and whose wide knowledge and critical scholarship have made his papers the subject of keen appreciation by students and thoughtful reading people, in one of his articles under his usual heading, in the Gazette of Sept. 16th, 1905, commented upon or rather reviewed Judge Girouard's paper before cited. Mr. Reade wrote:—

FROM OLD AND NEW.

"Among interesting articles in the September issue of the Bulletin des Recherches Historiques is a study by Mr. Justice Girouard (Supreme Court of Canada) on the Etymology of the name Missisquoi. As Judge Girouard points out, Missisquoi is the name of a bay at the north of Lake Champlain, of a river in the state of Vermont and of a Canadian county. It has been borne by more than one Canadian newspaper. One model country paper was originally called, we believe, the Missisquoi News. Judge Girouard has found the name in a concession of a seigniory dated the 6th of April, 1733, to the Sieur de Lusignan, but thinks with reason that it must have been known to the people of the Old Regime at a much earlier period. Fifty years later it is mentioned in another document, reproduced by Mr. John P. Noyes, K. C., president of the Missisquoi County Historical Society in his "Early Settlers in the District of Bedford." The word has been spelled in different ways—Missiskoui, Missisqui Missisco—the familiar form (Missisquoi) finally triumphing over all its rivals. Judge Girouard, having been consulted by a correspondent of Worcester, Mass., on this comparatively insignificant question wrote first to Mr. Noyes, who, after offering two etymologies—"much water fowl" and "old squaw," gave the preference to the former. He offers some curious reasons for the rejection of the "old squaw" derivation, supposing it to be based, not on a knowledge of any Indian tongue but on a vulgar conjecture the sound, "Missis Squaw" suggesting a matronly person of advanced years. Writing under his nom de plume of "Wayside Warbler," to the Bedford News, Mr. Noyes quotes from the "Geography and History of Lower Canada, Designed for the Use of Schools, by Peadock Thompson, [illegible] Charleston [illegible] Stanstead and Sherbrooke, L. C. Published by Walton and Gaylord, 1835." This author, who is no doubt the well known [illegible] of Vermont (mentioned not long ago in Old and New,) cites [illegible] dian words in favor of the [illegible] ogy that Mr. Noyes prefer [illegible] are "missi" (much) and [illegible] (water fowl.) Mr. Ernest [illegible] C. F., suggests that the [illegible] Mississippi, etc [illegible] and compares "quoi" with [illegible] last syllable of Iroquois. A former

missionary of Sault Saint Louis is sure that the word (Missisquoi) is not Iroquois.

Another missionary holds that Missisquoi (Missiskaw "pour les besoins de l'etymologie" is not Algonquin. Judge Girouard then consulted the missionary of the Hurons of Lorette who referred the enquirer to a priest of Huron origin at Mastai, also near Quebec, who replied that the word (Missisquoi) was not Huron. Finally Judge Girouard wrote to Father de Gonzague of St. Thomas de Pierreville, not far from Missisquoi Bay. This reverend gentleman offered a new explanation. The word, he says, is from "Masipskoik." which means "a place where there are flint stones, or pebbles." Mr. Noyes, to whom Judge Girouard made known this last etymology, though inclined to cling to his "water-fowl" origin still makes a suggestion that would seem to corroborate M. de Gonzague's explanation. Although he says, there are no flints or pebbles at the Bay, the River Missisquoi is full of stones, and therefore of rapids and falls. Judge Girouard is inclined to accept M. de Gonzague's view as a settlement of the question.

It may, however, be worth while to mention that in Baraga's Otchipwe Dictionary, edited by Father Lacombe, O. M. I., "Missiquoi" is said to mean "The Big Woman" (from "misi"—big and iskwew—woman). In M. Cuoq's Lexique Algonquin "misi" is said to mean "large (grand) and kwe," femme, mulier, woman These two works may be said to represent the western and eastern dialects of Algonquin. The extent of the Algonquin family of languages may be gathered from Pilling's Bibliography. How little what is common to all its branches has changed is shown by comparing some of the early vocabularies with corresponding words in the later dialects. Yet sometimes the pronunciation of the same word by the French and English varied to an extent which made identification impossible. Some Algonquin words, such as "assin," "sibi" or "sipi," "wab" and their compounds are easily recognized. It is also generally easy to distinguish any Iroquois from any Algonquin word. For half Canada and at least a quarter of the United States Algonquin and Iroquois are what Archbishop Charbonnel called them—the 'two great Indian languages.'

R. V.

IV.

The reference which M. Pattison has made, as before mentioned, to the New York Indians led me to write W. P. Cantwell, Esq., Malone New York, President of the Franklin County Historical Society— about the middle of the three extreme northern counties which constitute what is called Northern New York, asking for information as to the Mississagas Indian tribe, pointing out to him that during a residence for a time in early youth in Northern New York, I had received the impression that there had never been a settled tribe of Indians there in

CHAS. MOORE, B. A., Stanbridge East
Secy. Treas. Missisquoi Historical Society

the early days prior to settlement. Mr. Cantwell, in his kind and courteous reply, did not discuss the matter, but forwarded a memorandum prepared at his request for my use by Dr. Collins, Secretary of his Society, based upon such information as the Society possessed. It was with a pang of regret that I learned a few weeks later that Mr. Cantwell, the founder of that Society, had passed away at the advanced age of 76 years. It is a distinct loss to local historical research, there and elsewhere, when such keen intellects, trained by years of professional work to examine into, and to investigate, are removed from further participation in life's activities. The memorandum of Dr. Collins is as follows:

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

Report of Indians in Canada, 1736, "Missisgues" at Huron, 50 men. Report of Sir William Johnson, 1763, "Mississagais," residing above Detroit, 320.

CENTURY DICTIONARY.

"Missisaga a tribe of North Am-"erican Indians, once a part of the "Ojibwa, first known in the middle "of the 17th century north of Lake "Huron and Ottawa they spread "over South Ontario. In 1846 "they were admitted as the sev-"enth tribe of the Iroquois Con-"federacy. The name is translated " "Great Mouth," referring to " the mouth of the Missisaugh "river emptying into Lake Hur-"on."

Col. J. D. Bulman, of Sweetsburg, P. Q. kindly gave me communication of an interesting old book which he had inherited from his grandfather called "Miscel-"laneous Correspondence contain-"ing a variety of Subjects. Re-"lative to Natural and Civil His-"tory, Geography, etc, etc., by "Benjamin Martin, for the year "1755-56, Printed and Sold by W. "Owen, Temple Bar, London." In this venerable book is a well executed "Map of the British and French Settlements in North America," and the points given agree with what is now known of the countries, settlements and physical marks of that period. It was made by F. Bowen, Sculp. and stated it was made from authentic sources. Lake Champlain appears upon it as of that name or as Iroquois lake. The outline of Missisquoi bay is there, but without a name. North of Lakes Erie and Ontario is placed what is called the Six Nations, with the added remark, " conquered from the Antient Hurons in 1650 and possessed ever since." North of Lake Huron is given the Missesagues Indians with the note "subdued by the Six Nations."

The records seem to show that the Missesagues of Dr. Collins the Mississagui of Mr. Watson and Missisaguis of Weld, the same tribe mentioned in that old map—were north of Lake Huron about 250 years ago. Parkman (A Half Century of Conflict Vol. 1, p. 278), says that in the middle of the 17th century the Iroquois

swept all before them and made vast regions a solitude, in that agreeing with the map in the Martin book, of Colonel Bulman. In the same volume, page, 281, Mr. Parkman relates that the French Commander at Detroit about 1712, sent to invite the friendly Ojibwas and Missisagas to come to his aid against other tribes, and that they fished and hunted for the allies. A suspicion has been created that the Missisagas were great fishermen.

In May 1671 there was a great meeting of the French and the Indian chiefs of different tribes at Sault St. Marie, of which Parkman gives an account in "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West." It was a memorable meeting. Of the four Jesuit Fathers present Father Allouez made to the Indians what Parkman calls a "solemn harangue." The reverend father made a brief but fitting allusion to the Almighty, but dwelt at greater length and deeper force upon the power of the King of France. He told the Indians that if all the King's soldiers stood in double file they would reach from where he was speaking to Missisaquenk, "which is more than twenty leagues off." Missisaquenk was probably the home of the Missisagas.

VI.

Mr. Watson, subsequent to his letter to me before mentioned, and after Mr. Reade's article in "Old and New", already quoted,—wrote Mr. Reade a letter which appeared in Saturday's Gazette, 7th, October, 1905, which was commented upon in Mr. Reade's scholarly style in the same number, in the "Old and New" department of the paper. The letter of Mr. Watson, and the comments of Mr. Reade were later published in the Bedford News, 20th October last (1905), with an introductory letter by that indefatigable worker, Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison. Letters and comments are given below.

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MR. WM. MEAD PATTISON'S LETTER.

ETYMOLOGY OF MISSISQUOI.

Clarenceville, Oct. 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The News.

Sir,—Mrs. Isabel N. Derick has kindly loaned me a clipping she took from the Montreal Gazette, of the 7th, which I enclose (for you to please return). Mrs. Derick thought, as the Missisquoi question was under the consideration of the Missisquoi County Historical, it (in its entirety) would be an interesting and valuable contribution to the Historical Notes column of The News, Mr. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, has studied up the subject with much interest and I might say fervor, and deserves much credit for it, and your readers will no doubt be pleased to see his letter reproduced in The News, I am writing Mr. Watson thanking him for his championship of my views of the case. In a recent letter from Mr. J. P. Noyes he candidly admits that the views of Mr. Watson and myself of the etymology of Missisquoi have some foundation, and he has studied some Canadian and other authors and admits some wavering of the opinion he expressed at our meeting at Bedford in September. Mr. Watson's researches since that time may furnish him with authorities he has not met and keep the investigation going. Before our next annual meeting much light will doubtless be shed on the subject, and we will have the results of the highest authorities in the State of Vermont. I asked Mr. Noyes to communicate with Col. Forbes of St. Albans, Vt., Cor. Sec. of the Vermont Historical Society, asking the society to join us in efforts for a solution of the question.

Mr. Watson's researches have presented to my mind another question as to the origin of the name Pike River in the French-Indian vocabulary collected in 1800-05 from the Indian. Mr. Watson says "probably Missisaquas" the Ouppapinassi tribe totems being the "Pike." Now it is not likely pike to any extent were found in the river of that name in our country, but rather trout or salmon and the logical inference is the river took its name from the Indian tribe who dwelt in the vicinity of Pike River. When I came to St. Armand before saw mills had destroyed fishing, trout were taken in the river above Bowker dam, south of Frelighsburg, and I never heard of a pike being taken, and the oldest inhabitants said in early days salmon were taken near the mouth of the river. However let us decide the Missisquoi question and then the pike may come up. It is likely the early settlers in Huntingdon named "Trout River" in that county from abundance of trout found there. Now there is no evidence that pike were found in sufficient numbers in the river of that name to warrant giving it the name

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and whose cuts and illustrations have been copied and recopied in Canada, until the original source has been lost sight of. Instance "The Caleche or Marchedonc." He speaks of the "Mississaguis" as frequenting the northern border, and the shores of Lake Ontario. The spelling of the word only differs in the insertion of a letter A from that of the usual one time way of spelling. He devotes three pages in his fourth edition, first volume, to describing their peculiarities, and their modes of fishing and hunting. He says that the "Mississaguis" supplied Kingston with fish and game. Mentions that their principal village was near Toronto. Speaks of Mississagui Point, near Niagara. Isaac Weld had introductions to all the celebrities on both sides, including Generals Washington and Wayne. 'Mississ" evidently means water, as Mississippi, Missouri, Misstissini, etc., but what the termination gui or que means is not so certain, but as Cataraqui, Gananoque and Mississquoi are not distant, a common origin may be implied. May we hear more on this subject.

E. L. W.

* * *

FROM OLD AND NEW.

Weld was naturally drawn to the subject of the Indians because the successive warfare of St. Clair and Anthony Wayne was a fairly fresh topic of conversation during his visit. "On his arrival in Philadelphia, in the beginning of the year 1796, I was," he writes "introduced to General Wayne and I had then an opportunity of seeing the plan of all his Indian campaigns. A most pompous account was given of this (Wayne's) victory and the plan of it excited, as indeed it well might, the wonder and admiration of all the officers who saw it." As is soon disclosed, Mr. Isaac Weld is sarcastic in thus complimenting the impetuous Anthony. After explaining how the fighting was really conducted, he makes these comments:—" It was by fighting them also in their own way and by sending parties of his light troops and cavalry to rout them from their lurking places, that General Wayne defeated them, had he attempted to have drawn (to draw) up his army in the regular order described in the plan, he could not but have met with the same fate as St. Clair and General Braddock did, on a former occasion," Some pages before, Weld had described the disaster of General St. Clair (1790) in terms that might, with hardly any changes have been used for the surprise of Custer nearly ninety years afterwards. "A dreadful havoc ensued," he writes. "The greater part of the army was left dead on the fatal field ; and of those that escaped the knife, the most were taken prisoners. All the cannon, ammunition, baggage and horses, of St. Clair's army fell into the hands of the Indians on this occasion." His interest in St. Clair and Wayne led Weld to investigate the methods of Indian warfare, and, en passant, he glances at the charge that St. Clair's foes were

F. X. A. GIROUX, Esq., Sweetsburg.
Director-Auditor Missisquoi Historical Society

directed by British officers. He made it his business to enquire of some of the young Canadians—whites, as well as half-breeds,—who had volunteered to help the Indians against the Americans and thus ascertained that, so opposed were both the Government and white citizens who had reached years of discretion, to have any alliance with the Indians in this warfare that it was only by observing the utmost secrecy that they were able to get unchallenged across the border.

Incidentally, in following the fortunes of the combatants, Mr. Weld takes up the subject of the "Mississaguis who live about Lake Ontario." But he does not rest there. He makes the Mississaguis a text for his general remarks on the Indian tribes, beginning with a comparison of their complexion with that of the Creeks, Cherokees and others whom he had seen at Philadelphia and elsewhere. The best authority on the Mississagua Indians at the present time is Professor A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. His monograph on "The Language of the Mississagua Indians," (1892) was the first attempt to deal elaborately and scientifically with the people, their origin, their language, and their affinities. It was followed by a number of contributions on the same subject to the Journal of American Folk-Lore, and other publications, in which he brought within reach of the public a mass of information hitherto unknown or practically inacessible to the general reader. "Messisaga Avenue in the town of Parkdale" he writes, "Old Fort Mississauga at the mouth of the River Niagara, Mississauga River in the district of Algoma and Mississauga Strait, between Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands preserve the name of an Indian tribe who in the latter half of the eighteenth century, occupied a considerable portion of what is now the province of Ontario and whose descendants still exist at the Mississaga settlement of the New Credit, and on reservations at Ainwick, (since 1830) Rice Lake (since 1818), Chemong Lake, (since 1829), and Scugog Lake, (since 1842)." These points are too far away to admit of much intimacy between the Mississaguas and any dwellers by the northern corner of old Champlain. But the Indians (Mississaguas included), were not always staidly attached to reserves. Professor Chamberlain reminds us that in the Jesuit Relations for 1670-71 the "Misissagues" are mentioned as dwelling on a river abounding in sturgeon which enters Lake Huron at about 30 leagues from Ste. Marie du Sault. The good father's account of his visit is of truly evangelical simplicity. He [illegible] sooner set foot on s[illegible] nized the cabins of the Mississagues than he beto[illegible] delivery of his messa[illegible] "stump" it would seem [illegible] in Canada as a pulpit [illegible] turned to account as a platform. "Je montay sur une grosse souche pour me faire voir et me faire entendre de tout ce peuple," were says Professor Chamberlain.

words of the missionary's description.

These Indians, who dwelt on the River Mississauga "distinguished from all the other branches of the Algonkin stock on the north shore of Lake Huron. Subsequently they appear to have gradually moved eastwards and southwards, and to have extended themselves over a great part of Upper Canada." According to the Rev. Allen Salt, of Parry Island, a member of the Mississagua tribe of Alnwick, the Indian way of spelling and pronouncing the name is Minzezagee (plural Minzezageeg) and signifies people dwelling where there are many mouths of rivers. They are, according to tradition, "descendants of the Ojibways who conquered the Iroquois in 1759, after a war of 100 years." The new Credit settlement near Brantford, founded in 1847, is the most civilized of the Mississaguas. In a manuscript for a copy of which Prof. Chamberlain thanks Dr Bain of the Toronto Public Library, containing a French-Indian vocabulary collected in 1800-05 from the Indians (probably Mississaguas), near Toronto, the totaims, or tribes of the Huron savages, were thus described: "Niguic Coasquidzi, Otter tribe; Passinassi, Crane tribe; Atayetagami, Caribou tribe; Oupapinassi, Pike tribe; Ouascesouanan Birch-bark tribe; Missigomidzi White Oak tribe; Mississague, Eagle tribe." Professor Chamberlain, after mentioning some of the favorite names of the Credit River Mississaguas, refers to the life of the Rev. Peter Jones (a most instructive little volume) for first-hand information as to the naming usages and ceremonies of the branch of the Ojibways to which he belonged. Mr. Jones, notwithstanding his long association with white people, both in England and Canada, was very proud of his origin and devoted to his people's interests. The specimens of Indian names that he gives are exceedingly musical as well as significant. In 1855 Mr. Thomas G. Ridout, of Toronto, wrote to Peter Jones asking him to suggest an aboriginal name for a new G. W. R. station in which he was interested as a proprietor, and in reply Mr. Jones sent him an interesting list, with the Indian spelling, the English modification of it, and the meaning of each word. Among these is the word Messisaga (in Indian, Ma-se-sau-gee), meaning the Eagle totem, clan or tribe. Eagle is "migisi" in Otchipwe.

From the foregoing passage in the life of the Rev. Peter Jones, it will be seen that, if Mr. Pattison's suggested etymology is correct, Missisquoi will have a meaning that is certainly not unworthy of an ambitious and progressive county. But unhappily the thunder-bird (the bird of Zeus or Jupiter of classical antiquity) has a symbolic association that would not entirely satisfy so loyal a community as Missisquoi has always been. For our own part we adhere to the derivation already given in Old and New—a derivation which has the support of Bishop Baraga, Father Lacombe and the late Abbe Cuoq, F. R. S. C. In Baraga's Grammar and Dictionary af the Otchipwe language, edited by Father Lacombe (Part 1., p. 300) "Missisquoi" is found in a list of Indian names that are explained for the benefit of white learners, thus: "Misiiskwew, the big woman, from misi, big and iswkew, woman." It is referred to the Cree branch of Algonquin speech. Abbe Cuoq in his Lexique de la Langue Algonquine, which is based on his forty years' acquaintance with members of the "Algic" stock (see preface), and has the approval of such mighty linguists as Dr. A. S. Gatschet of Washington, is in virtual agreement with Bishop Baraga and Father Lacombe. "Misi" (page 231), he explains as meaning "grand", and "ikwe" as "femme, mulier, woman." Peter Jones (p. 162) says that female names are distinguished from those of males by the feminine termination "quay" or "goo-guay" as (Oogenebatigooquay, Wabanooquay, (Aurora), etc.) There is nothing in the name "Big Woman" that is inconsistent with the honorable repute of Missisquoi and its people. It would, doubtless refer either to some natural feature in the scenery or to some tradition or tale, such as those that Professor Chamberlain has collected or those that Mr. Jameson has comprised in his Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, or Abbe Casgrain relates in his Jongleuse—the Indian equivalent of which is he assures us, "matchi skueou," (Bad woman.)

R. V.

VII

The last document to be quoted is a further communication of Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, published in the Missisquoi Historical Society's column in the Bedford News, the 3rd, Nov. 1905. Some new derivations and meanings are mentioned therein which it may be as well to include with the others even though adding to the confusion of stock on hand and supplying fresh material for conjecture to nimble guessers.

* * *

ETYMOLOGY OF MISSISQUOI

To the Editor of the Bedford News

Dear Sir,—The Burlington Free Press has kindly taken up the Etymology of Missisquoi County Historical Society and in its issue of the 27th, reproduces in full the letters of Mr. E. L. Watson of Dunham, and Mr. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, Que., which were published in The News of October, 20th, on the subject. [illegible] the conclusions of the Press [illegible] fully in accord with Mr. [illegible] and my own views, it [illegible] to publish them as contribu[illegible] to the literature on this interesting question, though others translate, as Mr. Watson shows the Indian word [illegible] meaning water. We have to thank the Free Press for light [illegible] and the interest it has taken.

Yours [illegible]

WM. MEAD PATTISON

Clarenceville, Oct. 30th [illegible]

"In another column of the Bedford News, Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, alluding to Mr. Watson's communication and to the etymology of the word Missisquoi, says:

" 'Before our next annual meeting (of the Missisquoi Historical Society) much light will doubtless be shed on the subject and will have the results of the highest authorities in the State of Vermont. I asked Mr. Noyes to communicate with Col. Forbes of St. Albans Vt., Cor. Sec. of the Vermont Historical Society, asking the society to join us in efforts for a solution of the question.'

"The late Rowland E. Robinson the Vermont author and historian, who gave much study to the Indian names of places and rivers in this region, said in a communication to this paper, shortly before his death, that he had been informed by John Wadso who a he described as "a very intelligent Indian of St. Francis, P. Q." that "Missisquoi was originally Masscepskee, the Land of Arrow Flints, while the river now bearing that name was Azzusatuquake, the Backward-running Stream.

"Zadock Thompson, the Vermont historian says that the word, which he spells, "Missisco" giving also eighteen different spellings of it, which he had found in print is derived by some from 'Mse," meaning much, and 'Mskeco," grass ; by others from "Missi," much, and "Kiscoo," water fowl.

"The Vermont town of Troy was at first named Missisco."—Burlington Free Press

VIII.

Upon this interesting local question concerning Missisquoi there may be further literature afloat in the world, or buried in the archives of other countries, as well as our own, but I take it that whatever may be found will be be along the lines quoted. Something may be found to corroborate that which we have, or strengthen some particular view, but it must bulk largely as herein given. Hence, I have not sought to extend the enquiry for further material as at first was contemplated. Having considered briefly the claim of Judge Girouard for the origin and meaning of the name he has so warmly and learnedly espoused, I propose, with equal brevity to examine the credentials of the others, not, however, confining myself to the order in which they are enumerated in the list before given.

MISSISSAGAS.

This name has many forms, but I take that adopted by Parkman. That Missisquoi, or its old name, "Missiskoui," may have taken its name from the Mississigas Indian tribe, has a fair claim among the probabilities extended to others presented for acceptance, Lake Champlain in the early times was also called "The Lake of the Iroquois," because it attracted the attention of the early whites as one of the principal routes north from their own country of that tribe of Indians. If the Mississagas Indians can be shown to have frequented the bay with com-

W. M. PATTISON, Esq., Clarenceville.

Director Missisquoi Historical Society

paratively as much assiduity as the Iroquois did the lake, it would create a presumption in favor of the name being due to that fact. There is no proof that they did.

The Mississagas are said to have been a fishing tribe and the fishing Indians never had much of a record as fighters or adventurers. Each place where they were said to have been located was in the neighborhood of places where fish were large and plentiful. Martin's map before mentioned, published in 1755, gives their location as north of Lake Huron, and as having been driven there by the Iroquois in 1650. In that he agrees with the authorities of Dr Collins. The references by Parkman also corroborate that view. In 1735, and again in 1763, according to official reports they were at Huron or above Detroit. If, after the latter date, a tribe of Indians had moved from Lake Huron to within approachable distance of Missisquoi bay, it is likely some mention would have been made of it, seeing that they would then be within the neighborhood of the whites, whose numbers had greatly increased by that time in that vicinity, and who were wandering about using lakes and rivers in pursuit of furs. There is no record of their ever having come in contact with the whites thereabouts

Northern New York, between the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain contains no natural connecting thoroughfare between those waters. The distance is considerable. The rivers and the streams were unnavigable. They all start from the mountainous country of the Adirondacks, and rush in some places through deep chasms, and over shallow rapids, in a northerly direction towards the St. Lawrence, until in close proximity to Lake Champlain. It was a land of dense wilderness filled with fierce wild beasts. Its rivers afforded no greater advantages for fishing than they did for navigation. Not that fish were not abundant, but they lacked the size and abundance of the lakes or the St. Lawrence. Even supposing the Mississagas Indians lived about Lake Ontario, is it at all likely they would have left the abundant fishing grounds for large fish of that lake, traversed the difficult country of Northern New York, and crossed the foot of Lake Champlain to Missisquoi bay to fish in waters no better supplied as to variety, quantity or quality than those to be [illegible] their very door? It [illegible] able to suppose that the lazy shiftless Indians would have taken that trouble. They [illegible] for trade or for sport. There was no market for fish within [illegible] means for transporting [illegible] there been a market. If they started from Lake Ontario for [illegible] quoi by land a long [illegible] necessary [illegible] the Adirondack [illegible] which even the bold [illegible] avoided. And north [illegible] would carry them long [illegible] down the St. Lawrence [illegible] up the Richelieu rivers [illegible] grounds, which, in those days should have satisfied the most greedy. It is only the lower end

of Lake Ontario that can be said to be in Northern New York anyway, and even that is not always conceded. And, in the earliest days, at Lake Champlain they ran the risk of being pinched between the Iroquois and the Algonquins, and in later years between the French and their Indian allies and the English and the Iroquois. It was safer to fish near home. Within recent times, comparatively speaking, the only Northern New York Indians are the domesticated Iroquois at St. Regis. In the old days the Indians skirted the western border of Northern New York by the St. Lawrence and the eastern by Lake Champlain on their warlike excursions.

I think it is safe to say, that if Mr. Isaac Weld really made a leisurely trip from New York into Canada in 1793, under Indian guidance, he did not go through Northern New York, by land. His mention of the Indians at Kingston, Toronto and further west, gives no ground for believing that those Indians had pushed through the grievous obstacles of Northern New York to Missisquoi bay. He, no doubt, journeyed by the lakes and the St. Lawrence river, for Northern New York proper, only began to receive settlers at about the same time as did the Eastern Townships and then only in small numbers, and that was after 1793. And it is singular that if those Indians had fished at Missisquoi bay on or about that period the early settlers about the bay then did not make mention of it, or did not accept that Indian name instead of passing on the one which Zadock Thompson accepted as genuine.

I have no retainer for or against the name Mississagas as the origin of the name for the bay, but in figuring up the probabilities it seems to me the account favors the against rather than the for.

IX.

OLD SQUAW, OR GREAT OR LARGE WOMAN.

In the letter which I wrote Judge Girouard quoted in his article, I rather curtly dismissed the definition of Missisquoi, "Old Squaw."

Since then I have been led to consider its claim more carefully, and am forced to admit it has authority in its support in the slightly varied form of "Great or Large Woman." It seems to be pretty well agreed on all hands that "Missi" or "Misi," means great or large, and as the Indian vocabulary was limited, could also mean "Much," or "A good deal." There are many Indian names in use on this northern continent for rivers, lakes and bays, of which "Missi," or "Misi," forms a part, and as already pointed out, the meaning is much or great or large.

The old missionary of Sault Saint Louis, the correspondent quoted by Judge Girouard, says, it was Algonquin and therein is corroborated by Father Lacombe, as mentioned by Mr. Reade in "Old and New."

It may not be amiss to point out that the Algonquin dialect appears to have been the base of all the northern Indian dialects from the Atlantic to the Rockies—save the Iroquois, whose generic tongue was different. Parkman at p 4 Vol. 1, of "The Jesuits in North America," says that "the difference between the original Algonquins and the Abenakis of New England, the Ojibways of the Great Lakes or the Illinois of the West, correspond to the difference between French and Italian, or Italian and Spanish." The authority of Father Lacombe and the old missionary of Sault Saint Louis, as to the name being Algonquin, seem to me to have great weight. And there is the spirit of the true antiquarian in the caution of the old missionary as to the meaning of the second root of the word. His "Skaw" and our "Quoi" do they mean "Squaw" or "Great or Large Woman?" And he asks, and I repeat his question, "Was there in Missisquoi some extraordinary woman. Who will tells us that?" He declared his inability to accept that hypothesis.

On the other hand Mr. Reade, tells us in "Old and New," on the authority of Father Lacombe and M. Cuoq's Lexique Algonquin that the word means, on the authority of the first "The Big Woman," and on that of the last, "Large Woman," which mean practically the same thing. If we accept that derivation we are still lost as to how the name came to be applied to that bay and river. We must still repeat with the old missionary, "Was there in Missisquoi some extraordinary woman?" There is nothing of the configuration of a woman in the bay or river or about them. There may have been an extraordinary woman there, as well as elsewhere, but we are in the dark as to whether it was in reference to her size or some unusual thing she did. So that, in the final summing up, if we accept that name and meaning we must do it without having discovered the reason for it. But after all, there is great weight to be given to the Algonquin name as that people were the oldest known frequenters of that section. Certainly the names have strong claims for acceptance.

X

MUCH WATER FOWL

I have reserved the [illegible] of the list given before [illegible] Water Fowl," for final [illegible] not because it has stronger reasons in its favor or support, but rather because [illegible] the tradition I have kn[illegible] since the white men first [illegible] about the bay—and [illegible] about the bay before the [illegible] at the [illegible] meaning, and the probab[illegible] conjectures are as were [illegible] sonable as those w[illegible] voked in favor of the [illegible] old people of to-day [illegible] ceived the tradition [illegible] cestors, the earliest settlers [illegible] us that Missisquoi was known as an Indian name means [illegible] Water Fowl." The [illegible] Weld, and the m[illegible] others who esp[illegible]

or mention something from which other things may incidentally follow, had not that local sentiment and feeling, which naturally follow the fact of living on the spot, and which would be more likely to perpetuate the name and meaning.

It may be conceded that neither the Algonquin nor the Abenaki language bear out the meaning, although the Algonquin does in part. My letter to Judge Girouard quoted by him, contains some of my reasons although at the time publication was not anticipated. One of the difficulties respecting that definition is the last syllable, "Kiou," as used in the early days. The que, qui, and quie sometimes written for that last syllable are doubtless due to illiteracy, or through attempting to write the name from the sound as it struck the listener. If the last syllable, "Kiou" be repeated rapidly and loudly for a number of times, in the gutteral tones of the Indian, it will come to resemble in sound the quack, quack of wild fowls, the final letters being to this day but slightly sounded in rural parts. Then there is a principle in language, or a figure of rhetoric, called Onomatopaeia, by which words are formed in imitation of natural sounds or to imitate the sound of the thing signified. Familiar illustrations are tick-tack, rat tat tat, bang, etc., to imitate inanimate objects and bow wow, caw, quack quack, as to imitate animate objects. Among aboriginal people this practice prevailed. The Indians, hearing the loud cries of the immense flocks of water fowls which visited the bay each spring and fall season, may have imitated their cry again and again, season after season, and joining their sound of it to the word meaning "much," or "large" or "great" have carried it into use as the place of "Missi-quack" or "Missi-kaw," meaning "Much Water Fowl." This is reasoning by analogy, if there be a distinction between a species of reasoning and broad guessing, and is thrown, with the reasons or opinions for the other names into the same dish for what it is worth. It has about as much probability in its favor as some of the other names, with the added credit of being backed by a longer and harder word. On the whole, I am still inclined to favor the traditions of the fathers in Israel, who first gathered about the bay over a hundred years ago, and who first gave the name a creditable standing in the world, and a statutory recognition, at least as to name, without any attempt at qualification as to origin or as to defining the meaning of the word. I believe "Much Water Fowl" has the best claim for support, and therefore mark my ballot on that side.

XI.

But, reaching the end, I am still forced to confess, as I did at the outset to Judge Girouard that, whilst I incline to the view last given for the reasons stated, "I have still an open mind." It is, in the final summing up, a pretty babel of names and alleged meanings

and the greater the efforts to reach a conclusion which will gain universal acceptance, the more perplexing and the less clear they become. Such a dilemma is not without precedent. The books are full of them. There have been many disputes in the past over the origin and meaning of the names of places before Missisquoi was thrust into the arena as a bone of contention, and the end is not yet. A notable and amusing precedent is given by Sir Walter Scott in the "Antiquary," respecting the word "Benval," which occasioned a dispute sundering the ties of amity between old friends. Times have changed. Such matters can now be discussed without rancor, for, on all sides, there is not so much of a burning zeal to have one side prevail over another as to find a clear solution, or an approximately general agreement. There is even, I am inclined to believe, less desire than formerly to follow the practice of the ancients of whom Prior wrote:—

"Geographers on pathless downs
Place elephants instead of towns."

JNO. P. NOYES.

Vol # 2 #3

THE SECOND REPORT

OF THE

MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ILLUSTRATED

ILLUSTRATIONS.

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E. R. Smith, Esq.

Late John Hunter, Esq.

Homestead Late John Hunter.

Late Judge Solomon Bingham.

Residence S. B. Derick, Esq.

" M. E. Filer, Esq., (Caldwell Manor House.)

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" R. B. Derick, Esq.

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Late Hon. Philip H. Moore, M. L. C.

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Missisquoi County Historical Society

for 1906-07.

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SIR JAMES MCPHERSON LEMOINE, OF SPENCER GRANGE
CITY OF QUEBEC, D.C.L., F. R. S. C.

Born January 25, 1825, now Life Member of Missisquoi County Historical Society.

Missisquoi County Historical Society.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in the Parochial Hall, Stanbridge East, on Friday afternoon the 13th July, 1906, at which were present among many others: Chas. O. Jones, President, and C. S. Moore, Secretary of the Society, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, J. P. Noyes, K.C., A. L. Gilman, School Inspector, Cowansville; E. R. Smith, Editor of The News; Messrs. Giroux, Baker, Lynch and W. U. Cotton, Advocates, Sweetsburg. Rev. R. T. Overing, C. H. Hibbard and others Stanbridge East; Asa Rykert, Miss Rykert and Miss Baker, Dunham; Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg; N. H. Davis, Bedford; Madame Giroux, and Miss Effie Baker, Sweetsburg; Miss Cote, St. Hyacinthe; George Robinson, Westmount; Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mr. Moorehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Sornberger, Bedford; Miss Chandler, New York, and Mesdames Theodora Moore, C. H. Hibbard and others, Stanbridge East.

The President, Mr. Chas. O. Jones, in opening the meeting stated its principal object to be a discussion of the proposed excursion to Isle-aux-Noix where the Vermont Historical and kindred societies hoped to join in an international celebration on a day to be fixed. Mr. E. R. Smith, editor of The News, J. P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, and F. X. A. Giroux, Esq., in the order given, made remarks bearing upon the different aspects of the proposed trip. It was finally moved by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, seconded by Mr. Giroux, that the following committee be appointed to make all arrangements, viz., Messrs. E. R. Smith, J. P. Noyes, C. O. Jones and C. S. Moore.—Carried.

Mr. C. H. Hibbard then read an excellent paper, carefully prepared, upon the St. Albans Raid. To bring out the international importance of the events connected with the arrest of the raiders here he gave the causes which led up to the final act, with consequences which caused gravest anxiety to British and American statesmen, and brought renown to the Canadian Bar, where the case was ably conducted.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill, in his usual pleasing manner, supplemented Mr. Hibbard's paper with interesting remarks upon that remarkable raid, closing with references to the change and development in Canadian national feeling.

Excellent short speeches were made by the Rev. R. Y. Overing, Messrs. W. H. Lynch, F. X. A. Giroux, W. Cotton—the three latter rising barristers of Sweetsburg, who have already given evidence of being something more than an ornament to their profession.

Lieut.-Col. Gilmour had kindly written notes on the Canadian artists, Eaton

and Edson, both natives of this county, but was prevented from attending the meeting by the serious illness of his son, Mr. Arthur Gilmour. Through the courtesy of both of these gentlemen, the members of the Miss. His. Society had received a kind invitation to visit their picture gallery—of which they availed themselves—to the great pleasure of all.

The day was a fine one; there seemed to be a lively interest in the Society and the proposed excursion and pic-nic seemed to be favorably looked upon.

DR. ARTHUR GEORGE DOUGHTY, M.A., LIT D., C.M.G., F.R.H.S

Born in England and came to Canada in 1886. Private Secretary of Provincial Minister of Public Works in 1897, and Secretary to the Treasurer in 1899. Appointed Dominion Archivist in 1904, now Life Member of Missisquoi County Historical Society, has published several works.

Annual Meeting.

Bedford, August 24, 1906.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society was held in the town hall at 2.30 p.m., the president Mr. C. O. Jones, in the chair. Among those present were Hon. Judge Lynch, Knowlton; J. P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Major J. G. Gibson, Mr. W. M. Shufelt, Cowansville; Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Clarenceville, Messrs. F. C. Saunders, Geo. Capsey, Nelson Davis, Bedford; Messrs. Asa Rykert and E. L. Watson, Dunham; Mayor A. E. D'Artois, Farnham; Mr. Andrew Somerville, Philipsburg; Chas. S. Moore, Stanbridge East; Mrs. W. A. Moore, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mrs. G. Freligh, Mrs. Robert Butler, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Miss B. A. Noyes and other ladies were present.

The first order of business after routine was the president's report, which was as follows:

President's Address.

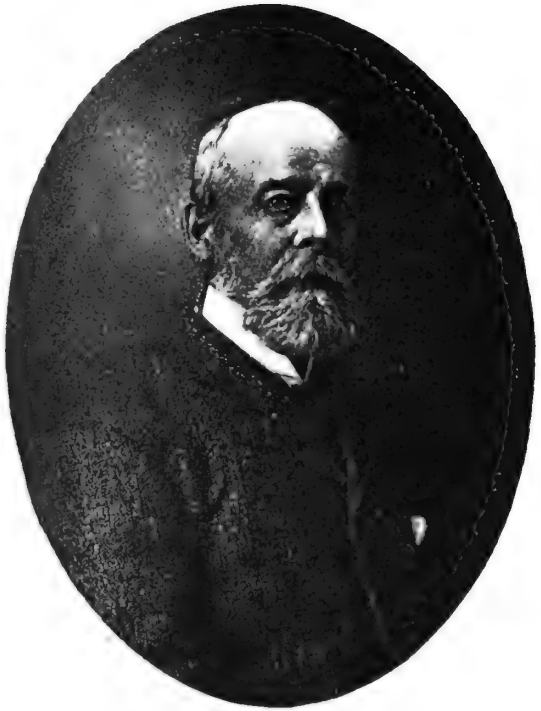
An annual address before such a Society as ours may be likened to a milestone erected by the wayside, not only to mark progress, but to direct the future course. It has been said by some one, that the past is the principal means by which we may judge the future and, as interest in the Society increases it will be a matter not only of interest but no doubt, of value, to note our periods of buoyancy and depression as reflected in these annual addresses of your officers. It is not my intention, however, to enter very fully into details of our work during the year but to present rather, a brief general aspect of its progress since our last annual meeting, leaving to the Secretary the duty of going more fully into the particulars of administration, contenting myself with an expression of my personal views and conclusions, and making such suggestions as I may deem of possible value in furthering the work undertaken by our Society.

In endeavoring to widen our sphere of influence I have heard the usefulness or necessity of the Society questioned by thoughtless people. It is well we are not all of that frame of mind. What is useful and what is necessary depends much on the point of view. I think there can be no question, for it has been generally conceded too long to be questioned, that a love of ancestry tends to ennoble, and it is reasonably certain that a knowledge of deeds accomplished and difficulties surmounted by our ancestors strengthen the feeling of contentment and satisfaction with our own lot in life. As the toil and hardships undergone by our immediate ancestors, the primitive settlers of this community, become more familiar to us we cannot fail to become more reconciled to existing conditions. To many a narrative of the

descendant of the old pioneer have I listened, the narrator an old man, perhaps, who told of his grandfather's coming to this then new and unknown land, following the lakes and rivers, then the only feasible means of access to this remote locality, of the innumerable hardships suffered, of the primitive home with its meagre outfit and of the constant daily struggle to provide sustenance of the simplest character for the little household, and I have often wondered if we now occupied the lands formerly belonging to those pioneer worthies and if, by any chance, we were their unworthy descendants. We scarcely ever hear their names mentioned. Their self sacrifice and sufferings are forgotten, although we now enjoy the benefits resulting from their arduous labors. These tales of a by-gone day are interesting and, in many instances, border upon the sensational. It is strange, when one comes to think about it, that the sense of human gratitude, which is akin to that great love which is embodied in the greatest of all the commandments, has not led us to interest ourselves more deeply in preserving at least the memory of that goodly race of pioneer heroes whose struggles meant, and still mean so much for us. There can be no question but that the records of early hardships, replete as they are with "woe and weariness," are much under, rather than over-drawn. I now recall the case of one pioneer, whose first furniture consisted of the smooth sawn top of a stump for a table, a rough bench made from a plank hewn from a log, and a few blocks of wood sawed to a proper length for seats. For the purpose of heating the domicile and cooking the food, a circle of stones was built at one end of the cabin, with a rude chimney of sticks and clay. Contrast this with our equipment of to-day and enumerate, to accentuate the difference, the articles of utility, not to speak of comfort or luxury, to which we are accustomed. Such contrast should lead us to more fully appreciate our present surroundings and induce a state of mind replete with contentment, which is the essence of true living.

Immediately following the last annual meeting steps were taken looking to the issuing of an annual report intended to be the initial number of such a publication for our Society. Its issue was delayed through various causes, but Messrs E. R. Smith & Son, who had the matter in hand, finally produced a work which was not only creditable to them as publishers but also to the Society for which it was published. The appearance as well as contents called forth favorable comment from the press as well as in other quarters. I take the liberty of quoting an editorial which appeared in the Montreal Gazette of the 5th of May last. Writes the Gazette :—

"It is interesting, in these days, when Canadian history has so widened its scope as to be associated, sometimes conspicuously, with the history of the Empire—to which, indeed, it is central—to read the gathered data of such a society as this, data dealing mainly with a single county. There was a movement once begun to write the history of every county in older Canada. Several counties have such a record already, and it would not be a bad idea if some plan were adopted of completing the series. In the old countries, such local histories—histories of counties, dioceses, towns, parishes—have often been published, and some of them are elaborate in preparation and beautifully illustrated. Whether or not such a society as this would find in the formal undertaking of such a historical task a responsibility adapted to its energies, the members cannot help contributing to the general result. If that result were only kept definitely in view, we do not doubt that, in a few years, the goal would come into sight and the strong united endeavor would have its reward. And if every county had its historical society and adopted, though without rigor, a like rule or purpose, what a mass of material the general historian would be able to consult



E. R. SMITH, Editor of "The News,
St. Johns, P. Q.
Life Member Missisquoi County Historical Society

Meanwhile, it must surely give pleasure to Eastern Townships people and especially to Missisquoi people, wherever they may be to see in this report the first fruits of what is sure to prove a creditable harvest."

So just, appreciative and impartial a commendation of our purpose as a Society is decidedly an encouragement for a continuance in well doing.

Early in the summer a correspond(nce began embodying a proposition to the effect that we should hold our annual outing in conjunction with the Vermont Historical and Patriotic Societies and a conference with the officers of those societies was held in St. Johns at which were present Messrs. J. P. Noyes, E. R. Smith and myself representing our Society and Col. Forbes and W. H. Crockett representing the Vermont Societies Arrangements were proposed and discussed, mainly to cover difficulties of transportation, and a day was chosen for the gathering. To decide upon our arrangements in connection with the subject a meeting of the Society was held at Stanbridge East—the only one since our annual meeting—at which the matter was discussed favorably and our co-operation decided upon. But in the meantime our Vermont friends found such difficulties in the way that thay suggested a postponement until another year when it is to be hoped that circumstances will favor the carrying out of the project successfully.

I am sure it will not be out of place for me to make a few suggestions along the line of what I consider a feasible and proper manner of successfully prosecuting our work. I do not wish, however, to be understood as mapping out a course for my successor, even by suggestion, but simply to place my own views upon record. Our principal object as a society is to produce at as early a date as possible, an accurate and creditable history of our county. As the best means to attain that end I would suggest that we concentrate our attention and energies upon some single municipality for the year. I am convinced that a diligent prosecution of such work would result in a creditable history of such municipality. The following year we could take up another municipality and so on from year year to year until all are exhausted. A beginning might be made with, say, St Armand West, and continuing on in the successive years following the order of priority of settlement. All this I am aware, requires money, more than we have at present, or possibly may have in the near future. The officials cannot do this work alone or furnish the funds to carry it on. They cannot give their entire time to the affairs of the Society or supply the money which should come from the members. It is obvious we cannot by our present system, or lack of system, prosecute this work successfully. Our efforts lack concentration and definiteness through want of money to put matters in a practical shape. By bringing our energies to bear on some single point, with the judicious expenditure of a reasonable sum of money, a great deal more could be accomplished, in fact, I am sure, we could complete a creditable history of the entire County.

Another suggestion I think of importance is to make an attempt to interest the children in our work, hoping better things of the coming generation when it assumes control of the society in the future. The lack of means has prevented us from offering prizes to the pupils of the various Academies and schools in the County for the best papers on local historical subjects. By such a policy I think we might instil in the minds of pupils a liking for research work as well as some knowledge of the events which have gone before. In the years to come the Society would reap the benefit of such effort for, whilst we have the present in mind, we should also look to the future of our Society.

And, what is of greater importance we should secure the co-operation of the older people in every community to effect

which the local officials of the Society should act with zeal and promptness. In a few years many of our older residents must in the natural course, pass away. Many of them possess knowledge, accurate or traditional, of some interesting event of the earlier development of their community. This work may be done without much outlay and only requires systematizing to become practicable. While the question of a museum and library building for the Society, which is so often broached, may be held in abeyance until such time as the Society has given further evidence of its usefulness and vitality, the other work mentioned should be attended to at once. We are wont to reproach our forbears with negligence in this respect but, whether true or not, I do not well see how we can excuse our own present neglect and indifference with regard to this phase of the work.

In concluding I wish to say a few words in appreciation of the cordial relations existing among the officers of the Society. The perfect harmony between them has tended to greatly increase the effectiveness of the work. While it was not my intention to refer to any one by name, I feel that in strict justice I should do so. Mr. Moore, who has discharged the exacting duties of Secretary-Treasurer, is certainly entitled to the highest measure of our recognition, and I take this occasion to acknowledge not only an official but also a deep sense of personal obligation for the aid he has always so willingly rendered. I would also thank the many friends, both within and without the Society, who have shown their interest and have given us aid, many of whom I have had the pleasure of meeting personally and others with whom I have conducted a correspondence which has been not only a source of pleasure to me but, I trust a benefit to the Society, as well.

I thank you, Ladies and gentlemen, for the sympathy and interest which you have shown by your presence here to-day and if I may for the moment assume the role of a prophet, I will forecast a growing future for the Society, for the maintenance and increase of your interest can only result in its permanent good, and, as the years pass, each one bringing some added element of usefulness, until the accomplishment of our objects will result as the reward of our continued effort.

—o—

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Chas. S. Moore, then read his report showing the condition of the Society from the business point of view. It was as follows:

Secretary's Report.

In presenting results of the work of the year which closes with this meeting today, let me say, at the outset, (lest you, Mr. President, and I receive more than our share of glory) that the very satisfactory condition of this society, financially and otherwise, is in a large measure, due to the untiring zeal of our ex-officers, to the president of the woman's branch, to Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, Mr. E. R. Smith of The St. Johns News, and to many other friends.

Special mention should be made of Dr. George McAleer, of Worcester, Mass., who, though absent many years, has never lost interest in his native land. The well bound and illustrated volume which many of you received as a personal gift from Dr. McAleer, dealing in a most interesting and scholarly manner with the derivation of the name of Missisquoi, was, in itself, a fine gift to our society and to the literary productions of our native country.

Another happy surprise was the receipt of ten dollars from the Eastern Townships Bank, through the General

JOHN HUNTER, ESQ.,
Born at Belfast, Ireland, June 12th, 1805, died at Clarenceville, Que., August 21st, 1884, aged 79 years. Very prominent man and faithful public servant, influential member of Anglican church, Trustee of Clarenceville Academy, Model Farmer.

Manager, James McKinnon, Esq. May other banking institutions follow this noble example!

We regret exceedingly the absence of the Hon. Mr. McCorkill. He was called away by telegram on official business, as he was about to leave his home in Cowansville to attend this meeting in Bedford. His patriotism for his native county and the whole Eastern Townships, is a source of inspiration for those of us who are living and working in this part of the Province of Quebec; and his deep interest in the welfare of this society is most encouraging to its officers and members, who will miss to-day the eloquent words of patriotism with which he is want to address us.

The unavoidable absence of one of our officers, Mr. F. X. A. Giroux, is also deeply regretted. Mr. Giroux is a most helpful and courteous friend of this society, and his bright, kindly words we shall miss to-day.

Perhaps the most important work of the past year was the compiling and publishing of our first annual report. The distribution of circulars, especially to the non-resident sons and daughters of Missisquoi, calling attention to the society and its first publication, has been a most productive means of advertising; adding many names to the list of members, thus aiding to place our finances upon a sound footing. Seven hundred and fifty reports were issued. Of these, 100 copies were purchased by the Provincial Secretary of Quebec, to be used as prizes for the public schools. Three hundred and sixty-two copies have been sold, exchanged, and distributed to members of the society (each member receiving a copy with his membership card) leaving a balance of 288 reports in the hands of the secretary.

At present writing we have 150 sons and daughters of Missisquoi upon our service roll 97 of these residing in the county and 53 beyond its borders. The different municipalities of the county are represented as follows: Cowansville and Sweetsburg 42, Clarenceville and St. Thomas 16, Farnham 14, Bedford 7, Dunham 7, Stanbridge 7, Frelighsburg 2, and Philipsburg 2. From Dan even unto Beersheba, have we drawn our non-resident members. Montreal and St. Lambert have given us 7, St. Johns 15, Sherbrooke 1, Knowlton 2, Huntingdon 1, Mansonville 1, the Province of Ontario 5, Alberta 1, and the United States 20—representing 14 different states. I might say, in passing, that ten members of the family of Mr. Pattison are enlisted in the Missisquoi Historical Society—no other family in the county approaching this record.

Only one special meeting has been held by the society during the year, namely that of July 12th at Stanbridge East. The meeting was called by the officers for the purpose of arranging a picnic at Isle-aux-Noix, if possible joining our friends, the Vermont Sons of the Revolution, at or near that point. Unfortunately this arrangement was found to be impracticable on account of unsatisfactory transportation facilities. After the transaction of business, a most interesting paper, dealing with the St. Albans' Raid of 1864, was read by Mr. C. H. Hibbard, of Stanbridge. This was followed by short impromptu addresses by the Hon. J. C. McCorkill and other gentlemen.

Perhaps some mention should be made of the Secretary's correspondence. Letters to the secretary have come from the length and breadth of our land, and from nearly every state in the Union; from interested individuals, and from officers of similar societies. A few of these letters dealt with the danger we incurred in considering the proposition of an American society, "The Vermont Sons of the Revolution," to cross our borders and mark the resting place of one Capt. Remember Baker who was killed at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, at or near the mouth of the Lacolle river. The officers of the society failed to appreciate any danger from this action. We should have been glad to meet the "Sons of the Revolution," or any other society of like character, and to join them in a friendly picnic, if this had

been possible. As to erecting a monument on our soil to the memory of a brave man (for he must have been brave to venture within our borders)—marking a spot where the American troops were defeated by our own—surely this should in no way incur the resentment of the Canadian people. The strong man, confident of his power, smiles good natured ly at small liberties taken by others We, as a nation, are becoming too big and strong to notice such trifles as the erection of a monument on our side of the line, to a Revolutionary hero, even were such an event to take place to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner and with "spread-eagle" speeches. Let us, as a society, encourage the most friendly relation with all societies of similar aims, either in this country or in the great republic to the south

The important work of interviewing the aged residents of the county has, I regret to say, been neglected, or only carried on in an unsystematic and desultory way. This work should be done at once, if the society ever hopes to collect all known facts relating to the early settlement of this county We find by experience that individual members can not be relied upon to interview those in their immediate vicinity Some plan should be adopted for canvassing each municipality, in a systematic and businesslike manner, thereby gathering material for a history of the county.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 18, 1906

RECEIPTS

Balance from 1905	$ 77
From membership fees and sale of annual report	172.36
3 photo plates	10.00
Total receipts	$183.13

EXPENDITURE.

Copying manuscript for report	1.00
Postage and stationery	10.55
Printing annual report	95.00
Printing circulars	3.32
Printing cards	2.00
Incidentals	1.15
Total expenditure	$113.03
Balance on hand	$70.11

Since the books were audited I have received $2.00 in cash. Outstanding accounts amount to $100.00 receivable, and $34.30 payable, leaving a balance of $67.70 to the good. This added to balance of cash on hand gives, for net assets of the society, the sum of $137.81.

This was followed by the address of Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, President of the Women's Committee of the Society, which was as follows:

Address
Women's Committee,

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

In the case of a society so ably officered as is the MissisquoiCounty Historical Society, it would seem as if the Women's Committee of the same were almost a supernumerary, though as yet it remains in the state of "arrested development."

However, we respectfully acknowledge the honor conferred on us as help-mates without questioning whether it be from courtesy or from acceptance, of woman's adjudged proclivity for ferreting and revealing

Happily, there are a few things to record of women's special work during the past year, showing a lively interest in the society at home and abroad,

In January we received from Mrs. E. Sornberger, of Bedford, a very ably written article entitled "The Life History

HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE JOHN HUNTER Esq., Clarenceville, Que.

of Rev. F. N. Jersey." It was published in the Missisquoi Historical column of The News and must have been very gladly received by those who still cherish the memory of that Christian gentleman whose sterling common sense, humor and kindliness appealed to the hearts of all who knew him.

In March we received a highly valued letter from Mrs. Henry D. Post, daughter of Mr. John Coatsworth, secretary of the late Bishop Stewart, whom he accompanied to America in the year 1807.

Although Mrs. Post has been a resident of Holland, Mich., for many years, she says: "I am a loyal daughter of Missisquoi," and announces her wish to become a member of this society. She also enclosed in her letter some currency of the "Confederate States of America" for our proposed museum and library. Such marks of interest shown are very encouraging. We have received them from many quarters whence it was least expected, and for all of which we offer grateful acknowledgement.

Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, in a letter to the Secretary, expresses pleasure at becoming a member of the Missisquoi Historical Society, and shows her interest in its work by sending a series of articles entitled "Sketches of Canadian Villages," written in 1867 for the "District of Bedford Times," one of which, re published in The News, March 16th, 1906, gave a vivid account of the early settlement of Dunham by the Loyalists, one of whom was Mr. Joseph Baker, grandfather of Mrs, Watson and of Hon. G. B. Baker, senator, and for many years the representative for Missisquoi Co.

Among others whom we have heartily welcomed during the past year, is Miss Whitwell, of Philipsburg, the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Richard Whitwell, who was among the early pioneers of Church of England in the Eastern Townships.

The Rev. gentleman crossed the ocean in 1821 in company with the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart.

The lives of our venerable members of eighty years and upwards almost bridge the space covered by our history with all its marvelous progress. All honor to them.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Theodora Moore in her thoughtful address before this society last year, that a prize be offered by individuals, singly or combined, for the best paper on local history, contributed by a pupil of our schools, a prize of five dollars was offered by Mr. J. P. Noyes and was won by Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter, fourteen years of age. It is an admirably written article, entitled The History of Cowansville, and was published in The News Historical column.

It is a precedent which we hope to see followed by other schools. It depends largely, however, on the parents and teachers, who naturally enough establish the ideals that their children and pupils are expected to strive for.

We are particularly fortunate in having as enrolled members of our society several of the leading educationists of the Province of Quebec, among whom are Miss Carrie M. Derick, of McGill University; Miss E. L. Baker, of Dunham Ladies College; Mr. N. C. Davis, of Bedford Academy, and others high in the ranks of their profession.

We are indebted to Miss Chamberlain, of Ottawa, for an interesting account of her grandfather Knapp's early settlement in Dunham, which was published in The News and duly acknowledged by letter of appreciation. A letter of thanks was also sent to Dr. McAleer for the latest contribution by him to our historical work.

And an open letter was also addressed to the women of Missisquoi through the columns of The News urging them to

unremitted activity in enlisting the interest of the young in the work of this society.

The women's work of the past year is soon recorded, therefore the paper that I am required to read before you to-day, according to the by-laws of the Women's Committee, is mainly a plea for the existence of this society.

In 'The Simple Life' by Chas. Wagner, we read: "The history of humanity is the history of indomitable hope..... To press forward under his burdens, to guide himself in the dark, to retrieve his faults and his failures, to escape despair even in death, man has need of hoping always..... that form of confidence that turns toward the future."

Such was the hope of our forefathers, as they gathered before their blazing hearths where they made sanctuaries for themselves, reverently reading the word of God from their Dutch or English Bibles, their children listening with hushed and respectful attention.

There they hospitably entertained their neighbors after the day's toil; and all joined in the rude jokes, folk-songs, legends and ghost stories handed down to them from the Fatherland.

The children inherited the simple credence and kindliness of the fathers, while they absorbed the vigor and the genuine and unpretentious life of the woods in which they were matured.

Thus they grew to true manhood and womanhood "holding league of heart to heart," while they—fathers and sons—advanced with indomitable energy against the serried army of forest giants—the towering pines and hemlocks—that confronted them, and whom they conquerred without bloodshed occupying their country and proving themselves veritable masters of the soil, since bequeathed to us as Missisquoi County, the garden of our province.

Our esteemed and lamented friend, the late Mr. Erastus Chandler, in his quaint little volume, entitled "Poems and Essays," says in his characteristic way:—"All honor to our brave pioneers who, often with very limited means, courageously faced the rigors of a Canadian winter and disputed with the bear and the wolf, the right of possession. And often too, when the wolf hunger was at his door, the wolf lupus was devouring his little flock; and while bear bruin was destroying his little crops, bare naked half exposed his limbs. It was by the sweat of his brow that these fields were cleared, on the income of which we riot and surfeit ourselves."

Let us ask those who smile derisively at or who are indifferent to the work of this society, and yet who are justly proud of the bravery of our volunteers—to whom is the greater honor due? to the makers of our homes, who spent their lives in untold hardship and self-sacrifice? or to the defenders of our frontier during a few days of threatened invasion—not by a hostile nation—but by a frenzied horde?

Grateful remembrance is due to the patriotic zeal of our defenders, as has already been substantially attested by this society. But how vastly superior were the obstacles surmounted and the benefits achieved by the former, honor to whom should be heartily endorsed, not only by their descendants, but by all who have the happiness to be resident in the County of Missisquoi.

In rescuing from oblivion what remains of the past bearing upon the personality of our ancestors and their proceedings in opening up the country, we find a valuable book of reference in "The Eastern Townships" by Mr. Cyrus Thomas—information gleaned by the author forty years ago; therefore, so much in advance of us. May I ask, has the author a place of honor in the Missisquoi County Historical Society?

In the late Mr. Chandler's "Poems and Essays" we find further light thrown

JUDGE SOLOMAN BINGHAM
Graduate of Darmouth College, N. H. Born at Tinmoth, Vt. June 18th, 1793

upon the humorous incongruities that were often met with in the early days.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. McAleer for the impetus that our society has received by his valuable gift, "The Etmyology of Missisquoi," which has already won the unstinted praise of the public and the gratitude of this society.

Another pamphlet of Dr. McAleer's deserves mention here. It is entitled "Reminiscent and Otherwise." The reminiscence of old customs and conditions is very faithfully and happily expressed. But I must confess that the unpatriotic sentiments expressed on page 5 of the little brochure are a blot on the fair page, and not in harmony with the aims of this society, nor with the doctor's generous and painstaking acts in behalf of his native land. The "Otherwise" in the title must have indicated the doctor's mood at the time of writing.

May the above mentioned books be like the seed grain from our own soil. From them as starters we hope to reap an abundant harvest in the future.

It was once quite the fashion for the grandmothers of the present mature generation, to make what were called "album quilts," composed of patchwork blocks contributed by the personal friends of the lady chiefly interested. Each block contained the autograph of the donor written in indelible ink on a white centerpiece. These bed quilts are in existence to-day, an interesting memorial of the past.

So each county by contributing its own block of patchwork history will enable some future historian to compile an authentic and comprehensive history of our country, which already attracts the admiring attention of the whole world.

Its history-from the beginning will be read with interest by future generations at home and abroad. Let us gather up the broken threads before they run into oblivion.

The restless and superficial life of the present day, like a spring freshet, sprea: everywhere without depth or destinatio and regardless of its source, swishes a swashes till its proper channel is we nigh lost.

It is the aim of this society and of s milar ones to deepen the sentiments the people and keep them within their n tural bounds for the forming of a n tion. This is done by taking a point view above the every-day furrows to s where we started and whither we a tending; then by holding our course t we, as a people, attain the posit among nations that is predicted for us

Allow me to present for the consider tion of this society the advisibility preparing for the pupils of our schools leaflet of questions relating to the Cou ty of Missisquoi; to be pasted on t fly-leaves of their geographies or h ries; the answers to be found by th own research. The idea, if accepted, c be expanded to make it effective.

As other societies show no scorn decorations and badges it has occurr to me that it would gave ours a mo distinctive character were we to adopt membership badge; let us say, of so form suggestive of the meaning of M sisquoi.

Our ex-President, Mr. Noyes, in his a dress to us last year, remarked:—"Pe sonally, I have reason to feel gratif during my official term, for many ple ant acquaintances which otherwise, never would have made."

So, while endeavoring to throw lig upon those who have gone before, we at least, broadening our view concerni those who live in the present, a strengthening our social fellowship.

Last year the Women's Committee this society was represented by St. bridge East, this year by Beaton therefore I beg that the honor be pas along to another municipality, beg it may equalize the interest of the wo

Gentlemen allow me to

that the Women's Committee is still in an undeveloped state. To-day, would it not be well to appoint a member of that committee in each municipality, with power to select her own helpers if more are needed.

If my suggestions savor of audacity it is because, as the ideas have arisen in my mind I have hastily advanced them before my light is extinguished.

Respectfully submitted,

S. A. C. MORGAN,

Pres. of Women's Committee.

The Hon. Judge Lynch then addressed the meeting in his usual felicitous manner, closing his encouraging remarks by offering a prize of $10 to any boy or girl in any school in the county for the best historical essay on any one of the six original townships. At this point the secretary read a letter from Dr. George McAleer, of Worcester, Mass., who offered $30, to be divided into three prizes of $15, $10 and $5 respectively, for the three best historical sketches of the County of Missisquoi.

Mr. E. L. Watson to supplement the first proposition generously offered $5 for a second prize in the competition for the prize of $10 offered by Judge Lynch. Mr. Pattison offered a copy of Herbert Spencer's Philosophy of Style for the best essay on local history written by a female pupil of any high school in the county, either Catholic or Protestant.

It was stated by each of the generous donors of these prizes that the competition was open to all schools in the county, French and English, whilst Dr. McAleer did not limit his prizes to school pupils alone.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, seconded by Rev. Mr. Lewis, the kind offers of Judge Lynch, Dr. McAleer and Messrs Watson and Pattison were accepted and a vote of thanks on behalf of the society to them respectively was carried.

Moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Pattison, that the report of the secretary-treasurer be accepted, and that a bonus of $25 be voted by the society to him.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Rykert, that seeing the generous action of Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Provincial Tresurer, in subscribing, on behalf of his government, for 100 copies of our first annual report, that the sincere thanks of the society be respectfully conveyed to him.—Carried.

On motion of the Hon. Judge Lynch, seconded by Mr. E. L. Watson, all the officers of the Association were declared re-elected.

Mr. J. P. Noyes, ex-president of the society, who had contributed to the last annual report of the society a paper on the etymology of Missisquoi, in which he had dissented from the conclusions taken by Judge Girouard on the name and meaning of Missisquoi read a letter which he had written to the Hon. Judge, recanting his former views. This letter appears on another page.

Concluding remarks on the etymology of Missisquoi, was then made by Mr. Andrew Somerville followed by a short address touching upon are interesting fact hitherto unmentioned—the landing at Philipsburg in 1759 of the famous British Ranger Rogers and his party.

On motion of Mr. Pattison, seconded by Mr. Capsey, the following gentlemen were elected honorary life members of our society:—Sir James Macpherson Lemoine, of Spencer Grange, Quebec; Dr. Dr. Arthur George Doughty, M.A.; C. M. G. Lut, D.F. R.H.S., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, and E. R. Smith, of The News, St. Johns.

The Secretary read a letter from the

STEPHEN B. DERICK HOMESTEAD, 3rd Con. Noyan.

Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Knowlton, expressing regret at his inability to be present and inviting our officers to be present at the Brome annual meeting on the 30th inst.

Mrs. H. D. Post, of Holland, Mich., sent the following message :—" Not want of interest in the Historical Society but necessity prevents me from being present the 24th inst. May success attend all your efforts."

The meeting then adjourned.

CHAS. S. MOORE,
Secy-Treas.

NOTE.

The officers of this society brought the matter of the above mentioned prizes before the public at the teachers' institute held in Bedford Oct. 8th. The Rev. Ernest Taylor, secretary of the Brome Co. Historical Society, the inspector of schools, showed a keen interest, and is ably assisting to further our efforts. Also at the suggestion of the President of the Woman's Committee, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, a list of questions on the geography and history of this county is being prepared for the schools.

Members of the Missisquoi County Historical Society.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Sir James McPherson Lemoine, of Spencer Grange, Quebec.
Dr. Arthur George Doughty, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G., F.R.H.S., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.
Edgar Brissell Smith, St. Johns, Que.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Hon. W. W. Lynch, LL.D., Knowlton, Que.
Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville, Que.
Dr. George McAleer, Worcester, Mass.
Walter Lynch, Esq., Mansonville, Que.
Arthur Meigs, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott D. E., Huntingdon, W. Va.
Ayer A. A., Montreal.
Ayer Henry A., Columbus, Ohio.

Baker A. S., San Francisco, Cal.
Baker Miss E. L., Dunham, Que.
Baker Hon. Senator, Sweetsburg, Que.
Baker G. H., Sweetsburg, Que.
Beach Geo. M., Cowansville, Que.
Bell Walter J., Cowansville, Que.
Bingham Amherst W., New Ulm, Minn.
Black Henderson, St. Johns, Que.
Blum H. C., Frelighsburg, Que.
Bonneault G., St. Johns, Que.
Brown C. S., Sweetsburg, Que.
Brown E. Nelson, Calgary, Alta.
Burke Everett A., Toronto.
Burnet Thomas E., Farnham Centre, Que.
Buzzell Enoch, Cowansville, Que.

Cadorette F. X., Clarenceville, Que.
Chandler Linus L., Cowansville, Que.
Chilton Major, Clarenceville, Que.
Choquette Ed., Farnham, Que.
Choquette W. F., Farnham, Que.
Comeau J. B., M.D.C.M., Farnham, Que.
Cotton, Mrs. Cedric L., Cowansville, Que.
Cotton C. S., Sweetsburg, Que.
Cotton H. H., Cowansville, Que.
Cotton Miss, Cowansville, Que.
Cotton W., Cowansville, Que.
Cornell M. S., Stanbridge, Que.
Cousins Charles R., St. Johns, Que.
Curley Robt., Cowansville, Que.
Currie E. F., Bedford, Que.
Curtis C., New Haven, Conn.

Darche Rev. Father, Clarenceville, Que.
D'Artois A. E. Mayor, Farnham, Que.
Derick Miss Carrie, M.A., McGill University, Montreal.
Derick Lucy, Pasedena, Cal.
Derick R. B., St. Thomas, Que.
Derick Stephen B., Clarenceville, Que.
Desautels Alph., Farnham, Que.
Dickinson Mrs., Bedford, Que.
Dion J. A. E., Montreal, Que.
Donaghy John, St. Johns, Que.
Duboyce P. C., Cowansville, Que.
Duvernet E. E. A., Toronto.

Fortin J. A., Bedford, Que.
Foster G. G., K.C., Montreal, Que.
Freligh Mrs., Bedford, Que.
Fuller Geo. L., M.D., C.M., Cowansville, Que.
Fuller H. Leroy, M.D., C.M., Sweetsburg, Que.

Gervais Alphonse, St. Johns, Que.
Gibson, John G., Major, Cowansville, Que.
Gilmour A. H., Lieut. Col., Stanbridge, Que.
Giroux F. X. A., Sweetsburg, Que.
Gleason E. S., Sweetsburg, Que.

Hon. and Lieut. Colonel Henry Caldwell's Manor House
On the 1st Con. of Novan, Richelieu River, present owner Merrit Filer

Goddard E. W., Sweetsburg, Que.
Goold R., St. Johns, Que.
Goyette Ed., Cowansville, Que.

Haines F. S., St. Lambert, Que.
Haines Wm. Mead Pattison, New Liskeard, Ont
Harris Wm., Rev Rural Dean, Farnham, Que.
Hawley John A., Nutt's Corners, Que.
Hawley J. C. M., Nutt's Corners, Que.
Hibbard C H., Stanbridge, Que.
Hopkins F. L., Franklin, Vt
Hunter Thos., Venice, Que

Ireland A. A., Rev., Philipsburg, Que.

Johnston G. M., Cowansville, Que.
Jones C. O., Bedford, Que.

Kemp A. E., M.P., Toronto.
Krans Mrs. Charlotte Sheaf, New York.

Lambkin Mrs., Knowlton, Que.
Lamoureux Emile M. J., Sweetsburg, Que.
Lauder John, Dr., Cowansville, Que.
L'Ecuyer Gilbert, Clarenceville, Que
Lewis Wm. E., Clarenceville, Que.
Lewis Rev. W. P. R., Cowansville, Que
Longeway G., Dunham, Que
Loud George, Farnham, Que
Lynch W. H., Sweetsburg, Que.

McKinnon James, Sherbrooke, Que
Martin J. E., K.C., Montreal.
Martin J. H., St. Johns, Que.
Macloughlin J., St. Johns, Que.
McClatchie James, Cowansville, Que.
McConkey E., St. Johns, Que.
McConnell Rev. J. H., Clarenceville, Que.
McCorkill R. C., M.D., C.M., Farnham, Que.
McCorkill W. S., Farnham, Que
McNamara Mrs. M., Bedford, Que
Miltimore E. S., Scottsmore, Que
Mitchell A. E., K.C., Huntingdon, Que
Montgomery Geo., Montreal
Moore C. S., Stanbridge, Que.
Moore Mrs. Theodora, Stanbridge, Que
Morgan Mrs. S. A. C., Bedford, Que

Noyes J. P., K.C., Cowansville, Que
Nye Clarence, Cowansville, Que.

O'Halloran James, K.C., Cowansville, Que.
Oliver Dr., M.D.C.M., Cowansville Que.
Overing Rev. R. Y., Stanbridge, Que

Pattison Albert Mead, Montreal
Pattison Miss Charlotte E., Asuza, Cal
Pattison Miss Charlotte Harriet, Clarenceville, Que.
Pattison Eugene T., Tacoma, Wa
Pattison George S., Toronto.
Pattison Rev. Thomas, Baltimore, Md
Pattison Wm. Bingham, Detroit, Mich
Pattison Wm. Mead, Clarenceville, Que
Payette J. A., St. Johns, Que.
Perchard H. G., St. St. Johns, Que
Pickle F. H., M.D.C.M., Sweetsburg Que
Pinsonnault J. L., St. Johns, Que
Post Mrs. Henry D., Holland, Mich

Rice Windsor V., Salt Lake City, Utah
Robinson Rev. Rural Dean, Clarenceville Que.
Rodger D. A., M.D.C.M., Cowansville, Que.
Ross A. E., Cowansville, Que.

Ruiter Eli, Cowansville, Que
Rykert Asa, Dunham, Que
Rheard Percy, Stanbridge, Que

Salls Herman B., Fort Smith, Ark
Saunders Fred C., Bedford, Que
Sawyer Charles H., Burlington, Vt
Sawyer W., Clarenceville, Que
Scott J. E., Farnham, Que
Seguin J. A., Farnham, Que
Short Geo. E., Cowansville, Que
Shufelt Wm., Sweetsburg Que
Simpson Geo. D., Janesville, Wis
Slack Geo. E., M.D.C.M., Farnham Que
Small R. P., Dunham, Que
Smith L. Lewis, Montreal
Smyth Joseph, Cowansville Que
Spencer E. E., Frelighsburg, Que
Strong N. A., M.D.C.M., Clarenceville, Que.
Struthers R. B., M.D.C.M., Sudbury Ont.

Tippings James A., Clarenceville, Que
Townsend Heber, Hartford, Conn
Trescott R. B., Williamantic, Conn
Truax Geo. A., Farnham, Que

Vaughan David, Stanbridge, Que.
Vilas Wm. F., Cowansville, Que.

Watson E. L., Dunham, Que.
Watson Mrs. E. L., Dunham, Que.
Watson Rev. W. H., Cowansville, Que
Wilkinson Geo. H., St. Johns, Que
Whitfield Mrs. Geo., Cowansville, Que.
Whitwell Miss M. A., Philipsburg, Que.
Wood Dr. H. W., St. Johns, Que

Yeats J. S., M.D.C.M., Dunham, Que.

ANTHONY DERICK HOMESTEAD, South Street, Clarenceville. (Over 100 years old.)

Contributions

To the Museum of the Missisquoi County Historical Society during the year ending in August, 1906, held by WM. MEAD PATTISON, corresponding secretary for Clarenceville.

From Sir James M. LeMoine, Spencer Grange, Quebec. Cabinet sized photograph of himself.

From Weber Townsend, Hartford, Conneticut, United States. "A Family Record of Henry Townsend, first, who emigrated from County Norfolk, England, about the year 1630, and some of his descendants." Published in Birkenhead,, England, in 1893.

From Henry T. Ayer, of Columbus, Ohio, formerly of Abbott Corners, St. Armand East.

Pamphlet. Abbott's Corner, continued after first Baptist church in the county, held in September, 1899, at Abbott's Corners.

From George McAleer, M. D., of Worcester, Mass., U. S. Five volumes entitled "A Study of the Indian place name Missisquoi," with all the authorities who have written on the subject.

From John D. Johnson, Esq., of St. Thomas. "Original Deed of the Hon. Henry Caldwell to Daniel Colton,, of Coldwell Manor, 1789. Original minutes at the organization of the first agricultural society of the County of Bedford (now Missisquoi), held in the village of Philipsburg, March 15, 1828. The gift of Orin Baker Kemp, Esq., of Waterloo, Que.

By direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture of Canada, through the Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, Ont., Arthur George Doughey, M. A., C. M. G., Lt. D. F. R. S. U., Ottawa, various copies of documents and letters in the archives of Canada relating to the fortifications on the River Richelieu as far back as the year 1775, principallly relating to Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns and Chambly. These copies were obtained by Dr. Doughty at the expense of much labor and research at a time when the Archives were in the course of removal to their new quarters at Ottawa.

From Mrs. Daniel Billings,, of Clarenceville, daughter of the late George W. Johnson, lieutenant in the Clarenceville Rangers at the Battle of Odelltown, in the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

Plan of the battlefield and disposition of the forces at Odelltown Stone Church, Lacolle.

From Albert Mead Pattison, of Hutchinson and Wood, architects,, Montreal. Two charts.

First. Plan of outbuildings and grounds, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1905.

Second. Plan of fortification, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1905.

Antiquities presented to the society and the donors. From Sir James M. LeMoine(City of Quebec. Iron cover of peephole of door of cell No. 6, of military prison, Fort Lennox, Isle Aux Noix, 1819.

From Rodney Reynolds, of Clarenceville, Powder Horn, once the property of the late Hon. Philip H. Moore, of St. Armand West, bearing date 1763.

From Major Claude B. Jamieson,, of Venice, Clarenceville. Indian stone implements found in vicinity of Jamieson Point, on Missisquoi Bay, 1880.

From Wm. L. Scott, of Clarenceville.

Cavalry Horse Pistol, bearing the stamp of the Tower of London, Eng., carried by the late Robert Wright, of the Huntingdon Squadron, in the Canadian rebellion of '37-38.

From the same donor: Indian pipe and hatchet combined, bowl in head of steel hatchet, handle two feet long, bored through so as to be used in smoking. Evidently made in France and sold to the Indian.

From Wm. Mead Pattison: Cord of seventeen buttons worn by the Imperial regiments stationed on Isle Aux Noix.

Canon Balls from the camp of Montgomery and Sewlet, opposite Isle Aux Noix, in siege and capture of the Island in 1778.

Twenty musket flints from same camping grounds. Bullets from Queen Bess muskets of the period.

Flint lock musket, carried by G. W. Johnson, during the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

From same donor: Piece of cast iron canon captured from the Canadian rebels of 1837-38 by Lieutenant G. W. Johnson in the engagement at Odelltown church, Lacolle, and when firing a salute on the Queen's Birthday at Clarenceville in 1865, exploded on the square and Lieutenant Johnson in charge of it, narrowly escaped. The fragment passed through the roof of a building near by and was found in the attic.

Portfolio of Newspapers, published in Canada and the State of Vermont during the war of 1812-12 and Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

Copy of the New York Herald of April 15th, 1865, with accounts of the assassination of President Lincoln and the taking of Richmond, Va., by Gen Grant and surrender of Gen. Lee.

Programme at presentation of colors by the county council of Missisquoi to the 60th Battalion Volunteer Militia at Bedford, May 24th, 1871, and Order of Exercises thereat.

The secretary at Stanbridge East has the following articles contributed for a future Museum :

Given by Mrs. Philo Lambkin, of Knowlton, just before leaving her home in Rhesburg, where she had resided many years. A pair of cards for carding wool or cotton, brought from Holden, Mass., nearly one hundred years ago by Mrs. Martin Rice, mother of Mrs. Lambkin, and a bayonet, which was found by Mr. Ernest Lambkin in the vicinity of Eccles Hill immediately after the battle of Frelighsburg.

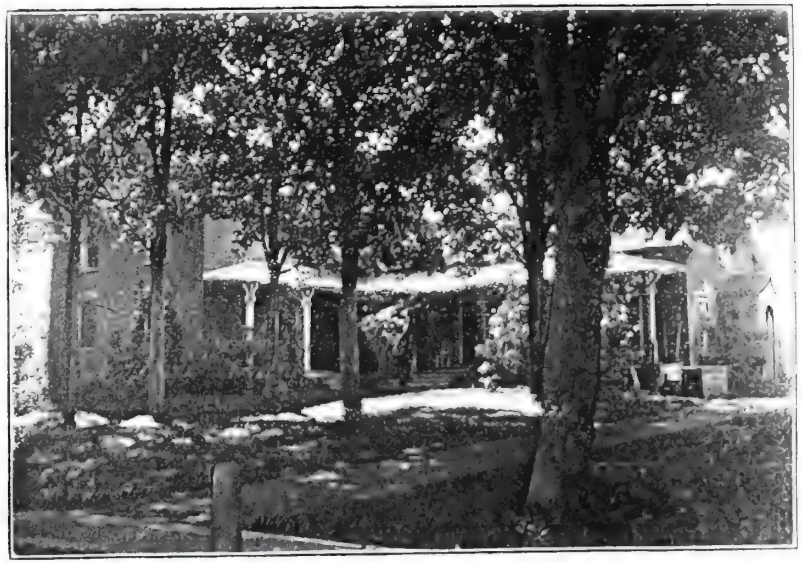
A pamphlet, being "A sermon preached in Trinity Church, Seignory of St. Armand East, Lower Canada, on the 21st day of May, 1816, being the day appointed by proclamation for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for His great goodness in putting an end to the war in which we were engaged against France," by the Rev. James Reid, Montreal, printed by W. Gray, 1816."

Mrs. George Walsh, of Waterloo, presented two volumes of the American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. Published in Boston in 1835.

Mr. Robert Burleigh of St. Armand, gave an ancient volume of the "History of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland by William Crookshank, A. M. Published in London in 1869."

Several old American and Canadian newspapers from Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison.

Mr. Fred C. Wurtele, librarian of



Eastview Residence of Wm. Mead Pattison, Former Custom House Model

the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. A volume of the "Seventh Series of Historical Documents, 1905. Blockade of Quebec in 1775-76 by the American Revolutionists. (See Bostonians.)

Edited by Mr. Fred C. Wurtele.

Mrs. Post, from Holland, Mich., daughter of the late John Coatsworth, Esq., who was secretary of the revered Lord Bishop Stewart, contributes several confederate bills of different denominations and two ancient letters, addressed to her father, Mr. J. Coatsworth, Dunham, District of Montreal, Lower Canada, from his brother in England. These letters are dated 1835-1836, written before the time of envelopes and stamps.

Many would-be contributors are waiting for a safe and permanent depository for valuables.

Mr. Fred Saunders' reference to the collecting of all books and pamphlets written by residents of this county should be kept in mind. The county will gladly keep in trust for the society any that may be sent for a collection —that in a few years will be highly prized.

Etymology of Missisquoi.

Letter of Mr. Noyes to Hon. Judge Girouard.

Cowansville, P. Q., 8th Aug., 1906.

Hon. D. Girouard,,

Judge Supreme Court,,

Ottawa.

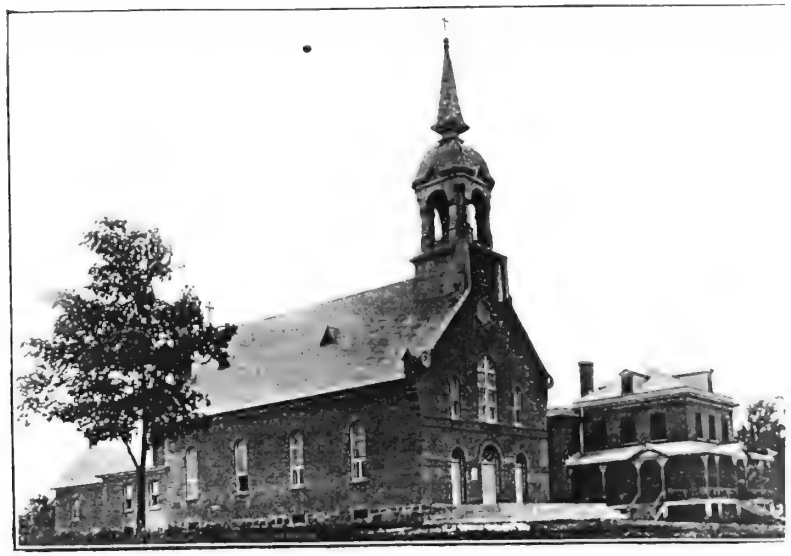
Dear Sir,—It may not matter much, and you may not care much, but still I think I ought, in all fairness, to tell you that I have come to the conclusion that your view of the etymology of Missisquoi is, to my mind, the nearest correct, despite my having written in a contrary sense not only to you, but in my paper on the word in the first report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society.

I had never doubted that the name was Indian and was connected with some peculiarity which led to its aboriginal adoption. The difficulty with me at the outset of investigation, and all along, was to find the Indian tribe most likely to have used the name at that particular place. When I came to put down upon paper my particular reasons for adopting the theory I did and compared them with those given by you and others, mine did not seem so absolutely clear and conclusive as I anticipated. I had, among other things, carelessly taken for granted that Missisquoi river emptied into Missisquoi Bay, and confounded river and bay as having some significance in connection with the name. I was and am sure the Indians never used that river for any purpose whatever. As a matter of fact, the river empties into Maquam Bay further up the lake, as well as into Missisquoi Bay. I was also under the impression that the Abenakis Indians never halted for any length of time at or around the bay, but were only casual visitors. I also find that impression wrong. All the information as to name centres around the bay, and the river may be put aside as affording no assistance, as well for the reasons given in my paper before referred to as from information since gained.

That the Abenakis were about the bay at an early day is shown by your two letters in the Bulletin des Recherches Historiques as well as by Dr. McAleer's booklet. They were there apparently when the map-makers had placed Lake Champlain on their maps, but left the bay nameless. And it is little likely that the Abenakis would have been about the bay so long a time and for so many and such continuous periods, and for special purposes, between the time which intervened from the making of the maps and the first white settlements, without giving it a name.

The letter from Chief Laurent of the Abenakis tribe, quoted by you in your second letter, and which I had not seen when I wrote my paper, has the greatest weight with me. He seems an educated and intelligent man. His knowledge of his people and their language make him the best posssible witness. He tells us the word is Abenakis, and gives its meaning. Taking this in connection with the presence for so long a time about the bay of that particular tribe; that no other Indian name has such strong evidence to support it; that there is no proof in favor of any other name—the difference being as to the meaning—with such convincing reasons for acceptance, and the reasons I give further on forces me to adopt his name and meaning, which are practically yours,, making allowance for the difference between the French and English of it. He says the name was "Mesipskois," meaning "the place where flint is to be found."

I am not unmindful of the fact that he gives Dr. McAleer another possible name, "Messsemskikoik," meaning a place where there is an abundance of tall grass or hay, but the doctor seems to lead up to and invite the tall grass



'St. Jacques' Catholic Church and Presbytery, Clarenceville, erected 1[illegible]

name, and while too courteous to discourage him the chief seems after all to prefer the flint stone name. It is obvious that it is not so easy to metamorphose Missisquoi out of "Messsemkikoik," as out of "Messipskois."

Dr. McAleer has zealously exhausted all the other Indian words containing the "Missi," or "Messi," used by other tribes in other places. It is, to my mind, a fatal objection to them, even if the Abenakis were not in question, that none of those tribes are known to have frequented bay or river, whilst the Abenakis were there and have a name which, in its evolution, fits the nearest and best in sound and could the most easily be formed from the word "Messipskoik." I think we have the best reason for that name. If it is expert evidence we want, the Abenakis have the best, in fact, the only qualification.

When I was studying the question after seeing your first paper, it seemed to me that the weak spot was as to there having been flint stones in or about the bay or river. I believed there were none. Shortly after our Historical Report was issued it was reviewed in the St. Johns News by E. L. Watson, Esq., of Dunham, an English University man who settled there about half a century ago—a gentleman of culture and reading interested in research work. His opinions on such subjects have great weight with me. He wrote before Dr. McAleer's book was published. Upon this question he said in his review: "The patriarch, Mr. Law-"rence, whom I saw on first arriving in "this country forty-seven years ago "(in 1859), who was then about 90 years "old, told me he had often camped with "the St. Francis Indians (Abenakis) on "his trips from Lawrenceville to the "bay in fly time, for the advantage of "their smudges. This drew my atten-"tion to John Wadso, the very intelli-"gent St. Francis Indian of whom Mr. "R. E. Robinson, the Vermont histor-"ian says he told him the derivation of "Missisquoi was from the Mas-seep-"kee, signifying land of arrow flints. "There is certainly at the embouche-"ment of Pike River into Missisquoi "Bay, not far from the ferry to "Venice, a bed of gravel in which one "can without much trouble fill one's "pockets, as I have myself done, with "defective Indian flint points. And I "have somewhere read of this place "having been a source of supply to Indians living considerably distant."

I wrote Mr. Watson after reading Dr. McAleer's book, for information as to the spot where flint stones were found to discover their proximity to the bay. He wrote me as follows:

"You ask where the sand-gravel-flint bar from which I collected the de-"fective arrow heads and spear points "is situated. It is close to the ferry to "what goes by the name of Venice. I "think Parkman mentions this arrow "and spear-head factory and its ex-"tensive distributive supply, but I am "not sure. At all events, I had at the "time of my visit recently read of it, "and was greatly surprised at coming "upon it and at the abundance of de-"fective, rejected points there to be "gathered without search. I could not "find a perfect one. The material is "a black flint, not so silicious as the "Lake Superior semi-transparent, nor "the more opaque Lake Manitoba, nor "of such capacity for chipping down "to shape as either, which may account "for the amount of refuse. I am mail-"ing you one.'"

And this sample I am now mailing you as an exhibit in support of your view.

Apart from all this, there are topographical features which add strength to that name theory. Pike river, where the flint stones were found, empties into Missisquoi Bay on the north towards the Abenakis country. It is navigable for canoes quite a distance up stream, in fact, lumber was rafted down it for a large area of country up to less than half a century ago. The Abenakis or St. Francis Indians could come in their canoes up the Yamaska river to Farnham. It is only a short distance from there over an unobstructed country to Pike river, and that river, as pointed out, contains near its mouth the flint stones so much desired by aborigines as mentioned by Mr. Watson. If you look at the map facing page 78 of Dr. McAleer's book you will find the spot marked 14, Pike river, near the place called Venice to be about the place where Mr. Watson found the flint stones. In the explana-

tions of the map 14 is callled "du Rocher," a significant name in this connection. Evidently the stones at that point were the flint stones in question. Thus, as Mr. Watson's flint stones were found at or near the spot marked 14 on that map, and there designated as a rocky place on Pike river near where it empties into Missisquoi bay; as it was not only at a place which the Abenakis frequented, but where, if there was no proof of their having frequented it, the circumstance that it was on a feasible route for them in their expeditions, and the further circumstance that flint stones were a necessity for them in the early time, convinces me that we must look to the Abenakis for the name and its meaning. So I think we may fairly conclude that the word came through the changes which time would naturally make in the pronunciation of Mes-sips-koik by successive generations of white men not all speaking the same language and unfamiliar with the written word, to be the name as we now have it. You have already pointed out some of those changes made by French, English and Dutch in the evolution of the modern statutory word.

I have already given my reasons for attaching no importance to the river as having any connection with the name of the bay, because there is nothing peculiar about the river to warrant the name being extended to a bay only which it did not altogether empty, and because it is altogether outside of any ordinary or feasible route for the Indians by canoe, or on their routes for hunting or war. There is the further reason that there is nothing in or about the river to suggest the appropriateness of a single name of the many given by different persons and in different ways, and catalogued by Dr. McAvoy, as distinguished from that given to the bay. As to abundance of tall grass or as to marshes, all the lakes and streams of the Province frequented by the Abenakis had them in as great and some in greater abundance than Missisquoi bay or river, whilst only the bay in question had flints in its vicinity. There could be and there is no marked or controlling reason for specializing that place as a grassy place, or as having an unusual abundance of tall hay or grass, or as a marsh, or any of the other names put forward for acceptance, whilst there are special and exceptional reasons as respects flint stones. Nowhere else in our Eastern Townships waters were flint stones found, so far as I can learn, at least, not in sufficient quantity to attract attention.

To sum it all up:

1. Before Missisquoi,, under any form of its name, was on a map, the Abenakis Indians were there.

2. It is an Abenakis word and the meaning that Indian tribe gave is the one best entitled to acceptance.

3. The Abenakis word Mes-sips-koik means the place where flint stones are found.

4. The Abenakis manufactured spearheads and arrow points from the flint stones they found where Pike river empties into the bay.

5. It is reasonable to suppose that those Indians would have an appropriate name for the place of an industry so important for them in war and in hunting.

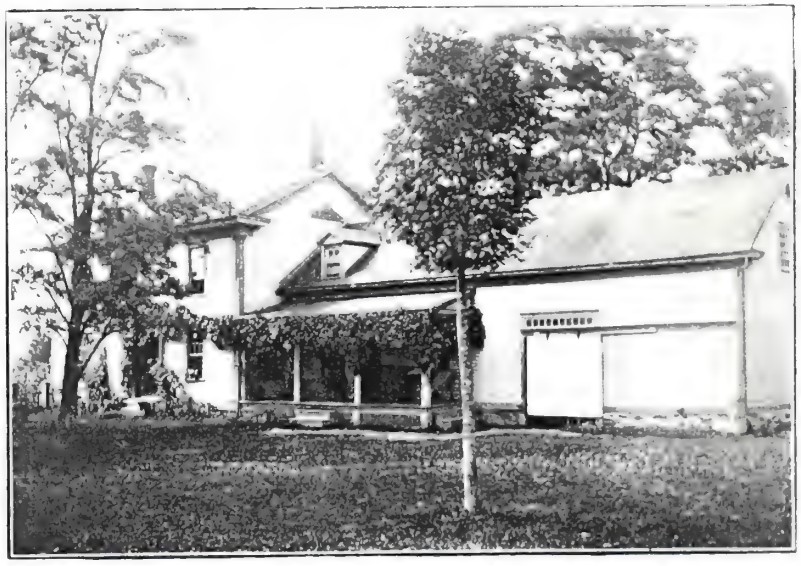
6. When their name substantiallly agrees with that given to the bay it is a reasonable presumption that it was given for the purpose mentioned

7. In the evolution of the name from the aboriginal tongue to its present statutory shape, Missisquoi would in the course of time be more easily formed from Mes-sips-koik by dropping the p and final k which the Indians did not pronounce, and taking q instead of the first k as pointed out by Chief Laurent, than from any other name given. No other Abenakis word given is so easily worked over into Missisquoi.

Other reasons might be given, but my only present concern is to confess my error and accept your view of the question. I shall take an early opportunity to submit this recantation to our Historical Society.

Yours truly,

JNO. P. NOYES



R. E. DERICK'S RESIDENCE, 3rd Con., Noyan

Parliamentary Representation

Of Missisquoi from the Beginning of Parliaments in Canada.

By the Imperial Act of 1791 the Province of Lower Canada was given a legislature and, for such purpose, was divided into counties mostly named after English counties or shires. Missisquoi was thereby included in the limits of Bedfordshire, which then comprised what is now Missisquoi, Iberville, Rouville and so on to the St. Lawrence river and so continued until 1829, when new counties were created and Missisquoi was constituted, but not covering the same territory as now. It then comprised only St. Thomas, St. George de Clarenceville,, St. Armand, Stanbridge, Dunham and Sutton. The list of members here given are taken from Christie's History of Canada for the period prior to the union of 1841.

Legislature of Lower Canada.

1792—J. B. M. Hertel de Rouville.
1796—Nathaniel Coffin.
1800—John Steele.
1804—W. S. Moore.
1807—W. S. Moore.
1809—John Jones.
1810—Alexis Debleds.
1814—Henry Georgen.
1816—Thomas McCord.
1820—John Jones,, jr.
1824—Jean B. R. Hertel de Rouville.
1827—The same.

It will be observed that the old fellows were kept pretty busy voting, the elections being frequent. Taking into consideration that there was only one polling place in the county and that was probably in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, the electors in the remote parts of Missisquoi probably did not take much interest in elections. The poll then lasted for a couple of weeks.

After the Act of 1829.

Under this act Missisquoi was given two members, which continued until the union in 1841.

1829—Ralph Taylor and Richard Van Vleit Freligh.
1831—Ralph Taylor and Stevens Baker.
1834—William Baker and E. Knight.

There were no more elections until the union with Upper Canada in 1841, when the representation was restricted to one member only.

After the Union of 1841.

1841—Robert Jones.
1844—Hon. Jas. Smith, Atty. Gen.
1846—Hon. Wm. Badgley, Atty Gen.
1847—Hon. Wm. Badgley, do.
1851—Seneca Page.
1854—James M. Ferris.

The county was then divided into two ridings during the next parliament.

1857—Jas. M. Ferris, for East Riding; Hannibal H. Whitney, for West Riding.
1861—Jas. O'Halloran, K. C.
1863—Jas. O'Halloran, K. C.

Members After Confederation House of Commons.

1867—Browne Chamberlain.
1870—George B. Baker, K. C., for unexpired term.
1872—George B. Baker, K. C
1874—William Donahue.
1878—George B. Baker, K. C.
1882—George B. Baker, K. C.
1887—George Clayes.
1888—Daniel B. Meigs, for unexpired term.
1891—George B. Baker, K. C.
1896—Daniel B. Meigs.
1900—Daniel B. Meigs.
1904—Daniel B. Meigs.

Members of Legislative Assembly, Quebec.

1867—Josiah S. Brigham.
1871—Josiah S. Brigham.
1875—George B. Baker, K. C.
1876—George B. Baker, K. C., on appointment as Solicitor General.
1878—Ernest Racicot, K. C.
1881—Elijah E. Spencer.
1886—Elijah E. Spencer.
1888—Elijah E. Spencer, after election trial.
1890—Elijah E. Spencer.
1892—Elijah E. Spencer.
1897—J. C. McCorkill, K. C.
1898—Dr. Cederic L. Cotton.
1900—J. B. Gosselin.
1904—J. B. Gosselin.

Legislative Council.

Prior to the union of Upper Canada and Lower Canada in 1841, the only distinctive local Legislative Councillor for Missisquoi as part of Bedfordshire was the Honorable Paul H. Knowlton.

After the Union of 1841.

1841—Hon. Paul H. Knowlton, life member, to 1863.
1841—Hon. Philip H. Moore, life member, to 1867.
1860—Hon. Asa B. Foster, elective member, to 1867.

After Confederation in 1867.—Senators.

1867—Hon. Asa B. Foster.
1876—Hon. Gardner G. Stevens.
1896—Hon. George B. Baker.

After Confederation, Quebec Legislature—Legislative Councillors.

1867—Hon. Thomas Wood.
1898—Hon. John C. McCorkill.
1903—Hon. E. F. de Verennes.

MAYOR URIAH TRAVER CHILTON, former Townsend Homestead

The Missisquoi German or Dutch.

Nearly a century ago Washington Irving began his Knickerbocker History of New York with an address to the public in which he stated his purpose to be "to rescue from oblivion the "memory of former incidents, and to "render a just tribute of renown to the "many great and wonderful transac-"tions of our Dutch progenitors, Died-"rich Knickerbocker, native of the City "of New York, produces this historical "esssay. Like the great father of his-"tory, just quoted, (Herodotus), I treat "of times long past, over which the "twilight of uncertainty had already "thrown its shadows, and the night of "forgetfulness was about to descend for-"ever."

This paper is not so pretentious, nor will it be so amusing as that of the gifted writer just mentioned, its object being the more modest one of spurring up investigation as to an important class of the early settlers of Misssisquoi county, whose posterity has exercised a more or less dominant influence therein. For the twilight of uncertainty and more regretfully the night of forgetfulness lingers to some extent about those first settlers, at least in the popular mind,, and although the time is not markedly distant there are circumstances which make present investigation in a measure difficult for one not of the race or generation. The records are few and incidental, and the traditions so lightly thought of as not to have inspired succeeding generations to follow the example of other classes of settlers and give those records and traditions to the public. Is this due to modesty, ignorance or indifference? The records are few and incidental because they seem less connected with the antecedents or history of the people than with their urgent needs and, on the part of the government, the necessities of administration in their behalf. It is in vain one looks to the public archives for an explanation of determining value as to the racial origin of the people who first settled in Missisquoi in the Parishes of St. Thomas, St. George de Clarenceville and St. Armand. One gathers there, mostly through incidents connected with details having little bearing upon their past, that immediately after the disastrous campaign of Gen. Burgoyne they began to drift towards Canada and, at the close of the revolutionary war, came in larger numbers. It is through their requests for land grants, compensation for losses and clashes with the government as to location that their presence is made known in the public records. It is rather to direct attention to those early settlers to the end that further investigation of a more special character may show their merits and their historical place than with the expectation of saying the last and indisputable word about them, that this paper is written. Obviously, its value, if any it may have, must be local.

There has been from the earliest days a prevalent notion in the Eastern Townships that the early settlers in question were Dutch. They were called Dutchmen,, just as the descendants of other peoples there were called English or Scotch, Irish or French, meant not so much as a term of reproach or disparagement as a quick means to fix racial descent in a period when the worries of living were more pressing than accurate definition. Besides, the difference in language between Dutch and German was not so marked as to enable people, who knew neither tongue, to distinguish the true racial type. In a generation or so the original language had mostly disappeared and English had become the common one. In later days it became a matter of conjecture to those not of the blood, how there could have been so many Dutchmen in America at the time of the Revolutionary War, taking into consideration that the Dutch only be-

gan settlement in New York in 1623, that in 1628 the population was only 270; that there was no rush of emigration from Holland; that the settlements were rather for trading posts with the Indians than for permanent location; that in 1646 there were scarcely 100 men left in all the settlements and that in 1664 the colony passed from Holland to England, when Dutch emigration practically ceased and Englishmen came. It seemed improbable that in little more than a century later,, when the Revolutionary war occurred, there could have been any considerable number of descendants left of those early Dutch settlers of Manhattan, particularly as intermarriages with British immigrants would, in the natural course, tend to obliterate the original paternal name. Even to-day there are but few of those old Dutch Manhattan names in existence there. So, it would be little likely that the Misssisquoi people in question were of the original Manhattan stock. And then, the Missisquoi "Dutchmen" were loyalists, whilst the American records show that the descendants of the early Dutchman of Manhattan were nearly all rebels.

"The twilight of uncertainty" as to origin has been largely dispelled through the efforts made to discover the antecedents of the U. E. Loyalists. In the ferreting out of information as to those worthies it has been made reasonably clear that the early settlers in those Misssisquoi parishes were of German and not of Dutch origin. When the Revolutionary war ended there was a large emigration from the Mohawk Valley of New York and vicinity to the Niagara frontier and to Dundas county in Ontario, and other points. It is through the investigation of those emigrants by historical students in that Province that the German descent can best be traced. The history of their starting point in the old world prior to emigrating to this continent and, later, their proximate starting point for Canada, as set forth in numerous historical papers of Ontario's historical workers of recent years, is exceedingly interesting and through them the following trace of the Missisquoi people in question is gathered.

That part of the German Palatinate of which Heidelberg was the capital was the scene of many devastating wars of old, particularly the long wars of Louis XIV. The population had early embraced the Protestant cause and had subsequently excited the enmity of that ambitious monarch through having kindly received the French Protestants who had fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The country was the scene of many battles; was over-run many times; villages and towns were destroyed and the inhabitants suffered the greatest privations and the most pitiful miseries. They emigrated to England by the thousands, where they were hospitably received, naturalization laws changed to make them British subjects offhand, and public measures taken to afford them relief, but which proved inadequate, the number being so large and the needs so great. In the spring of 1709, 7,000 reached London alone and by October the number had increased to 15,000, and they kept coming. An attempt was made to scatter them throughout England and finally to send them to the colonies, whither most of them desired to go. At about that time four Mohawk chiefs were paying a visit to England and out of generosity, or through sympathy for a landless people, they gave a grant of a tract of land on the Schoharie, a tributary of Mohawk river, for the use of the unfortunate exiles. Governor Robert Hunter of New York furthered their emigration to this colony, conceiving the idea of employing them to make tar from the pine there growing for British navy use, but as there was little pine near the Schoharie and the Mohawk, land was obtained for them mostly on the east side of Hudson river, in what is now Dutchess county. It was supposed that their former residence near the Black Forest had given them special aptitude for tar manufacture. In March, 1710, the first contingent of those German Palatines sailed for New York to the number of 3,200, in ten ships, a couple of which were lost by the way. Other contingents followed, not all landing in New York colony. Those who were settled as tar makers on opposite banks of the Hudson in Dutchesss and Ulster counties were

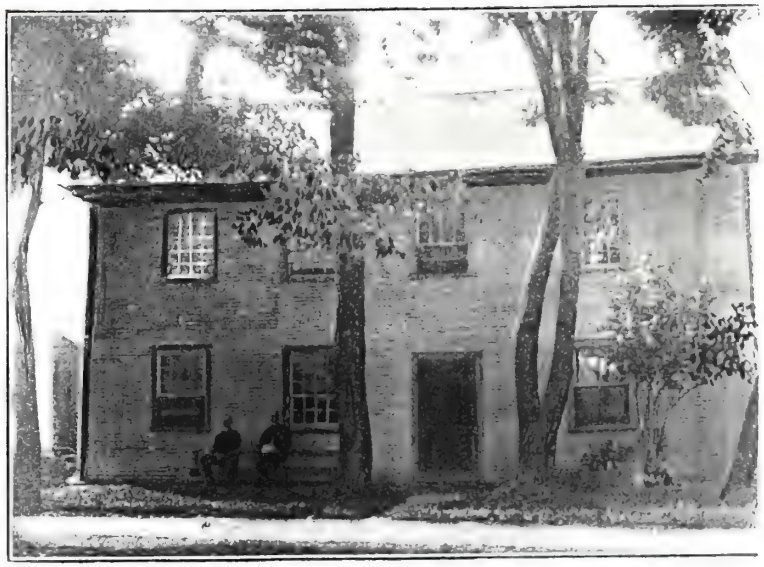
CLARENCEVILLE HOUSE. THOMAS H. DERICK, MODEL.

bound by contracts which they conceived a species of slavery; the land was poor and the tenant tenure not relished; they were badly fed, housed, clothed, and poorly paid, and, to cap all, the tar business proved a disastrous failure. Germans, as a general rule, do not take kindly to what they conceive to be injustice aand oppression. They murmured and then went on what would be called to-day a strike. There was a clash with the authorities, and they were finally told to shift for themselves, but only in the colonies of New York and New Jersey, outside of which they would be considered deserters, a condition little likely to terrrify them. A portion remained in the original tar belt section; a number of families secured land further south where they founded the town of Rhinebeck; others settled near by on both sides of the Hudson; others went to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the latter a prohibited colony, but a greater number went to the Schoharie grant in the Mohawk country. There in addition to severe hardships,, in founding their settlements,, they were persecuted with law suits by an Albany clique with the result that many of them accepted an invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania and settled in that colony. Those who remained prospered and had acquired fine properties when the revolution came, after enduring hardships which would have discouraged men of weaker mould. Many English and Irish settled among them there, as well as along the Hudson, and intermarried, whereby came Germans with the Celtic names of Moore, Savage and Mitchell to trouble future genealogists. The land tenure imposed on those Germans along the Hudson led to trouble about a century later. There were political parties called Hunkers and Barnburners and state elections were fought under those vulgar but significant titles. It was the counterpart of the old seigniorial battle of this province and, in the end, the lords had to give way there as here. The Palatine people were lucky in finding near where they settled Sir William Johnson, who had extraordinary influence with the Indians. The revolution brought about a division among the settlers, but the great majority remained loyal despite the ill treatment they had received from the English colonial officials. In the fall of 1775 or winter of 1775-76, Gen. Schuyler, whose family had had litigation with the Schoharie Germans about their lands, invaded their country with a strong force and disarmed the inhabitants. Under sundry pretexts, among others that all the arms had not been given up,, he again invaded the locality, giving to his followers free license to plunder the suspected disloyal inhabitants. There was great destruction of property and the sacrifice of many lives. The thrifty Germans offered many temptations for easy spoilation to the lawless soldiery who indulged in little discrimination between the assets of friend or foe. That was the prelude to what was called on the one side reprisals and, on the other, outrages, during the war. It was not a comfortable country for easy living in those days. Sir John Johnson, the son and successor of Sir William, with 200 men escaped to Montreal, which he reached after many hardships, in June, 1776,, and from there he sent scouts to the Mohawk to show the way to those who wished to come to Montreal or the British posts at Isle aux Noix or Chambly. It was a trying position to remain and a hazaardous one to follow Sir John Johnson with their families. They were harassed by their opponents and by Indians bribed to espouse the American cause. Their property was boldly taken or destroyed and their lives and liberty put in constant peril. East and west they were hemmed in by their opponents; the west was an unsettled wilderness whilst Canada on the north had just been released from capture and was neither easy of access nor beyond suspicion as a place of safety. The route taken by Sir John and his party in their hurried journey to Montreal is said by Mr. Ernest Cruikshanks in his history of "Butler's Rangers," to have been, through the Adirondacks Mountain region to St. Regis and thence to Caughnawaga, where they arrived hungry and exhausted with fatigue and hunger. In the spring of 1776 the Seneca and Cayuga Indians started from the German settlements to go to Montreal to open a passage for traders

and to make a path for Col. Johnson, whom they expected to return.

It is tolerably clear from subsequent events that but few, if any, of the people who later settled about Missisquoi bay,, or between the bay and the Richelieu river, came in by the route indicated by Sir John Johnson, if the one he pointed out was the one which he had followed. And the reason for so thinking is, that most of those who settled there came only at the close of the war and had been enrolled in the loyal corps of that part of New York where they lived, which were formed subsequent to the time he had pointed out the road to the British posts in Canada. Among those German loyalists of the Hudson, Mohawk and Schoharie valleys there were formed battalions and corps known by the name of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, sometimes called "The Royal Greens," the Queen's Rangers; the Loyal Rangers and Butler's Rangers.—the latter the most formidable fighting corps of all, perhaps because the best led—most of whom had been accustomed to Indian warfare. It has been remarked by an investigator that there is scarcely a name of Dutch origin on the roll of these corps and that they were almost exclusively descendants of those German Palatines. Included in one or the other of those corps were the Germans of Dutchess county and the Hudson Valley, from whom came most, if not all, of those who settled later in Missisquoi. In a memorial to the Canadian government dated at Misssisquoi bay in February, 1785, a number of those Germans therein stated that they had [illegible] the British forces in 1777 and had lost all they possessed at or prior [illegible] hostilities. They pointed out in their memorial that they had been [illegible] from the provision list of those [illegible] government at part in May and [illegible] October 1784. They were at the [illegible] in October, 1783, and were bound to stay, the date showing that they came at once when the war ended. The reason why their names were struck off the provision list, and they were cast off for the moment by the government, was because they stubbornly refused to remove from where they then were to the places pointed out [illegible] by Gov. Haldimand in another part of the province. Coming at the close of the war they could journey by Lake Champlain with less inconvenience than by Sir John Johnson's route, and would land near where they located and wrestled with the governor for provisions and land, and where many of their descendants now live. They had learned in the troubles and vicissitudes of their old home in the Palatine the value of pathetic appeal, resistance and migration. In the new world the lesson was many times repeated and in the end they mostly had their own way. It was a sturdy and a stubborn race. Most of those who had espoused the loyal cause, and probably all who bore arms, came with their families to Canada when the war was over. Their old home was no place for men who had fought the rebels so zealously, particularly if they had property to excite the cupidity of the thriftless and mercenary. The relations and friends of the expatriated loyalists, who had remained behind, soon found the conditions not only uncongenial, but dangerous, and came drifting in at intervals for some years afterwards. The great majority of those from the Mohawk Valley, as already mentioned went to Ontario where generous grants of land were given and material assistance furnished by the government for many years. But it may be said that the bulk of those Germans who settled in Missisquoi, as before pointed out, were descended from the Palatine Germans, of Dutchess County, N.Y., and places along the Hudson river, who would find the route by way of Lake Champlain the most feasible and the shortest by which to reach safety and homes on British soil in Canada.

It is no part of the purpose of this paper to discuss the U.E. Loyalists. They have been written about until there is an abundance of literature on the subject, much of which unduly extols a spurious, non-combative kind. But there has been much less said and written about the loyalists of German descent. It is clear the Missisquoi loyalists were of German descent. They and their descendants



CHARLES DERBY HOUSE, CLARENCEVILLE

were and are an industrious, thrifty class of people, though of the old stock it might be said, as Washington Irving said of the early Manhattan Dutch, that they were given to frequenting "the fostering nurseries of politics, abounding with those genial streams which give strength and sustenance to faction." Some, indeed, many of the descendants of those old Missisqoi Germans have attained prominence in various useful and scholarly walks of life. It is greatly to be regretted that none of them have felt the kindlings of ancestral pride inspiring them to gather up the history and traditions of their people, whose struggles and trials, borne with indomitable courage from the terrible days when they left the Palatine and started out into the world to find a safe and permanent abiding place until success crowned their efforts in a distant corner of the world, are as adventurous, as romantic and as interesting as those of any people, who, in like numbers, settled at any time in North America. It is time they were exploited. They are as worthy of it as the old Puritans of New England, but, unlike those old Puritans, they have produced no historian to recount their deeds, no poet to sing their praise, nor eulogist to portray their virtues, or commend their merits.

JNO. P. NOYES

Paper of Mr. Somerville

ON ROGER'S RANGERS IN MISSISQUOI.

As early as 1759, the spot on which the village of Philipsburg stands appeared in Canadian history, for it was there that the famous British Ranger Rogers and his party landed on their way to attack the Abenakis Indians, on the St. Francis river, who lived somewhat north of where the city of Sherbrooke is now built.

Of all the Canadian Indians, none had committed greater depredations upon the New England settlements than had these savages of the St. Francis. The Seven Years' War, which finally ended in the conquest of Canada, was then being waged, and the British Commander-in-Chief, General Amherst, resolved to turn the tables on the Abenakis, and teach them such a lesson that hereafter they would never venture into New England. Rogers and his Rangers, were selected for the dangerous task.

On September 13, 1759—the very day on which was fought the battle of the Plains of Abraham before the walls of Quebec—Rogers and his party left Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, in whaleboats, for the headwaters of Missisquoi Bay. Ten days later they landed in the little cove down to whose shores the Main or Day street of Philipsburg now runs. At that time the beautiful hills which rise from the shores of the Bay, were densely wooded, and to the east and north, as far as the eye could see, there was an unbroken forest.

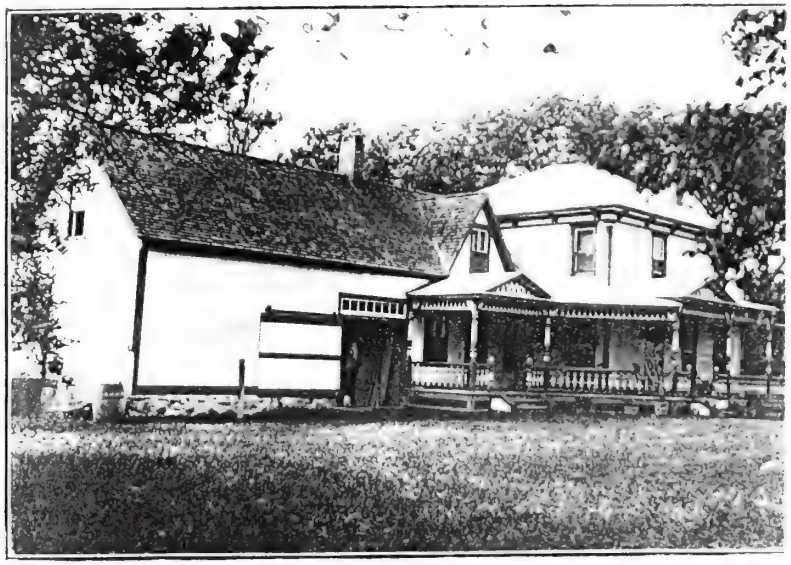
Rogers concealed his boats and a large portion of his provisions on the shore of the little cove, and left two Indians on guard. In case the boats were discovered by the enemy, these Indians were to follow Rogers and give him information of the fact.

Rogers then set out through the forest for the St. Francis River, but he had not proceeded far when the two Indians overtook him, bearing the news that the boats and provisions left at Missisquoi Bay had been burned. This cut off Roger's retreat, and made almost certain the danger of pursuit.

The remainder of the story of the expedition is not part of the history of Missisquoi, and those who wish to read it in detail will find it related in Parkman's "Wolfe and Montcalm."

It will be remembered that on the night of October 5th, Rogers and his men fell on the Abenakis, sleeping in their village, when upwards of 200 of the Indians were killed. Twenty women prisoners were taken, of whom fifteen were at once released. The Indians' corn was taken, and then the village was burned. Five English captives were released, and six hundred scalps, taken from the heads of New England settlers, were found in the village.

Rogers then decided to retreat by way of the Connecticut river, and after a few days, his force broke up into small parties, so as to be better able to sustain themselves by hunting. On the retreat all suffered the pangs of hunger, and the hardships of a toilsome march. On the expedition, Rogers lost 49 men, or about one-third of his total force.



JOHN ROBINSON, St. Thomas, Que., on site of McDell on Homestead. Modern

The Early Settlement of Cowansville.

By Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter.

The following interesting account of the early settlement of Cowansville, won the $5.00 prize offered by John P. Noyes, Esq., K.C., for the best essay on local history to be competed for by the pupils of Cowansville Academy. It was written by Miss Jessie Baker Ruiter, aged 14, who was in Grade No. 3, Model School. She is a daughter of Mr. P. Arthur Ruiter, Esq., and grand-daughter of Stevens Baker, Esq.

The critic to whom this essay was submitted for perusal, kindly remarks: "The scholar who wrote this essay is to be congratulated on her production. It evinces not only knowledge of early local history, but an interest in it." Again "The young person who wrote this composition shows a commendable knowledge of the earlier history of our village, which no doubt will lead her, as years go by, to take an interest in the history of mankind. I hope that her creditable effort will induce other pupils at the Academy to make a response next year, should the opportunity be given them."

Early in the year 1802, Captain Jacob Ruiter sailed from the State of New York, up the beautiful Lake of Champlain, with his young wife. He landed at Missisquoi Bay, at the village now known as Philipsburg. Leaving his wife there, he made his way through the forest to prospect a grant of land given him by the Canadian Government, this section of land comprising what is now the village of Cowansville, and running westerly nearly to Fordyce Corner. Having located his claim, he proceeded to erect a temporary dwelling-house on the lot which is now at the rear end of the Ottawa Hotel, nearly back of the small building occupied by James O. Dean's confectionery and bicycle shop. Cold weather coming on, he returned to Philipsburg to spend the winter there with his family. In the spring he returned to this village, bringing his wife and infant son on horseback, this being the only way of travelling at that time. As there were no roads, they had to follow the marks made on the trees the previous year, commonly known as the "blazed trail." Mr. Ruiter then commenced to hew himself out a home in the forest. On March 29th, 1804, another son was added to the family, which was the first white child born in Cowansville, and was afterwards known as the late Philip Ruiter. In the course of time, four sons and three daughters were born, thus making a family of nine children. Game was very bountiful at that time, so that their larder was well filled. It is also said that fish was then abundant in the Yamaska River, so plentiful in fact, that the mother of the young family often used to start her fire in the morning, and go down to the river's edge and catch a salmon large enough to give the family a breakfast by the time the kettle on the stove was boiling, but other provisions were scarce. About the only grain was Indian corn, and as there were no mills nearer than Frelighsburg, they had to tie their bag of corn on the back of an ox, and lead him through the woods, which meant a two days' trip. At that time a trip to Montreal by oxen on a sled in summer took from four to six days, instead of two hours as at the present time.

The only way the pioneers had of securing money to buy the necessaries of life was when clearing up their land they gathered the ashes which remained, leached them, and boiled the lye down to a kind of salts, or potash, for which they found a market in Montreal. One of Captain J.

Ruiter's sons, Jacob, settled near Adamsville, and built a mill, the first on record in these parts. His oldest son, John, had the land farthest west, now owned by Messrs. John and Henry Jones. He built a house, now occupied by John Jones, after his first wooden house was burned to the ground. Another son, Philip, had the next farm east towards Cowansville. To his daughter, Eliza, who married William Stevenson, he gave fifty acres of land adjoining and east of Philip's, while Nelson, another son, owned and cleared up the farm on River street now owned by Arthur Ruiter. He was always interested in things tending to the welfare of the village of Cowansville, and when it was incorporated, he was for many years a councillor. He died at a ripe old age on the farm where he started life, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters.

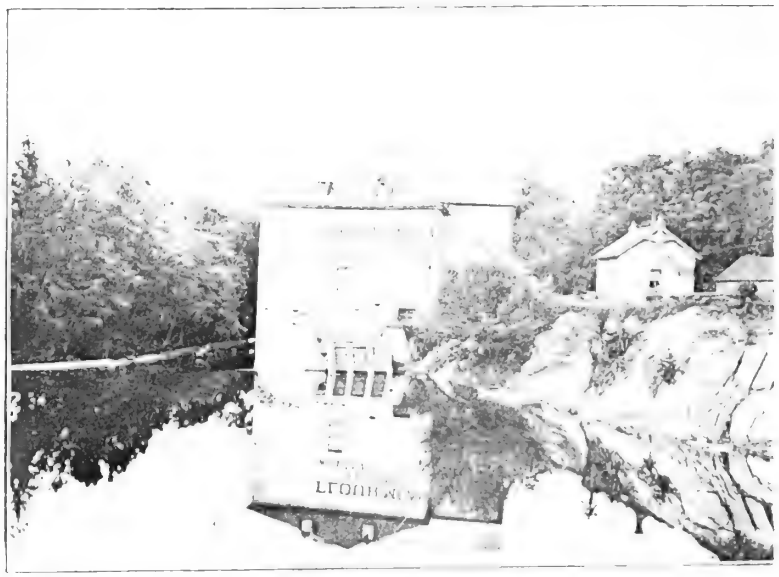
His son George, owned the south side of the river, and his house was where the residence of Mr. G. K. Nesbitt now stands. He also gave the present site of building to Trinity Church. He was one of the first to open a store and harness shop. The late Hiram Traver, married another daughter, Evelina, and built the white house opposite Mr. Nesbitt's, now owned by Dr. Oliver and used as a tenement house. Some years later he built a shoe shop between that and the residence of Mr. F. P. Arsenault, which he also built. He was the first one to open a shoe shop, which he attended for a number of years. Later he built the brick building used as a tenement and owned by Mr. W. S. Cotton, on the corner of the south side of the bridge, and opened up a store which he kept for a few years, finally selling his stock to a young firm. He retired to a farm near Mansonville, where he died some years ago.

Captain Ruiter's youngest son, James, owned the land on the north side of the river, keeping hotel for a time in his brother George's house, on the present site of Mr. Nesbitt's residence. He built the brick building now owned by Messrs. Strange and Nye, and kept hotel for many years. By this time Cowansville was beginning to be quite a little village. It boasted of two hotels, one owned by James Ruiter, and the other by Mr. W. H. Kathan, on the site of a portion of the present Ottawa Hotel.

Mr. Peter Cowan was the first postmaster and storekeeper in Cowansville. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to this place about seventy years ago, a young man, with his young wife, a Miss Hackett. They started life here, amid the hardships of a new country, his first home being in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles Gleason. He built the old Eureka Block, the south end, as far as the tower being used for store and post office, while the north end was used for a horse-shed. Mr. Cowan was a good, influential and upright man in his dealings with the public, and was connected with the young town's welfare.

Quite a number of prominent men started their business career in Mr. Cowan's employ; for instance, the late Col. A. B. Foster, who built and operated our present railway; also the late David Brown, who was afterwards Sheriff of the county, and many others later. Mr. Cowan retired from his store, and farmed for many years on the farm known as Willow Brooke, now owned by his son-in-law, Hon. G. B. Baker. He built the present house which was lately occupied by Mr. S. S. Swasey, and spent his last days there. He was Sheriff of the District for several years, which office he held until his death. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The daughters are now living, the eldest, Mrs. George B. Baker (Senator), the younger, Mrs. Charles Ruiter. The sons are all dead. The town was named after Mr. Cowan, changed from Nelsonville, which was the name of the town originally called by Captain Ruiter after Lord Nelson, of whom he was a great admirer.

The first church in Cowansville was built by the Congregational denomination, on the site of their present church, in the year 1852, fifty-four



COWANSVILLE [illegible]
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years ago. The land was donated by Captain Ruiter for a church, either a Presbyterian or Church of England, whichever would take advantage of the offer and build first. As neither had taken any steps at the above date, Rev. R. D. McConnel, a Congregational minister from Brome Corner, took advantage of the offer, and secured the services of the late Freeman Eldridge, who was a builder and contractor.

Andrew Cowan built the first grist mill, a part of which still stands, and is owned by Mr. Nelson Buzzell. He also built the residence now owned by Mr. L. L. Chandler, our present post master, while Mr. Carter, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cowan, built the residence now owned and occupied by Hon. J. C. McCorkill, our present Provincial treasurer. A writer in the Bedford Times in 1867 when Cowan & Carter were both living says the grist mill was built by Messrs. Carter & Cowan.

The first doctors in Cowansville were the late Doctors Charles Cotton and Charles Brown. Dr. Brown lived in the house which is now the Methodist parsonage, and he built the store occupied by W. J. Bell and Co., where he kept the post office, and was also postmaster for some time.
*See footnote.

The only public building that Cowansville boasted of sixty years ago was what was known as "the old court house," used as court house, dwelling house, public hall, church, school and council chamber. It stood on the site of our present Academy and Town Hall.

Among the first teachers were Miss Lalanne and the Rev. J. C. Davidson, father of Canon Davidson, of Frelighsburg. Mr. Davidson was also the first Rector of Trinity Church, Cowansville.

Mr. O'Halloran was the first lawyer, and lived in the white house nearly opposite Mr. Nesbitt's, and is the oldest living resident of that time in Cowansville to-day. The late Hon. A. B. Foster, was clerk for some time in Mr. Peter Cowan's store, when he was a young man. There was a little incident occurred in the store, but I cannot say for sure whether it was in Mr. Foster's time, or Mr. Alexander McKenny, who also clerked for Mr. Cowan for some years. When the clerk and the late James S. Ruiter, both young men of about the same age, were fooling with some gunpowder around the stove, the gunpowder exploded, and Mr. Ruiter was suddenly thrown or blown through the side of the building and landed in the middle of the street minus considerable hair, but not seriously hurt, strange to say.

Col. Foster was the clerk in the incident. See his life in "Some Early Shefford Pioneers."

After Mr. W. H. Kathan gave up the hotel business, he kept store for some time, after which he retired and built the house wehere Mrs. A. B. Foster now resides, which he occupied until he left Cowansville twenty or twenty-five years ago, when he moved to Ohio to live with a son, where he died a few years ago.

Mr. John Carr was one of the first furniture makers in Cowansville, using the house now occupied by Mr. M. Vail, next to the telephone office, and living in the house where Miss Stinehour now resides. Another one of the old settlers was Mr. Gilbert Wells, who built the house now owned and occupied by Miss Stuart. He was a farmer, tilling the land now owned by Mr. Henry Cotton, and also as far north and including the farm owned by Mr. Beattie.

*The writer of this essay is in error as to first Cowansville doctor. The first was Dr. Newell, who was probably practicing there when the two named were born, or thereabouts. He built and for a long time resided in the house now owned by the Misses Jacques, where he died. That was nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Previous to building that residence, he occupied a log house near the site of the house mentioned.

Jacob Ruiter must have come to Missisquoi Bay with the other Ruiters' in 1783, and later returned to New York for his family. As he was an officer in one of the loyal corps he could not have comfortably remained so long in his old home. He was one of the grantees of the Township of Dunham in 1796, and must have been here prior to that.

Before closing, it might be interesting to many of our citizens, who seem to think that our present industries such as the Dairy Supply Company and W. F. Vilas Implement Works, were the only industries Cowansville ever had to know that fifty years ago, we had three sawmills, a large tannery, a woollen factory, and two shops within a mile of Cowansville, employing as many men as are employed in the present industries mentioned.

Cowansville June 1st, 1906

RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. U. AND MISS CARRIE M. DERIUS, M. A. South Street, Cowansville

Brief Sketch of Dunham.

(From Historical Society's Notes Column in News.)

These valuable notes, taken from one of a series of articles written in 1867 for the District of Bedford Times, entitled "Sketches of Canadian Villages," have been sent for publication in this column, by Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, who is a granddaughter of Mr. Joseph Baker, herein mentioned, and niece of Col. Stevens Baker, who was one of the two who first represented this county in Parliament. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the Hon. G. B. Baker, Senator, so many years a Conservative member for Missisquoi, is a distinguished descendant of Mr. Joseph Baker, this noble pioneer, whose wife, Molly Stevens, has been mentioned in the "History of the Eastern Townships" as "a woman of energy and strong mind, and possessing much love for British institutions,"and "her family espoused the cause of the loyalists at the beginning of the American Revolution." In a kind letter to the Secretary, Mrs. Watson expresses pleasure at becoming a member of the Missisquoi Historical Society, and feels a deep interest in the work, and writes helpful, encouraging words that stimulate one to renewed energy, and makes one hopeful for the future.

The sketch of Dunham opens with an excellent description of its "geoggraphical position and aspect." The writer then says:

"The date of the beginning of the settlement of the township will not be stated with precision, because the dates have not been definitely ascertained. The cutting down of the first trees in the profound forests was done incidentally, and not as a clearing for tillage. Elias Truax had made a beginning in St. Armand, and, in cutting out a sled road to a beaver meadow, to get hay for his cow and two oxen, he cut through a corner of Dunham. He was born July 4th, 1772, and it is said that apparently he has years of health and enjoyment before him.

"Joseph Baker, and Molly Stevens, his wife, from Petersham, Mass., arrived in December, 1799, bringing their family of seven young children. They came to Georgia, Vt., with a wagon. It had a canvas top and was drawn by four oxen. The country was so new that there was not a wagon road only part of their way from Georgia to their destination, and they waited for a change of weather, and proceeded with a sled, and were three days on the way, near 40 miles from Georgia to Dunham. Before they arrived at Georgia, there was one day that they could not get through to a stopping place, and they passed the night in the wagon.

"George Adam Shufelt and Henry Church, from Caldwell's Manor, came in March, 1799. Isaac Gleason, from Grafton, Vt., settled in 1799, and about 1801, brought two bushels of corn at one load on his back, about 24 miles, from Philipsburg to his home near Cowansville. And he paid three dollars a bushel for it. This toilsome event is mentioned as it suggests what is sometimes needful to be done in a new country. Roads through the forest cannot be made in a day. In sparse populations it is the work of years. Captain Jacob Ruiter, from Hudson, and Captain John Church from Claverack, N.Y., who came into Canada at the time of the American Revolution, moved into Dunham a year or two later than those who have been mentioned.

"In 1799, Lorenzo Dow, of Connecticut, young in years and young in the ministry, was sent from a Methodist Conference in Massachussetts to make a new circuit in the northwest part of Vermont. That circuit embraced

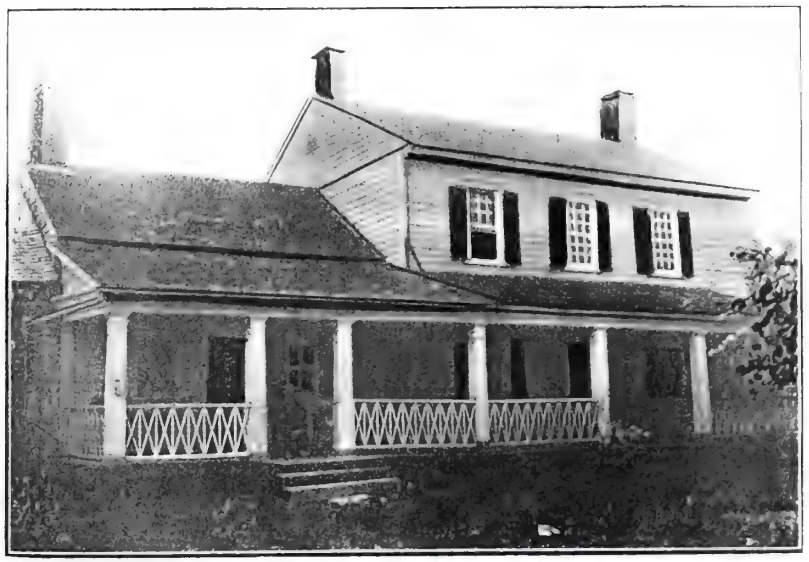
Sutton and Dunham, and probably the accolents of Missisquoi Bay, in Canada. Coming from Connecticut on horseback, at the rate of thirty miles a day, his horse was disabled, and he arrived at his destination with a borrowed horse that had to be sent back, and with only one cent in his pocket. Another minister was sent to the same circuit, who favored Mr. Dow with the use of a horse some of the time; but he travelled mostly on foot, and in October, the same year, and without leave of the Bishop, he left the circuit and sailed from Quebec for Ireland. Whether anybody had preached in Dunham before Mr. Dow, the writer has not been informed, nor has he met any person who remembers his preaching there, or can tell where his preaching places were. Besides school houses, one of the early preaching places was a barn in Dunham village. There are now (1867) in the township, 9 houses of public worship, 4 post offices, 3 academies, a suitable number of district schools, a court house, jail and town hall. By the census of 1861, the population was 3,903, of whom 687 were of French origin. Thomas Selby, Dunham, is the Mayor, and P. S. Armington, Dunham, Secretary-Treasurer. Stevens Baker, of Dunham, (son of Joseph Baker from Petersham) and Ralph Taylor, of St. Armand, were the first representatives of Missisquoi County in the Provincial Parliament, and were elected in 1829, and Col. Baker still lives in Dunham.

After describing the pretty village of Dunham, and giving some hints for its improvement, and mentioning for special care, a beautiful elm in front of All Saint's Church, the writer mentions minutely all the buildings and industries the village contained. He states that Mr. P. Dunning's tannery was established in October, 1829. In the notes from Dunham which were published in the News dated March 16th, it should read "the tannery in Dunham was established by Orrin Dunning (not by P. Dunning) in October, 1829." It should also be added, that at his death, his eldest son, Edward, succeeded to the business, and after a few years he gave up the business to his younger brother, also named Orrin. Later it passed out of the family, and Mr. George England, from Knowlton, carried it on. At his death the old building was demolished.

Just now, when the interest in the dairying business is so keen, the agriculturists may be pleased to be informed that the first cheese factory was established and worked by E. E. Hill, in 1865 (Was this the first one in the province?) In July, 1866, the quantity of cheese made was 1,600 pounds per day. The number of cows furnishing the milk was 800, mostly belonging to 25 persons.

The first post office in the township was in Dunham village, Sylvester Armington was the first post master, and was succeeded by Edward Baker. The writer continues:—"A mail-stage goes from this office to Stanbridge Railway Station and back, and the mail-stage from Sweetsburg to St. Albans passes both ways every day except Sunday. It is probable the post office was established in 1826. The first mail was carried on horseback and sometimes in a one-horse vehicle by Timothy Smith, of Philipsburg, and he was succeeded by John Brill, of Pigeon Hill. In 1834 or 1835, Levi Stevens, of Dunham, and Stephen Chandler, of Stanbridge, began to run a two-horse stage from St. Johns to Stanstead, and back twice a week. The route was via Philipsburg, Stanbridge Dunham, Churchville, Brome and Georgeville. The contract was for £100 a year, and it ought justly to have been more than double that sum. There had been no stage on this route before, and Stephen Maynard, of Dunham, succeeded them in the spring of 1837, and continued about six years. Sections of the road, both in mud and snow, were a dread to the driver and a study to the traveller."

The following incident, related by Mrs. Watson, supplements the reference to Lorenzo Dow, in the above narrative. "In speaking of the earliest religious services held in Dunham by Mr. Dow, my father told me an amusing story of his mother's experience at one of these meetings held



TRUMAN B. DERICK, Novan (Very old.)

in a barn. I cannot say of what denomination they claimed to be(my grandfather was a member of the Church of England.) At these meetings they were exhorted and prayed over, and the new converts became so excited that they often fell down and had hysterical symptoms, which were called the work of the Holy Spirit wrestling them from Satan's power. At this meeting the preacher and his converts were in that part of the barn where the cattle were tied up, and my grandmother was on the barn floor. One man had fallen down in a "fit," and the preacher was praying over him in a loud voice, when seeing my grandmother looking through a crack in the partition wall, he stopped and shouted, "Woman! you had better be looking after your own sins, than peeking after the 'slain of the Lord.'"

A Stanbridge Incident of the Troubles of 1837.

(From Historical Notes Column in News.)

The following touching incidents during the Canadian Rebellion of 37—38, should arouse more than passing interest. Several items have been published in this column from the old Missisquoi Post. We were anxious to know something about the editors, who, it was remarked, must have been men of unusual attainments. Thus we are greatly pleased that "A Daughter of H. J. Thomas," who is well known and highly respected by a large circle of friends, and who evidently inherits her father's talent, has contributed this pathetic story and the introductory reflections.

(See next two pages.)

Incidents of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38.

Rebellion presupposes either criminal neglect or high-handed authority—sometimes both—on the part of the "powers that be."

Grievances there were at that time in the administration of law, and the absence of needed laws, in Upper and Lower Canada, the nature and the result of which have passed into history, always from a partizan standpoint.

The proverb, "the truth is not to be spoken at all times," has become a political axiom. The infallibility of rulers, temporal and spiritual, must be upheld.

A crisis had come when nothing less than wrath and violence would bring about the reforms needed, especially in rural districts. After suppressing the rebellion, in many cases by hanging, government virtually acknowledged the justice of the belligerents' claims, not only by granting the measures for which they contended, but even honored those leaders who had returned to the country by giving them high positions in the Legislature, as if by way of atonement to their party.

It is the established policy of all the governments to suppress the lawless uprising of their irate subjects before adjusting their claims. They must first be taught loyalty. If they are hanged, they will know better next time.

The Tories held office and opposed the "Patriots," hundreds of whom proved their claim to the title by freely sacrificing their lives, homes and property, that municipal and other delayed forms of justice might be established.

To-day, we are the inheritors of the concessions that they obtained.

Many were the thrilling scenes in that two years' struggle, some of which were enacted at Stanbridge East.

A paper entitled the Missisquoi Post had been established at that place by two enterprising young men—Sol Bingham, son of Judge Mayro Bingham, of Vermont, and H. J. Thomas, son of a widow whose husband, George Thomas, died in the British army at Quebec.

Their paper was the organ of the Patriots—Radicals or Rebels—named according to the political leanings of the speaker. When the troops were called out, one of their first acts was to suppress the Missisquoi Post, which they did by drowning the press in the mill pond, and dismembering the office furniture and casting it into the street. The proprietors, Bingham and Thomas, were not at home that day. Business had called them through the woods to Vermont.

The youthful and attractive Mrs. Thomas, who was Emily, third daughter of Mr. Martin Rice, sr., of Riceburg, was ill with consumption.

After her husband's proscription, She was removed with her infant daughter, to her father's home, saying to her sorrowing parents as she entered the house, "I have come home to die."

As the end approached, Mr. Rice communicated with her husband, then at Montpelier, Vt.

Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Thomas received from her husband the affecting letter that follows:—

Montpelier, Jan. 17th, 1838.

Beloved Emily,

Your kind father has given me news which has filled me with the deepest

sorrow. Kind and affectionate wife, when I left home you thought you could not allow me to bid you adieu. You begged of me to go away as I had done every other morning.

But I can no longer refrain from addressing you—I fear, for the last time, in this world of trouble.

What shall I say? Words have forsaken me. So far, our hearts have been united by the strongest ties of nature, and can it be supposed we can now resign ourselves to the separation which seems about to take place?

You have fortified your mind for the trial, but I have not. You may have passed the trying moment, but to me the trial yet seems beyond endurance. Would that providence might permit us to journey together to the yet unseen world!

But our child—the dear innocent? God may have wisely decreed that one of us shall protect and cherish it in its helpless youth. Should it survive its mother, it will be a comfort to me if I live, and also to all surviving friends.

My feelings will not permit me to write much more. I have no intimate friend to sympathize with me, nor to whom I can unbosom my sorrow—yet all are friends and friendly.

Under all these trials, I am in a measure supported by the certainty that I am still in kind remembrance by you. While life remains, your affection is unchangeable.

Must I—can I—bid you adieu, no more to meet you in time! Would to God that our spirits could at this moment hold sweet communion in the everlasting and happy abode prepared for us by the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth!

God has promised to wipe away all tears. "Whom he loveth, he chastenetth."

Most amiable wife, forever we are destined never again to meet in this vale of tears. I must be permitted to bid you a solemn adieu! God be with you!

While life remains, I am

Your most affectionate husband,

HIRAM J. THOMAS.

To Mrs. Emily A. Thomas, Stanbridge.

P.S.—I have written to father Rice that I will return immediately if Colonel Jones will give a written permission, and he must be an unfeeling man if he will not.

The permit was granted, but a company of soldiers guarded the house with the intention to arrest Mr. Thomas soon as his wife had breathed her last.

Shortly before her death Mrs. Thomas requested the attendance of the captain at her bedside, begging him to allow her husband to remain with her while she lingered, as the end was near.

The captain, a former friend of hers, was deeply moved and kindly granted her request. She passed away at 8 o'clock on the evening of February 12th, 1838.

At the early dawn next morning, the sentry on guard near the "Line," at Pigeon Hill, called out to a passing team with two women, "Who goes there? Give the pass-word.' "I do not know the pass-word. I am taking a woman home who has been watching with Mrs.——' mentioning the name of a sick woman in that neighborhood. "Pass on," was the order.

So the quarry was lost at daylight.

The offending press of the Missisquoi Post, after lying for sixty years or more at the bottom of the mill pond, was resurrected, and is now in the possession of Mr. Matthew Cornell, of Stanbridge East.

DAUGHTER OF H. J. THOMAS.

Bedford, June 7th, 1905.

Impressions of a New Comer Fifty Years Ago.

I have been told that a paper recounting the impressions of one coming to this place (Dunham) 50 years ago, might prove of some interest to the readers of the "Historical Notes," and perhaps bridge the way for something better from them. When a lad of 17, having determined to emigrate, in the spring of 1859, I started to join the working staff of the late Col. [illegible] than whom [illegible] was a more kindly gentleman, and as far as circumstances permitted, a more [illegible]ic and practical agriculturist. I had been recommended to this part of Canada by a patient of my father's, whose nephew, Frederick Dampier, had spoken most highly of the ad[illegible] and the hospitalities he had [illegible].

After a [illegible] in the Nova Scotian, not then considered to [illegible] prolonged, I [illegible] [illegible] one of the [illegible] daub-pictured edifices at [illegible] time used to adorn the [illegible] Though the Grand Trunk [illegible] had been established there [illegible] yoked oxen were to [illegible] in the main streets.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] Trunk [illegible] in a very shaky state from [illegible] and I was not too [illegible]med that it was not safe to view the novel objects from the platform. The jolting and swaying then experienced, though only travelling [illegible] miles an hour, I [illegible] being prepared [illegible] the "fixings" of the experienced travellers, I had to be satisfied with some excellent dough-nuts within my reach, and as good as they were novel to me at that time. The resumed progress through the night being very slow, we did not reach Longueuil until daylight. There was a hearse waiting to receive the body of a prominent merchant of Montreal, named Brulere, which we had brought across with us. He had been drowned when landing from the packet at Calais. He must have been a man of some importance at that time, for all the bells of the French churches in the city, including the big "Bourdon" of the parish church, were tolling for him throughout the morning, and at his funeral, the parish church was crowded to the doors.

The state of the depot at Longueuil was both dirt-grimed and ramshackle, not likely to impress an emigrant with the idea of a progressive and prosperous go-ahead country. The crossing on the ice, between hummocks of ice twenty-five feet high, and pools of water quite eighteen inches deep, was experienced, as you may suppose by a newcomer, not without some apprehension as well as interest. The ride on the stage through Hochelaga also, was not very cheering, so early in the morning, until the St. Lawrence Hall was reached. There was a most comfortable, semi-European hotel, much frequented by the officers of this then well garrisoned station. The monstrous stove was replenished with four-foot maple, and we soon partook of a cheering, and comforting, well-served meal. At dinner we lingered, in a marked contrast to our late meal snatched at Island Pond. The officer, who seemed from his rank to be looked upon as the head of the table, remarked that he had heard "they were ploughing at Lachine."

From the appearance outside of the dining hall, we were disposed to take his observation rather as an evidence of a desire to be polite, than as a record of fact. The weather changing for the better, I started to find out the house of the one of the officers to whom I had brought a parcel, then quite a favor, and passed through the Roman Catholic cemetery, which is now Windsor Square, to upper Sherbrooke street. There, from the upper windows of Gen. Ord's house, I beheld the finest view I had then ever beheld, taking in the unfinished Victoria bridge, the St. Lawrence, partly free of ice up to Laprairie, with the mountains of the Eastern Townships, my future home. Montreal was then a city of only 75,000 inhabitants, and the military element was much to the forefront, and greatly contributed to the gaiety and life of the place. The change to fine weather, and the dripping eaves of the houses, warned me that to safely cross the river and reach Dunham, I must not linger. So, returning across some open fields skirted by buildings in course of erection, I engaged a carter to take me to the station of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad, leaving St. Lambert. I had made a precautionary bargain with my French Canadian driver, but notwithstanding what I supposed was a settled agreement, my youth and exigencies had to yield to a further demand put forth to my surprise, in most emphatic and forcible English. I found the depot at West Farnham merely a rough shed upon tall upright cedar posts, but there was a good plank road down to Bucks Hotel. I admired its excellencies, not then being in the secret of its very necessary existence to bridge over the floating swamp which I experienced the next day. At Bucks Hotel, I roomed with Mr. Landsberg, then a fresh arrival like myself. He soon after was taken into the service of Mr. Whitfield, then the chief merchant and mill-owner of the place. The hotel proprietor's single team, by which he was to forward me to Dunham, not being able to take myself, two packages, and driver through the clay roads, the driver had got the stage to take the heaviest package, and put it off by the side of the road where it turns off to Brigham, then on the stage route to Dunham. The mud in the neighborhood of Bowker's Hotel was just a pool of liquid slush, and the people came out to see us "go through" which, owing to our horse being a good one and fresh, we successfully accomplished. I rode as far as the place where we took up the trunk, but from thence I had to walk, sometimes accompanied by the driver, until we came to the house, then recently built, of the Martin brothers. Somewhat cheered by the better road and the appearance of better buildings, I remember I began to feel more encouraged, especially as Mr. John McElroy, splitting wood in front of his stone house, told us we were in Dunham. But here again, the road became almost impassible, and we had to walk close to the rails until getting to Mr. William Baker's piece of macadamized road, opposite Mr. Wood's stone store, the horse came to a halt. Had the horse been only an ordinary one, we should never have got to our destination that night, but we did, and I was most kindly received and refreshed after my long tramp with soaked feet. Here was then a sick child. My ears being attentive, I had heard Dr. Gibson say to Mr. B., "I gave it to your Stewart" (his son.) I thought he said steward. I so concluded that I had come to an extensive farm, for where I lived none but very large farms employed a steward. This was on March the 26th. I found that spring in England and Canada were not as contemporaneous as I had expected.

EDMUND L. WATSON.

Dunham, Feb. 2, 1906.

A Brief Dunham Chapter.

THE CHAMBERLAINS.

It was from this family came Browne Chamberlain, Esq., at one time editor of the Montreal Gazette, the first member of the House of Commons at Ottawa, after Confederation, and subsequently Queen's printer. His biography should some time be published in these reports, though it is not likely any one in the county has the facts to draw upon.

Among the papers of the late Dr. Smith was found the following interesting document, which helps to fill out the history of Dunham. It was an extract from a letter written by Miss Chamberlain, of Ottawa.

"Dr. Browne Chamberlain went to Dunham in 1810. He was married to Miss Diana Knapp by the Rev. Mr. Cotton. Dr. John Chamberlain was in Dunham before that time, and had also resided in Frelighsburg, but left the latter place in 1814 and went away to Upper Canada, and Dr. Browne Chamberlain succeeded him. Dr. Joshua Chamberlain came to visit his [illegible] in [illegible] and settled first in Nelsonville, practicing with his brother, Dr. Browne Chamberlain till the latter's death, when he moved to Frelighsburg in 1829, and lived till his death in 1883. They had a large range of practice, including Brome, Sutton, Farnham, Granby, Shefford, St. Armand, Potton, and along the line in Vermont. Dr. Calvin May went to Missisquoi Bay, as it was called at that time, in 1800, and practiced there for years, his son, Dr. Horatio May, assisting him, and succeeding to the practice at his father's death. Dr. Brigham studied under Dr. Horatio May, and succeeded him.

In 1798, my Grandfather Knapp went to Dunham, and bought land there. I have an old mortar which he made from the knot of a tree at that time. He also made milk bowls, chopping and bread bowls of the same materials. I remember seeing some of them but the old mortar is the only one left. My grandfather and grandmother were of the old Tory or U. E. Loyalist stock, and came to America early. He had the first mill in the country. In those days they made barrels of methoglin which took the place of cider. He also had one of the earliest orchards in the Townships. Capt. Knapp, who was a cousin of my grandfather, got a grant of land from the Government for his services, the same as the Wells' got in Farnham. Mr. Baker did not go to Dunham till after my grandfather, and bought land next to him, where Mr. Joseph Baker used to live."

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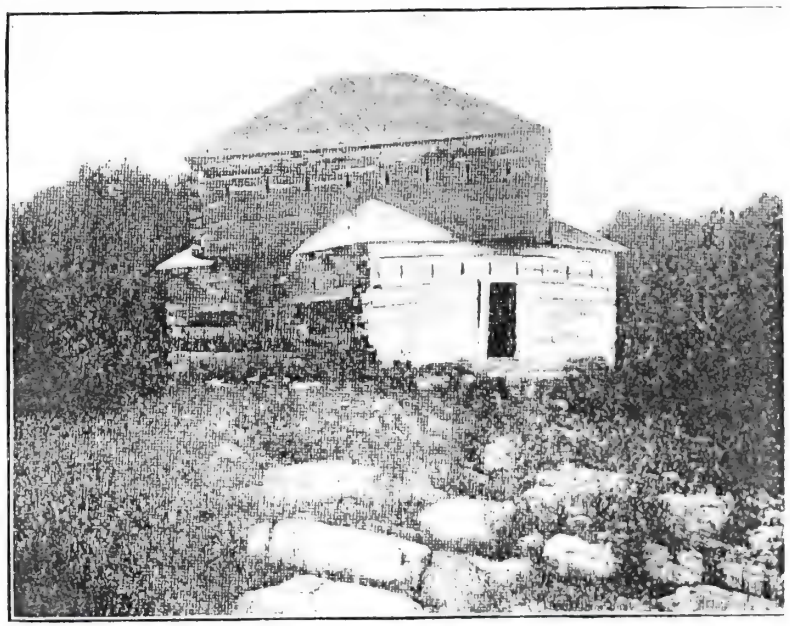
THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE AT PHILIPSBURG.

This old Block House was built in 1838-39 as a protection against the Canadian rebels, as they were called. It was garrisoned in 1840 by Colonel Dyer's corps of Volunteers, followed by a squadron of the Queen's Light Dragoons. The Fenians who were captured near Pigeon Hill in 1866, had their preliminary examination in the old Customs House at Philipsburg, and were confined for safe keeping in the old Block House, guarded by a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles —regulars.

Several years ago, the Numismatic Society, Montreal, offered to repair the old fort or Block House, but permission could not be obtained from the so-called owners, although several attempts were made by citizens of Philipsburg. The picturesque old house, with its historic associations, was finally demolished three years ago by the present owners of the land upon which it stood, to the great regret of all lovers of such interesting landmarks which mark a period in history.



THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE, Philipsburg, Que.

THE FRELIGH FAMILY.

FROM WHOM FRELIGHSBURG IS NAMED.

Abram Freligh, who was a physician, came to what is now known as Frelighsburg, from Clinton, Dutchess County, New York, in the month of February, 1800, bringing with him his wife and family of twelve children. It is reported that Mr. Freligh, who was a man of means, required a cavalcade of twenty-one teams to haul the goods that he brought with him. Mr. Freligh was a man of means and position in New York, and held several slaves, all of which he freed prior to his departure for Canada. He purchased the grist and saw mills and fulling mills, together with 200 acres of land, paying $4,000 for them. He died the following July, and was succeeded by his son Richard, who died in the 50's. There was located at Frelighsburg what was known as a "trip hammer shop," as early as 1802, in which most of the mill irons used in the early saw mills of Brome and Missisquoi were made. The founder of this industry was one Isaac Smith.

Of the sons of Abram Freligh, one Galloway moved to Bedford, in 1826, and became the first postmaster, opening the post office in the building recently occupied by Leander Gosselin, as grocery, and burned on the 10th of March 1905. This building was built by Hon. Robert Jones on the site of the present Hotel Tarte, and removed by the late Abel L. Taylor to the place where it burned. In 1844, Mr. Galloway Freligh, together with Nathaniel Brown, John Chandler, Abel L. Taylor and C. Martindale, were appointed a commission to try inferior cases. This commission was recorded in Kingston, Ont., in the first register of commissioners.

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THE RICE FAMILY.

STANBRIDGE.

Among the pioneers of Missisquoi County was Mr. Martin Rice, who, with his wife, Lucy Wheeler, and their three children, Horatius, Seraph and Irving, emigrated from Leicester, Mass., to Canada in 1809, settling first at Philipsburg, where three more children, Allen, Lucy and Martin, were added to the family.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Rice served as horse-shoer for the militia of his adopted country at Isle-aux-Noix.

Next the family resided in the vicinity of St. Armand Station, where another daughter, Emily, was born.

Subsequently, the family removed to Bedford, where Mr. Rice became the owner of the water privilege now owned by the Bedford Mfg. Co. Here he built a trip-hammer shop, which he afterwards sold to Hon. Robert Jones, who replaced it by a grist mill.

From Bedford, Mr. Rice removed to Stanbridge East, where he built another shop and bought the farm now owned by Mr. Matthew Cornell. Here four more children were added to the family circle, namely, Mary, Charles, James and Jane.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Rice led the choir of St. James' Church, Horatius, Seraph and Lucy assisting. This was during the pastorate of Rev. James Reid, Rt. Rev. Bishop Stuart being in charge of the bishopric.

His lordship, who was by birth an English or Scottish nobleman, was a frequent visitor to Mr. Rice's house, and at one time paid a pretty compliment to his hostess by saying that when he heard Mrs. Rice sing, it reminded him of angels.

Mr. Rice was one of the chief promoters and the largest contributor, with one exception, to the erection of the first church at Stanbridge East.

When the church was dedicated—about 1832—Mrs. John Corey, a protege of Rt. Rev. Bishop Stuart, and Mrs. Rice were the sponsors, giving the name St. James in compliment to their pastor, Rev. James Reid.

During his residence at Stanbridge East, Mr. Rice bought from Mr. Seneca Page the farm since known as the "Rice Farm," at Riceburg, where he erected another trip-hammer shop and

his sons built a foundry, machine-shop and an iron smelter.

Here his active life was brought to a close, May 11th, 1852.

His widow survived him till the close of 1857. Their ashes rest with those of their children in the family cemetery, "River View," Riceburg, in the spot which he admired and upon which he bestowed extra care, intending some day to locate a residence and a garden in that place, whose sweet repose and tender associations now exceed anything that he had contemplated.

The large-hearted hospitality, the intelligence and musical talent of the Rice family contributed largely to the refinement and pleasure of the social circle in which they moved.

Stanbridge, June 9th, 1905

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THE ARTHUR FAMILY IN STANBRIDGE

(The well known local historian, Mr. Henry Ross, Stanbridge East, has furnished the following important bit of history.—Ed. Notes).

Amongst those whose name is still revered by some of our oldest inhabitants, there is none perhaps more worthy of remembrance than Wm. Arthur, who arrived here from Ireland in the summer of 1820. Young Arthur was a person of highly polished manners and fine education, and was immediately engaged to teach a select school here for the term of one year which was duly conducted to the advantage and interest of all. After teaching a second term he was engaged by the people of Dunham to open a school in that place, at a greatly increased salary. While teaching in Dunham, he became acquainted with the daughter of Mr. George Washington Stone, to whom he was afterwards married. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur subsequently removed to Fairfield, Vt., where they were placed in charge of the county high school, but after the lapse of a few years they returned to Stanbridge with the intention of making this place their permanent home. They did not remain here very long, however. Mr. Arthur's friends in Vermont, during his absence, secured his appointment as pastor in the Baptist Church, at Fairfield. Soon after leaving Stanbridge a son was born, whose name subsequently occupied a conspicuous place in history as Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States. From Fairfield Mr. Arthur removed to Burlington, Vt., where he continued in the service of the Baptist Church for many years.

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BINGHAM FAMILY RECORD.

Made by the late May Winch Bingham Krans, who died at Clarenceville, January 2nd, 1900, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pattison, and was buried in Trinity Church Yard, Frelighsburg, Que.

The first of the family was Sir Percival Bingham, a naval officer during the reign of Mary and Elizabeth, was Governor of Curragh, Ireland, died in 1598, and whose monument may be seen in the South Aisle of Westminster Abbey, London England.

Thomas Bingham, said to be the first to emigrate to America, from Sheffield, England.

Solomon Bingham, graduate of Dartmouth College, N.Y., born at Tinmoth, Vt., June 18th, 1793, married Silvia Dickinson. Issue.—

1—Maro V.
2—Sappho—married Arnold Baker
3.—Moore—Now in Cambridgeport, Mass., U.S.
4—Stella—Peter Smith's mother.
5—Nathaniel.
6.—Amherst Willoby — Now in Berkshire, Vt.
7.—Hannah—Mrs. Ebenezer Martin.
8—Solomon.
9.—Algernon—died at two years of age.
10.—Mary Winch (now at Berkshire, Vt., Mrs. S. L. Krans.)
11.—Julia— born at Brookville, St Sebastian.

Hon. Philip H. Moore, M. L. C.

1.—Maro Bingham—only child, Joseph.

2.—Sappho—Children, Moore, William S., Olive and Thomas.

Moore Baker's children—Olive and Thomas.

4.—Stella—Children, Peter, Charles, Mary, Ellen.

5.—Nathaniel—Nil.

6.—Amherst — Children, Willoby, Bingham, Frances, Adelade, Edna, Horatio, Emily, Lydia, Ellen, Alice and Eugene.

7.—Hannah—Mrs. Ebenezer Martin—children viz: Sappho, Stella, Silvia and Frank.

10.—Mary Winch—Mrs. S. L. Krans viz: Harriet (Mrs. Wm. N. Vaughan), Edward H., Charlotte (Mrs. Pattison) Bingham and Charles.

Harriet Vaughan's children—

George Edward, born in St. Johns, January 8th, 1874.

Charlotte Edith, born in St. Johns, January 17th, 1875.

Married Hugh Thomas, of Wolverhampton, England, in 1904, and resides there.

Edward Horatio Krans, born June 5, 1839; died in ———, April 5th, 1890, aged 51 years.

Children—Horatio Sheef, M.A., vocation, professor.

Edward Sheef, medical student, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Pattison's Children.

1.—Mary L., born Septem 4th, 1866.

2.—William Arthur Bingham, born February 18th, 1870.

3.—George Alexander, born Sept. 3rd, 1872—Issue: Gertrude Beatrice, aged 8 years.

4.—Eugene Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1874—Issue: Eugenie Maud, Born January, 1905.

5.—Charlotte Edith, born April 25th, 1877; single.

6.—Albert Mead, born April 9th, 1880; single.

Harriet Lydia, born March 19th, 1885; single.

8.—Charles Harold, born May 20, 1888.

———

1.—Mary L., B.A., at home; single.

2.—William, at Detroit, Mich.; single.

3.—George, Montreal and Toronto; married.

4.—Eugene, Tacoma Wash., U.S.A., married.

5.—Edith, music teacher, Azum, Cal., single.

6.—Albert Mead, Montreal; course in Arts and Architecture, McGill University, Montreal.

7.—Harriet Lydia, at home; McGill Normal School.

8.—Charles Harold, at home; course in Architecture; our farmer pro tem!

More Krans than Bingham!

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HON. P. H. MOORE.

The following sketch is an extract from an historical paper read before a literary society at Knowlton, P.Q., in December, 1904. The accompanying portrait scarcely does Mr. Moore justice. He was a tall, large, well-proportioned man, of dignified bearing, in fact, a man of striking appearance.

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HONORABLE PHILIP HENRY MOORE.

Was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N.Y., the 22nd February, 1799, the son of Nicholas Moore and Catherine Streight, who moved in 1802 to Moore's Corners, St. Armand West, now known as St. Armand Station. From the names of his parents and the place of his birth, it was evident that he was of Irish-Dutch parentage. Apart from the district school he attended an Academy at St. Albans, Vt. On reaching his majority he farmed for a short time and then was in mercantile business for a few years at Bedford. He was named a Justice of the Peace when 22 years of age, an office at that time of honor and responsibility. He retired from business at Bedford to the ancestral farm, where he took a prominent part in the Moore's Corners battle of the rebellion of 1837, for which he was officially thanked by Sir John Colborne, Commander in Chief. He was the predecessor of the late Richard Dickinson as registrar of Missisquoi and on the union of the Provinces in 1841, was appointed a Legislative

Councillor of Canada, an office which he held until Confederation in 1867. In the early years of his Parliamentary career, he was chairman of the Rebellion Losses Committee, the payment of which losses subsequently, led to the burning of the Parliament House, in Montreal. As the Parliamentary library was burnt at that time, Mr. Moore was deputed by Parliament to visit the United States, as well as the Federal Government, as those of the different States, to procure public documents to replace those lost. He met the then President of the United States, as well as Governors of many States, and was highly successful in his efforts. He was instrumental in securing the charter of the Montreal and Vermont Junction Railways, and was president until his death. He was also President of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, and a member of the Municipal Council of his parish at different times.

When Confederation took place in 1867, under the rule adopted at the time by the Government of the day, the position of Senator for the district passed to the elected Legislative Councillor—the Hon. A. B. Foster. Mr. Moore was offered the position of Legislative Councillor in the Provincial Parliament, but declined to become a candidate for the Dominion House of Commons. He was defeated, and thereupon retired to private life. He died on the 21st of November, 1880. He took a prominent part in the debates in the Legislative Council while a member, and with his colleague, Hon. F. H. Knowlton, labored ardently for decentralization. He was a zealous worker in every way to promote the interests of the Eastern Townships and the welfare of its people.

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HONORABLE THOMAS WOOD.

The Honorable Thomas Wood, whose portrait appears on another page, was a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec from Confederation, in 1867 to 1898. He was born in Dunham, in March, [illegible]. His parents were Thomas Wood [illegible], Mary Steele, who came from the United States. After following agriculture up to early manhood, he went to Montreal, where he was in the employ of John Baker, who kept the Commercial House, at that time much patronized by Eastern Townships people.

After a few years commercial experience in Boston, he returned to his native Township, and married Ann Jane, daughter of Capt. N. S. Stevens, and sister of the late Levi Stevens, of Dunham Flat. She died in 1841, leaving one son, Hannibal, who, after practicing medicine in Knowlton and St. Johns, became collector of Customs at the latter place. In 1845 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. W. B. Seeley, also of Dunham, by whom he had three children, Charles, dying young, Frank, who died a year after his father, and a daughter, Mrs. Frank Baxter, now living.

He was a successful merchant for many years, and through his Montreal connection, was helpful to the early settlers, by turning over much country produce for them. He had been Mayor of the Township, and, after its incorporation, of the Village of Dunham. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years, when it was a mark of credit and a sign of distinction. He was Chairman of the Trustees of Dunham Academy; President of the Missisquoi Junction Railway; President of the District of Bedford Rifle Association; President of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society, and also of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, and was Warden of the County Council of Missisquoi. In the promotion of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association he was most practically interested and was a constant and varied contributor.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and for many successive years represented the congregation of All Saint's Church in the Diocesan Synod. He was a Conservative in politics, and in 1861 unsuccessfully contested the County for the old Canadian Parliament. In 1867 he was called to the Legislative Council, in which he sat for upwards of thirty years, becoming

HON. THOMAS WOOD, M. L. C.

LATE GEORGE CLAYES, M. P
Bedford, Missisquoi.

one of its most useful members. He died November 13th, 1898, aged 83.

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GEORGE CLAYES, Esq.

There was a time when Mr. Clayes was a prominent man in Missisquoi, and his fame even extended beyond its borders. He has not been dead a long time, and yet it is difficult today to obtain much information about him. This may be due to the fact that he left no children or family to perpetuate his memory, and political memories die when mutual help ceases. His portrait, appearing herewith, shows him to be an alert, wide-awake man. He was born at Meriden, N.H., in 1828, the son of Rev. Dana Clayes, married his cousin Sophia L. Clayes, in 1855, settled in Bedford in 1861, where he was engaged in mercantile life for some years, and then retired with a competency. He died in March, 1888. In early life he lived for a time in Minnesota, where he was elected to the State Senate. He early took an active part in politics, after he became a resident of Missisquoi County. He ran for the local Legislature in 1871, and was defeated, and again in 1881, with a like result. In 1882 he contested the seat for the House of Commons with Senator Baker, and was again defeated. He was successful in the general election of 1887, defeating his old opponent. He did not long continue in public life, dying after only one session and while his second was in progress. He was a studious man, of vast information on all sorts of subjects, a polished speaker with a knack of saying cutting things in an epigrammatic way, and a strong debater. It was sometimes thought his facility in the use of criticism was a cause of weakness. It was generally conceded that the resurrection of the Liberal party in the County was due to his hard fights for many years and his dominant influence in organization. Whether that was a good thing or not depends from the party point of view, but does not detract from his capacity as a leader of men.

DANIEL BISHOP MEIGS, Esq., M.P.

On another page will be found a portrait of Mr. Meigs, and here will be given a few brief facts as to his personality and career, to satisfy the possible curiosity of those who, years hence, may read these pages and want to know something about Parliamentary representatives of the County. It is the intention to pursue a like course for the future in our reports in respect to those who may have represented the County of Missisquoi in any legislative capacity. It was not done in our first report through lack of experience and haste in preparation, but that can be supplemented later. Obviously, such sketches must be a bare, brief statement of facts, so far as possible, in order to avoid the suspicion of political partizanship on the one hand, and the possibility of exciting personal jealousies on the other.

Mr. Meigs was born in Henryville, P.Q., on the 1st day of June, 1835, and his age may easily be reckoned at any time from that epoch. His father was Daniel Meigs and his mother was Caroline Laselle, of Swanton, Vt. It is not claimed that his father was a U. E. Loyalist, or started in life with only loyalty as capital, or was anything else than a hard-headed man of good sense, who obeyed the laws of the land where he lived, worshipped God without fringes on his [illegible] was thrifty in making [illegible] and turning it to good account. His son received a good business education ,and whilst a young man started in business at West Farnham, now the town of Farnham. He acquired mills there and engaged largely in the export lumber business as well as in mercantile pursuits. By business capacity and foresight, thrift and square dealing, he acquired a handsome fortune and retired to private life a number of years ago, since which time he has travelled a good deal.

In 1888, on the death of the late George Clayes, he was elected member of the House of Commons for Missisquoi to replace the deceased member, after a sharp contest. At the general election in 1891, he was defeated

by his old opponent, now Senator Baker, but at the general elections of 1896, 1900 and 1904, he was successful, and is now the member for the County after a hot contest on each occasion. Thus he has faced the electors on five occasions, in four of which he was a winner. Mr. Meigs does not claim to be an orator, in fact, thinks the supply is larger than the demand, yet he can make a plain, practical, effective business speech when the occasion requires. He talks business, rendered more telling at times by a dry humor, of which he appears to be unconscious, and it is this, with other qualities, which makes him strong with his electors and popular in the House. He looks carefully after the interests of his constituents, never goes back on a friend and has never [illegible] any of his relatives or their [illegible] into the public service.

He has often been Mayor of Farnham and filled other local offices of trust and responsibility. He has never seemed hungry for office, not even at first, to be a member of Parliament. That with him was an acquired taste. He has been twice married, and has no children.

More might be said, but Mr. Meigs despite his long career in politics, [illegible] to look upon praise, even that which is merely fair appreciation, as flattery with an object. With his characteristic dry humor he admonished the writer—who tried to get some facts from him for this sketch under the threat, in case of refusal, to manufacture the facts, and in reply got barely thirty words—"now if you make up any lies, make good ones. Hence, there has been a strict adherence to facts.

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JOSEPH J. B. GOSSELIN, Esq. M.L.A.

Mr. Gosselin was born in the parish of St. Alexandre, in the County of Iberville—the native parish as well of the late Hon. Mr. Mercier and Charles Thibault, advocate—in the year 1848. He was the son of François Gosselin, of that parish, now living, at the ripe age of 90 years. After a practical education, Mr. Gosselin engaged in business, locating in 1886 at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, where he has since been prosperously engaged in commercial life. After filling some local offices, he was elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1900, after a sharp contest, and was re-elected in 1904 by acclamation. He has never taken a prominent part in debates in the House, but has served diligently on many Committees. His portrait appears on another page.

D. B. MEIGS, M.P.

J. J. B. Gosselin, M. L. A

The St. Albans Raid, 1864.

The eventful years of 1861 to 1865 are familiar as embracing the period of the Civil War in the United States. Reference to that national calamity vividly recalls interesting reminiscences associated therewith which awaken an admiration and a sympathy for the heroes and martyrs of those troublesome times, for the frequent evidences of their untiring devotion to duty, for their patient endurance in long-suffering and hardships, and the keen disappointment at unwelcomed reverses and defeats, which, however, are for the time, almost forgotten in the hour of their unspeakable joy at the sound of victory. These and many other equally thrilling experiences peculiar to war, are embodied in the story of that memorable struggle.

An incident of more than ordinary local significance and one directly identified with the hostile operations of that critical period in the United States, should command some special interest and attention from the people of the County of Missisquoi, but more particularly from the members of this Historical Society, not on account of the close proximity of the scene of its occurrence to our Canadian border, but in consequence of the visit of the authors and perpetrators of this incident to this and other localities in the County, together with some interesting features attending the same and the circumstances which compelled these men to seek refuge upon Canadian soil. An act, which for a time, threatened most serious complications of an international nature, between Great Britain and the United States, a brief account of which I shall endeavor to give under the title of the St. Albans' Raiders.

It is a well recognized, historical fact that, during the great civil struggle, detachments from both the Northern and Southern armies were frequently sent into the enemies' territory, to remote and isolated localities, for the purpose of rapine and marauding, upon which occasions, defenceless and peaceful citizens were subjected to most harsh and cruel treatment, frequently resulting in death, or even something infinitely worse, in the event of offering resistance as a just protest against such violence These offensive expeditions are recognized by the laws of nations as legitimate acts of war, but, it is nevertheless most earnestly and universally condemned from a moral standpoint as emphatically in direct discord with enlightened ideas and conditions of nineteenth century citizenship. When one belligerent, however, resorts to such nefarious methods, under the erronious impression, no doubt, that the end justifies the means, it is but natural the other should be fired with a spirit of retaliation.

The thought is here suggested: Did the then President of the United State, Mr. Lincoln, sanction or endorse such tactics? We are naturally prompted to believe he did not, because the history of the War tells us that such a spirit was quite at variance with the high and noble principles pervading the whole life and character of one whose name is dear to every generation of his countrymen as embodying only what stands for purity in heart, in mind and in statesmanship. We may, perhaps, reasonably assume that the President was powerless to prevent it.

It is an expedition of this nature, and the acts and experiences of those comprising the same, which forms the subject of this paper, the desire being to refer more particularly to certain incidents of sufficient importance and interest to this Society, as to merit consideration from a purely historical standpoint, in so far as those incidents transpiring upon Canadian soil, are

concerned, but which derive their importance from circumstances leading up to the same, and the threatening serious consequences which were, fortunately averted

In accordance with a desire of the Confederate Government to harass and loot Northern towns and villages in close proximity to the Canadian border, in retalliation for similar acts on the part of the Northern or Federal army in the South, a certain young officer, Lieut. Bennet H. Young, was commissioned to organize and take command of a small company, consisting of about twenty Confederate soldiers, ex-prisoners of War, who had escaped from the Northern lines, for this purpose. Having secretly secured the desired compliment of men at Chicago, Ill., Lt. Young submitted his proposed plan of attack for approval to Messrs. Clay and Thompson, the Confederate Government Agents, at Montreal, suggesting as a first point of operation, the little town of St. Albans, Vt.. Receiving the sanction of these agents to said plan of campaign, he proceeded accordingly on the 19th day of October, 1864, to the execution of the same, when the appearance of this little band of marauders on their streets was the first intimation of such intentions received by the surprised and very much alarmed citizens of that town. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, attacks were simultaneously made upon the three banking institutions, namely, the St. Albans Bank, the National City Bank and the National Bank. Being fully armed, this little band of intruders experienced no difficulty in holding the people in the streets at bay, and forcing the surprised and frightened bank officials to a state of unwilling submission to their demands for the contents of the sates, consisting of many thousands of dollars in paper currency and valuable securities.

During the excitement created by this episode, several shots were exchanged between citizens and raiders, resulting in one of the former, named Morrison, being fatally wounded. Strange to say, this man Morrison, was a "copperhead," a term applied to Southern sympathizers, and almost the only one in the community. In addition to this raid upon the banks, it was the intention of these Southerners to set fire to the town, but becoming alarmed, they almost immediately decamped, remaining long enough only to secure for themselves sufficient horses upon which to escape to the Canadian border. These horses they took from livery stables and from vehicles in the streets. After their departure from the town a pursuing party was immediately organized by the citizens, which followed the fugitives, but failed to overtake them before they had reached the imaginary line between the State of Vermont and the County of Missisquoi, in Canada, which territoryy once reached, they were immune from arrest by United States authorities, in accordance with the neutrality laws of nations.

We could perhaps better imagine than describe had we been witness of this flight along the route from St. Albans, to the Canadian border, the astonishment and dismay of the farmers inhabiting the districts through which the raiders travelled, as they paused in their work to look upon the rapidly passing riders in their eagerness to reach British territory, fully realizing that capture by the victims of their day's episode meant to them, certain death.

I am indebted to a prominent member of this Society for an article from the pen of one of St. Albans leading ladies, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, wife of the then Governor of Vermont, the late Hon. J. Gregory Smith, which was published in "The Vermonter" Magazine, not long since, giving a most interesting and graphic account of this raid, extracts from which I here give

Mrs. Smith says: "During the last year of the great Civil War, a startling event occurred in the town of St. Albans, Vt., that caused great excitement all over the country and brought our quiet little town into national notriety. A band of Southern ruffians who had fled into the neutral territory of Canada, concocted a scheme to wreak their vengeance upon the towns situated upon our Northern

LATE CALVIN DERICK, ESQ.,

Second son of Philip Derick, Loyalist, who came to Canada [illegible] prominent in Church and Municipal [illegible]

border. This conspiracy having failed in the State of New York, they turned their attention to Vermont. On October 10th, 1864, three strangers made their appearance at the Tremont House, in St. Albans, two others registered at the American Hotel at the same time. Their manners were peaceable, and under a pretence of a desire to hunt in the wooded parts of the county they borrowed or bought firearms and ammunition. One man of a religious turn apparently, spent hours in reading the Bible, often aloud to his companions. For a week these advance scouts of a band of thieves were studying the habits of the people, the situation of the banks, noting the livery stables and other places where horses were kept, also examining the more prominent residences. On the 19th of October, the day of the raid, several more strangers registered at the hotels. It so happened that on this particular day about forty of our most active citizens were at Montpelier, where the Legislature was then in session. The afternoon was cloudy, rain threatened, almost everybody was indoors. As the town clock struck three, the hour for the banks to close, four of these strangers entered the St. Albans Bank where the teller was counting money to place in the safe. The teller, seeing pistols in their hands and murder in their eyes, sprang into the back room, and with the assistance of another clerk, tried to close the door. It was burst open, and the robbers, levelling pistols at their heads whispered "Not a word. We are Confederate soldiers. We have come to take your town. We shall have your money. If you make the least resistance we shall blow your brains out." Certainly an astonishing threat in our law-abiding community. While two of the raiders held the unarmed clerks at bay, the others gathered all the money they could find, and turned to go just as some belated merchants came in with deposits. These they seized, pushing the astonished owners into the back room. With pistols pointed at the cashier's head, the robbers demanded the United States bonds and other valuables, but his coolness kept them waiting till shots were heard outside the building, and fearing arrest, they decamped with less money than they left in the vaults, blundering, no doubt, in consequences of oevrdoses of whiskey, with which they had fortified their courage. Two other St. Albans' banks were simultaneously attacked. Five men entered the National City Bank and Four others robbed the National Bank. Thirteen raiders in all were engaged in robbing the three banks. Bennet H. Young was the leader. He rode up and down the street on a stolen horse, shooting right and left as he directed the operations of his men. There were many narrow escapes. A ball passed through the shawl of one woman. There was one fatality, Elias Morrison, a contractor, who was building the Weldon House, received a bullet in his bowels and died soon afterwards."

Anticipating an attack from these raiders upon the Governor's residence, Mrs. Smith, who was alone at home with the servant maids only, Mr. Smith being away at the time in Montpelier, tells how she barricaded the house with the assistance of her servants, and armed them with what firearms were available in the house, awaited the coming of the enemy; resolved to protect her home and that of her husband and children, even, if necessary, at the cost of her own lives.

Having reached Canadian territory in safety, as already stated, Lieut. Young's command separated into smaller units to more effectively avoid detection and capture, taking different directions; some going to Frelighsburg, others to Dunham and Waterloo, and one party of four to Stanbridge East, where they were arrested by the local authorities, by orders of the Canadian Government, in compliance with a request of the United States Government, who demanded their extradition on a charge of robbing the St. Albans' banks, also citizens of that town. Upon receipt of orders to look out for and arrest the raiders, the local magistrates, Nelson H. Whitman and Manly Blum, and Edward C. Knight, bailiff, proceeded to Stanbridge East village, upon the night of the day of the raid, where they

found two of their men comfortably quartered for the night in anticipation of the much desired rest after a day full of excitement and tragic experiences, and immediately arrested them in their beds. A search of their clothes revealed rolls of greenbacks amounting to several thousands of dollars, which were, of course, taken from them. These prisoners gave their names as Spurr and Bruce, and confessed to the charge of being implicated in the St. Albans' raid under Lieut. Young, and in reply to a question stated that they were Jeff Davis' boys. They were armed with Colt's revolvers, but evidently did not carry these weapons with the intention of resisting arrest by the Canadian authorities. It is a matter of record that the above named gentlemen were ably assisted in this arrest by Mr. C. W. Martindale, Mr. Irving Briggs, and a Mr. Cross. The prisoners were afterwards put in charge of Messrs. C. H. Baker and Irving Briggs. Another raider named Thomas B. Collins was arrested in the other hotel of the village owned by Henry Bacon, and a fourth, named John E. Lackey, was taken charge of while standing on the sidewalk opposite Bacon's Tavern. The prisoners were all dressed in civilian clothes, but claimed to be soldiers of the Confederate army.

Upon the following night, October 20th, news came to the village that two strange men, presumably raiders also, were seen to enter a barn situated on a farm occupied by Mr. Malcolm Ross, in the first concession of Dunham, about two miles east of Stanbridge East. Squire N. H. Whitman, with a number of citizens, proceeded thither immediately, and finding the two men as reported, concealed in the hay in said barn, took them into custody without any resistance upon the part of these raiders, as they acknowledged themselves to be. These prisoners gave their names to the magistrate present as James A. Doty, and Joseph McGrority. They also, were armed with revolvers, and had in their possession, sums of money amounting to several thousands of dollars, chiefly in greenbacks, which they unhesitatingly handed over to Squire Whitman, confessing at the same time, to having taken it, with the other raiders, from the St. Albans' Banks, upon the day previous. This completes the list of St. Albans raiders taken prisoners by the local authorities of Stanbridge.

Lieut. Bennet H. Young, with some of his men, were arrested in St. Armand East, by Bailiff George H. Wells, of Frelighsburg, and were taken to his home pending their removal to Montreal by the Provincial authorities, where they subsequently were brought to trial upon the charge preferred against them by the United States Government, which will be referred to presently. It may here be stated, incidentally, that several rolls of U. S. greenbacks were found hidden away in various places by the road side in the vicinity of Stanbridge East, placed there undoubtedly by the raiders of the St. Albans Banks, from which it had been taken. One roll of this description, containing the sum of $500 was found a few days after the capture of the prisoners by Mr. Joseph Pratt, of Stanbridge, on the farm now owned by Mr. Orvill Stanton, near the road leading from Stanbridge East to Riceburg, which was later handed by the finder to J. C. Baker, Banker and E. C. Knight, Bailiff, for delivery to the proper authorities. Two Colt's revolvers were also found by local residents, near to what is known as the Pruddledock bridge, evidently thrown there by some of the raiders. Our venerable townsman, Mr. Samuel Rhicard, of Stanbridge, informed the writer that he found a similar weapon upon the evening of the 19th October, the day of the said raid, in the road directly opposite Elder's tavern. Another member of this band, Dudley Moore, who had made his way to Waterloo, apparently undetected, was arrested in that village while seated in a railway car, upon a warrant issued by R. A. Ellis, Esq., and which warrant was prepared by J. P Noyes, Esq., then law student, and at the present time an Honorary President of the Missisquoi Historical Society. George Scott, also a member of Lieut. Young's command, was arrested

REUBEN H. VAUGHAN, of St. Thomas, Que.

One of the earliest settlers on the Richelieu River and Ferryman across Richelieu to Lacolle. Died at Noyan, Jan. 26th, 1905, aged 101 years

about the same time, in the village of West Farnham, Missisquoi County, by John O'Leary, a police officer from Montreal.

The prisoners, thirteen in all, were immediately taken to Montreal, under charge of officers of the Government police force, and arraigned before the judge of sessions, his Honor J. C. Coursol. for preliminary trial for extradition to the United States, on the charge of robbery. After a careful review of the evidence the judge decided that having no jurisdiction in such cases, he could not try the prisoners who were consequently discharged by the Court. It transpired at this juncture of the proceedings that Chief of Police Lamothe, of Montréal, having in his possession the money taken from the prisoners when arrested, comprising several thousand dollars in U. S. currency, upon hearing of their discharge, immediately returned this money to them without authority of the Court, an act for which he was censured by the City Council.

The raiders, including Lieut. Young, were again immediately arrested and subsequently brought to trial before Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, which event was a protracted and certainly anxious experience for these daring sons of the Confederate South, for upon the judge's final decision hung the lives of these thirteen men. In the event of the application for their extradition being granted by Judge Smith, their fate was most certainly a foregone conclusion and they would have met with instant, and, perhaps untimely death at the hands of those who sought to avenge the wrong that had been done the people of St. Albans. upon that memorable occasion. Happily, however, for the prisoners, the application for the extradition was refused by the Judge, who uses the following words in the closing remarks of this trial.

"I have endeavored to guide myself by what is recognized by the civilized world instead of suffering myself to be swayed by popular cries by the passions and influences which the proximity of this lamentable convulsion has stirred up among us. And I have come to the conclusion that the prisoners cannot be extradited because I hold that what they have done does not constitute one of the offences mentioned in the Ashburton Treaty, and because I have consequently no jurisdiction over them. I am of the opinion therefore, that the prisoners are entitled to their discharge."

The conclusion of the learned Judge's remarks, we are told, was greeted with loud cheers in Court, which the officers were unable to suppress, and which were taken up and repeated by the crowds in the lobbies and outside the building.

The most eminent legal counsel in Canada was employed upon this case, which had assumed an importance that created an interest intense and widespread, in consequence of its international character, and threatened grave complications of a nature from which might have emanated results involving two of the world's greatest powers in a war of that magnitude, sufficient perhaps, to have materially changed the political map of the world at that time? A fact which gives to the St. Albans' Raid of October 19th, 1864, a significance worthy the attention of this Historical Society, by virtue of what transpired in that chain of events terminating in the arrest of the authors and perpetrators of the same by the citizens of the County of Missisquoi, and within the County limits, the particulars of which, as related above, I was able to obtain from the printed records of the trial of the raiders, in the Government Library at Ottawa, through the kind courtesy of George F. O'Halloran, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

In concluding, it will be interesting to mention the names of the late members of the Montreal Bar, who were connected with the case, and the capacity in which they were employed, as an evidence, beyond question, how ably the interests of those chiefly concerned were protected. The United States Government were represented by Bernard Devlin and Strachan Bethune. The prisoners by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbot, and E.

Carter, Q.C.; and the Canadian Government by J. C. Kerr, all of whose individual efforts in behalf of their clients were strained to the utmost, and called forth an eloquence in their arguments, and appeals for justice, in the sense in which that justice was interpreted by each one of them, perhaps seldom equalled in our courts of law.

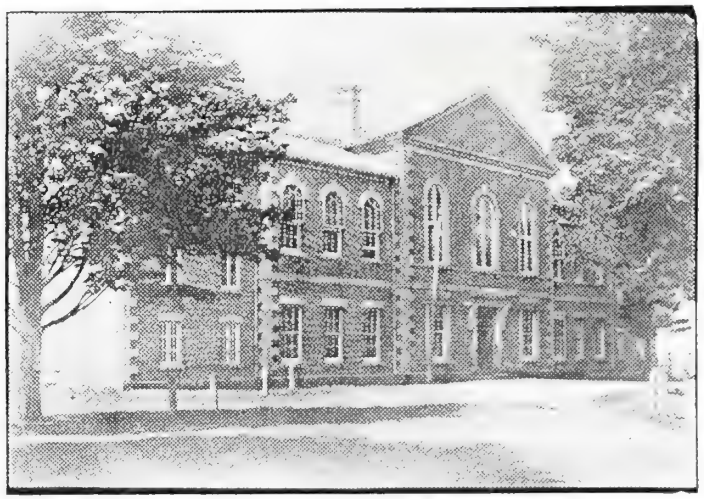
L. H. HIBBARD.

Stanbridge East,
August, 1906.

THIRD REPORT OF THE MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATED.

NEWS TYP., ST. JOHNS, P.Q.



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, SWEETSBURG, QUE.

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OF THE

Missisquoi County Historical Society

—1907-08—

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Ayer, Wm. H., Aurora, Ill.

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Vilas, Wm. F., M.P.P., Cowansville, Que.

Watson, E. L., Dunham, Que.
Westover, E. W., Advocate, Cowansville, Que.
Williams, H. F., Cowansville, Que.
Wood, G. A., Milbank, S.D.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi County Historical Society held at Bedford on Friday, the 23rd August, 1907, was notable not only by the number of members who were present and took an active part in the proceedings, but also by the character of the representation. The two most responsible officersof the association, the President, Mr. Jones, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Chas Moore, were in their seats, and afforded ample evidence of the fitness for positions which they so worthily filled. There were also conspicuously in evidence Hon. Judge Lynch, Hon. Judge McCorkill, Mr. J. P. Noyes, ex-President, Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., (Secy. Brome His. Association), Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Cowansville; E. E. Spencer, Frelighsburg; E. Racicot, Sweetsburg; John Mullin, Rev. Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Capsey, Bedford; E. L. Watson, Dunham; Mr. Harvey Beatty, Stanbridge East; Rev. Dr. Tucker, and E. R. Smith, St. Johns; Mr. W. H. Lynch, Mr. Cotton, Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, of Cowansville; Mr. Westover, of Dunham; Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, P. C. Moore, Mrs. Theodore Moore, of Stanbridge East; Mrs. F. Guthries; Mrs. Jones, of Boston; Mr. E. Batcheller, of Paisley, Ont.; A. Somerville, of Philipsburg; Dr. Dufort, Rev. W. Bernard, F. C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sornberger, N. C. Davies, B.A., Mrs. Butler, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Freleigh, Mr. H. Gough, S. Constantineau, K.C., Mrs. and Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jameson, Mr. Moorehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Currie, Miss Currie, Mrs. McNamara, of Bedford, and many others.

The President called the meeting to order and asked the Secretary to read the minutes of the last annual meeting. Whereupon it was moved by Mr. J. P. Noyes, seconded by Mr. E. R. Smith, that inasmuch as the minutes of the last annual meeting has been published in the last annual report, they be accepted and adopted without reading. Carried.

Letters of regret for inability to attend were received from Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and from John W. Saxe, Esq., Attorney-at-law, Boston, Mass.

The President then read his annual address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Another year has passed away, leaving only impressions, more or less indistinct, of the turmoil and strife that goes to make up men's lives. The earth has rung with the clang of marching armies; the newspapers have recorded a wealth of incident of greater or less importance, tales of defeat and victory in the great world outside; emblazened abroad is indisputable evidence of humanity s progress, but up and down the fruitful valleys of Missisquoi only the echoes have been heard. Our toil, perhaps, has been severe but of the good things of life not a few have been allotted as our reward.

In matters historical we may report a measure of progress. Although it is true that we have not covered all the ground we could have wished, yet we feel encouraged to persevere. The life of the society depends upon progress. We cannot as an organization stand still. We must give our members something to do, something to think about, and in this we have met with a measure of success. The unthinking may depreciate our lack of excessive activity, but we cannot hope to do everything or even many things at once. We can only do "here a little and there a little," and sustained by that hope which "springs eternal within the human breast" we must practice the sterling virtue of patience.

Since the last annual meeting the work in which we are all interested has been prosecuted with consistent diligence. A single local meeting has been held at Farngam. The inclemency of the weather prevented my attending, but several officers and members were present and a very favorable interest was created throughout. The arrangements for this meeting were made by Mr. F. X. A. Giroux, the auditor of our Society, and the success of the affair is due to his energy.

The business interests of the Society have been carefully administered during the year by Mr. Chas. S. Moore, the efficient Sec.-Treas., and his staff. I feel that it would be a serious neglect of duty should I fail to compliment the "staff" on the thorough and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties. Such service cannot be procured for money—it can only result from the deepest possible interest in the work undertaken.

A feature of the work which fear we, as members of the Society, have neglected, is the Historical Notes column in The News These notes serve a double purpose; they are not only a medium of recording interesting incidents but by this means the Society was kept before the public, which is a prime necessity if we expect to succeed in our endeavors. Mr Smith has generously allotted us space in The News and Mrs Moore, with equal kindly intent consented to edit any matter submitted to her, but we have not been living up to our privileges Let us prevent the Notes Column from languishing. Almost any of us are familiar with incidents of more or less interest. Let us put them in order, that Mrs. Moore may use them.

Another instance where we have shown indifference in the administration of the Society's affairs is in not holding local meetings. It is a matter of the deepest regret to me that your chief executive officers have not been able to devote more time to this phase of the work. These local meetings should be held. They should be organized systematically and cover the entire county. . . .

The Society has suffered were nigh irreparable losses during the year through the death of active members. Conspicuous among the number was Mr. Wm. Mead Patterson, of Clarenceville, who probably did as much towards building up the Society as any other person. Looking back to my earlier

connection with the Society, and I may say in passing, that I attended the initial and every business meeting since—Mr. Pattison's name was familiar and with unbroken certainty his voice and his pen gave force to every forward movement. He is gone, but his memory will long remain an inspiration to us. This simple expression of our appreciation of his services and the terms employed in deploring his death are entirely inadequate to express the sense of loss that we feel, and in placing on record the sincerest expression of sympathy for the family of our late friend we are making only a slight acknowledgement of the obligation that we as a society are under. Other deaths have occurred within our ranks during the year, viz., Mr. H. H. Cotton, of Cowansville; Mrs. H. D. Post, of Iowa, and the Rev. Rural Dean Harris, of Farnham, and L. L. Chandler, also of Cowansville. The paragraph embodying this record is a sad one indeed, but our sympathy goes out to the surviving friends.

Years must pass and changes are inevitable, and as we stand looking back toward the beginnings of our institutions our view is obscured by all the years that intervene and the outline of every object is distorted. Events loom up, magnified out of all semblance to their real importance in the uncertain light, or perhaps our view of them is so indistinct that their primary importance is entirely concealed. In fact, although little more than a century has elapsed since this very spot was an integral portion of the unbroken wilderness, such meagre records remain that we are almost unable to even imagine the conditions existing over one-half the span of our existence as a community. It is only by conjecture that the curious antiquarian may determine who were the great ones of the earth in those early days.

I well remember in the rural locality where I was born that the old cemetery stones furnished almost the sole record of the community of all the years that were gone. An aged person pointed out to me one day a certain stone as a curiosity. It came from Burlington, Vt., and cost $85. The date of the man's death was 1806. In later days it occurred to me that this man, whose tombstone came from so distant a place and cost so much money, for money was much more difficult to get in those days, must have been a man of mark in the young settlement. By diligent enquiry I learned that he was by far the most prominent citizen of his time in the vicinity where he lived. How soon is memory annihilated by the relentless passage of time.

We must bear in mind in looking over the past that each neighborhood possessed a much more distinct individuality than it does in the present time. The little schoolhouse was the common rallying place. Here people were baptized, educated, listened to the preaching of the gospel, attended many a social function that we might perhaps consider a simple form of amusement, and finally when all was over, they were conveyed from these portals to their last long rest. All this tended to engender a marked individuality that is now rapidly disappearing as the result of the new centralizing ideas that are becoming so rife, carrying in their wake destruction to so much that is dear to us of the older school. This disappearance of local independence is regrettable. To it I am quite certain we can attribute in a measure the constant drain of the brightest of our young men from the farms to the cities. I would not say that this is the prime cause, for no doubt the old law of supply and demand has much to do with it, but it is certainly one of the causes. That the urban centres demand the services of our bright young sons is certain, but the cause to which I have alluded has a tendency to weaken the claims of the soil until the cities' call is well nigh irresistible. Can we not as a society do something toward restoring the sentiment of local loyalty and independence, and re-establish local individuality and encourage a feeling of pride in our surroundings that in many cases are exchanged for those often proving less congenial? In this way we may become a factor in the maintenance of our county's influence by retaining our hold upon our young men. In a material sense they can do well here. Let us keep them if we can. . . .

But I have already trespassed upon your time and forbearance to the full extent that I feel warranted in doing, so I will conclude by thanking you for the interest shown by your presence here today. It is a matter of the deepest personal gratification to me to believe that interest in the Society is on the increase and I am confident that our perseverance will result in the accomplishment of our patriotic object.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read his report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

The Missisquoi County Historical Society has again completed a prosperous year, due chiefly, as in the past, to the untiring efforts of a few patriotic spirits. If I were to make a list of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day the name of our ex-president, Mr. J. P. Noyes, K.C., would stand at the head, with the President of the Woman's Branch and the Editor of the Historical Notes Column—who is also the Secretary's assistant—next in order. Considering the many enterprises which he has had in hand during the past year, our worthy President has done much to further the interests of the society, and Mr. Giroux our auditor, in spite of his numerous duties, has found time to secure several new members. Mr. Giroux has been of valuable assistance in other ways, notably his address before the successful meeting held in Farnham and especially in his assistance to the Secretary, for which I wish, to thank him most cordially, and the Secretary is especially grateful to him for translating into French, and bringing before the public in two French papers, the conditions of competitions for prizes offered at our last annual meeting for essays on historical subjects.

During the past year six prominent members have died: Mrs. Post, of Holland, Michigan, who will be remembered as the daughter of the Secretary of the late Reverend Bishop Stewart; the Rev. Rural Dean Harris, of Farnham; Mr. Henry H. Cotton and Mr. L. L. Chandler, of Cowansville; Mr. Heber Townsend, of Hartford, Conn., son of the late Canon Townsend, for many years Rector of Clarenceville; and Mr. Wm. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville. The loss to the Society through the death of Mr. Pattison would be hard to estimate. Much

has been written in his praise, but I will only quote a few words of appreciation from the Missisquoi County Historical Notes of May 13, 1907 : " The active members of this organization feel keenly the irreparable loss of one of their most energetic workers, the late Major Wm. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville. His valuable literary contributions and indefatigable labor along various lines for advancing the interests of local historical work particularly, are well known and appreciated, not only by his associate-workers, but by kindred societies at home and abroad."

Mr. Pattison accumulated a vast amount of papers and other things valuable to the society which his family have placed in the care of the Secretary, thereby carrying out the wishes of him who spent so much time and energy in their collection.

During the past year the Society has secured three new life members and 45 new annual members. Following are the life members : Mr. J. J. B. Gosselin, M.L.A., who very kindly made an unsolicited gift of ten dollars ; Mr. Geo G. Foster, K.C., Montreal, complimentary to Mr. Noyes, and Mr. B. G. Jones, of Boston, brother of our worthy President.

Mr. John W. Saxe, Atty., Boston, has taken a lively and substantial interest in the Society, buying several copies of reports and securing two new members beside himself, namely Mr. Geo. Cooper, and Dr. Sabine, both of Boston, and both descendants of first settlers in St. Armand. Mr. Saxe is a worthy descendant of the early settler, John Saxe who built and owned Saxe's Mills, so famous in local history.

Mr. Byron Clark, of the Y.M.C.A., Burlington, Vt., wrote the Secretary inquiring for literature regarding the Fenian Raid. On receipt of reports and clippings bearing on the subject Mr. Clark became an interested member of the society ; which reminds us of the gift from Mr. Asa Rykert, the picture displayed here ta-day of an interesting group around a captured Fenian cannon the history of which is contained in the following letter, which was called forth by some inaccurate statements, previously published in Historical Notes.

This was followed by the report and review of Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, President of the Woman's Committee of the Society, as follows :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

Owing to the widely scattered location of the members of the Woman's Committee, it is not convenient for us to meet ; our communication must therefore be, and has been, maintained by letter or through the Historical Column of The News, a privilege that is highly appreciated. That column, as is generally known, is under the able editorial management of Mrs. Theodore Moore, ex-President of the Woman's Committee, who, by her own appreciative comments, often calls attention to the pith and point of an article that otherwise might attract but little attention.

Miss Rykert, of Dunham ; Mrs. T. Moore and Miss Chandler, of Stanbridge have kindly consented to become members of this Committee, though it is scarcely possible for Mrs. Moore to do more for this Society than she has already been quietly doing in the way of correspondence and personal suggestions for its efficiency.

In the address just delivered our recent losses have been touchingly referred to. The passing of our lamented co-worker, the late Major Pattison, leaves a great void in the working staff of this Society. It removes one who possessed the time, talent and enthusiasm needed to advance its interests. Permit me to express, in the name of the Woman's Committee, our sympathy for the bereaved families of the late members of this Society, and our deep sense of the loss we have sustained in each individual case.

In regard to the late Mrs. Post, the Woman's Literary Club of Holland, Mich., of which club she was the founder, has published in pamphlet form a pretty story of her life, from which a few sentences are here gathered and adapted :

" On Dec. 22nd, 1822, a lonely farm-house, half way up the side of a Canadian hill, lay deep in the snows of mid-winter. In the village at the foot of the hill, busy hands were trimming the Christmas wreaths, when a baby girl came to bless the home circle in the farm-house overlooking the village of Dunham, Que.

" This home, although an humble one, was not without its culture and refinement. The father, the late John Coatsworth, who, it will be remembered, accompanied the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stewart to Canada, as his secretary, was a man of good education.

" At the Dunham Academy Anna fitted herself for the work pursuance of her vocation. After teaching a few years she was married to Mr. Henry D. Post, who survives her."

We extend a hearty welcome to her daughter, Mrs. Dutton, wh in the sweet spirit of filial dev tion, although not a Canadia succeeds her mother in the men bership of this Society.

In March, an invitation was e tended by the National Hist. A sociation to the President or del gate from the Society to atte a meeting of that Associatio held at Toronto, April 18th ; al to attend a meeting of the Natio al Council of Women, held at Va couver in July. Our Society b ing still young—and backward that could only return thanks f the extended courtesy. In M we received a copy of the Const tution and Standing Orders of t National Hist. Association, whi is making an effort to affiliate t smaller societies.

The ladies who were solicited the Woman's Committee of t M. H. S. responded most cordi ly, though apparently in doubt what way they could serve t Society. An open letter was a dressed to them through the c umns of The News Nov. 12th, e plaining Art. 2nd of the By-Law Furthermore, permit me to ta this opportunity to say that ea one, in quietly influencing her o household or her neighborhood as we have no doubt that she ready does—for the fostering loyal, patriotic and worthy idea is advancing the aims of this S ciety. Yet, there may be oc sions when it will be convenie to know who may be relied up for special work, then an app will be made to the Woma Committee, as a reserve force. we all know, in the home hab are formed that shape one's d tiny. Character as well as ch ity begins at home. The fam is too often allowed to run f and browse indiscriminately all kinds of fiction, with never.

rarely, a glance at subjects of deeper inport. Politicians, and all earnest people, know that it is of great importance what we read.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland says: "In my judgment a knowledge of history becomes more important with the passing of time; and it seems to me that it never was so important as in these days of stirring events and wondrous change."

Hitherto we have given but scant encouragement to Canadian literature. But latterly there is a visible awakening to national interests in schools and social circles. Literary clubs and lectures are doing much to foster good thought.

"As a man thinketh so is he."

In June an interesting letter was received from Miss M. A. Tittemore, of San Francisco, another loyal member of this Society, who enclosed for our proposed museum a portion of manuscript by the late Horace Greely. It seems like a hand-clasp extended to us from out the dimness and silence of the past. It is a curiosity also, by reason of its illegibility, which requires an expert to discipher it. It is told of Mr. Greely, that on one occasion he wrote a letter of dismissal to an employee in his office. The man took the letter to another office, where he presented it as a recommendation—and was accepted. Miss Tittemore's letter was published in the Historical Column of The News, but I cannot refrain from quoting a few sentences from it, for my present purpose. In referring to our second Report, she says: "It was like a flood of sunshine on my isolated life. . . . What astonishes and surprises me is that so many names are absent from the list that should be there." That is a point to be noticed. It is too true that many of our people are so cautious in the expenditure of their time, money and sentiment that they must see a public enterprise worked out before they will lend a hand—or a dollar. I must tell you in the privacy of this assembly, that it has been said by one of the most esteemed and influential members of this Socieey, he being a resident of Wayback, somewhere in the highlands of Missisquoi, that the Pike River valley harbors the most somnolent people in the country!

That assertion is startling enough to awaken us all! It is said that a stranger has been asleep four days at Victoria, and the police are trying to find out where he comes from. Mr. President, is there any one missing from the Pike-River valley? Allow me to say in our own defence, that the people of this valley, being chiefly farmers, while they sleep, their crops are growing. Then, too, we associate sleep with peace of mind and a conscience at rest. Lawyers do not thrive in this valley unless they supplement their profession with the peaceful arts of the husbandman and fisherman.

Nothing contributes so much to alertness as the habit of stirring up game, or hunting for means to circumvent the wiles of one's adversaries for self-preservation. All such activity is needless in this valley. According to the last census, there were 202 persons in Missisquoi County upward of 80 years of age; and 19 persons upward of 90. Since moderation is conducive to longevity, we may assume that a large proportion of these are residents of the Pike-River valley.

A cynic has said: "If a man doesn't amount to anything himself, he boasts of his ancestors." We refer to ours with pride; and it is our aim to keep their memory green as a model for present and future generations, inheritors of their blood and brawn; and who under the same stress of circumstances would doubtless exhibit a like force of character. Our predecessors were not somnolent—that is certain.

Our provincial emblem was singularly and fittingly chosen, for the early settlers of Canada must have worked with the ingenuity and pertinacity of the beaver, though retarded by primitive methods. Our interest is chiefly concerned, not with those ancestors who are perched on the top-most boughs of a genealogical tree—but with those who alighted on the forests of Missisquoi with such impetus as to level them to the ground.

Our venerable and esteemed compatriots who have attained the age of ninety years or more, have witnessed the wonderful evolution of this country from the mysterious silence and grandeur of the forest to the beauty and productiveness of a garden—so much can be crowded into one lifetime that spans the land like a rain-bow, beneath whose exalted arch the operations of man lie extended like a panorama. The work of the early settlers was, of necessity, chiefly of a material nature. Already we see the work of development, material and spiritual, progressing on broader lines, which recall the words of the late lamented Phillips Brooks, when he says: "One period collects materials, the next period builds the palace.
One century with slow and painful labor beats out a few crude ideas which lie like David's logs of wood and blocks of stone that seem merely to cumber the ground. A n
century comes, and inheriting
unfinished plan, it takes th
crude ideas, and lo!—they
just what it needs. It finds th
hewn to fit each other, and out
these it builds the compact a
graceful beauty of its institutio

Respectfully submitted,

S. A. C. MORGAN

On the conclusion of the addr
es and reports it was moved
Mr. J. P. Noyes, seconded by
E. R. Smith that a bonus of
be presented to the Secret
in appreciation of the work he
done for the Society and parti
larly in the somewhat troubleso
work of the distribution of
annual reports and of the cor
pondence connected therewith. C
ried.

The Secretary courteously tha
ed the members for their kindn
and appreciation.

The election of officers for n
year followed. Both the Presid
and Secretary expressed their
sire, in fact their firm intent
of withdrawing, owing to the n
tiplicity of other duties. Then
presidency, on motion of Mr
H. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Sp
cer, was tendered to Mr. E.
Watson, of Dunham, with
hearty approval of the ent
meeting, but that gentleman
constrained to decline the hon
After some little parleying, and
spite of the protests of those m
directly concerned; It was mo
by Hon. Judge Lynch, secon
[illegible] George Chase, Esq. that
the living officers of last year
re-elected. Carried.

Moved by E. R. Smith, Es
seconded by Rev. W. P. R. Lew

that the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, be elected Secretary and Director for Clarenceville in place of the late Wm. Mead Pattison, Esq., and Major Chilton be added to the Directors there in the place of Mr. Robinson. Carried.

Judge Lynch announced that in August of next year he purposed inviting all available teachers and scholars of Brome County to meet in Knowlton, and he asked the co-operation of the Missisquoi Historical Society in this movement. The idea seemed to impress itself favorably upon the meeting. This would not only be a reunion of the old boys, but of the old girls as well.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Capsey, two more life members were added to the honorary roll of the Association. These were Mr. Cyrus Thomas and the Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A.

Mr. Noyes was the medium of the presentation to the society from Mr. E. A. Mitchell, of Huntingdon, (who is leaving for California) of a Fenian sword and belt left on the battle field of Eccles Hill, while the Rev. Mr. Taylor asked the acceptance of a picture of the late Elijah Truax, who was born in Albany, N.Y., in 1772, came to Canada in 1792 and died in Missisquoi in 1874, being 102 years of age. The picture was the gift of an octogenarian grandson of the deceased centenarian, Elias Sornberger, who was present at the meeting.

A year ago Judge Lynch generously offered five prizes of $10 each to pupils of schools in the district who would furnish the best essays on the five original townships of Missisquoi and His Lordship seemed somewhat surprised to learn that there were no competitors for these prizes. Mr. E. R. Smith said he had no particular knowledge of this case, but he felt satisfied that the reason why there were no competitors for these prizes was because the schools knew little or nothing about them and as Judge Lynch renewed the offer for another year Mr. Smith urged that definite information should be sent to the principal of every academy or model school in the section of the country interested. Thereupon on motion of Rev. Mr. Taylor, seconded by Judge McCorkill, the secretary was authorized to prepare a circular explaining the nature of Judge Lynch's proposition and send a copy of it to every school in the district.

During the course of the afternoon, when one matter or another was under discussion, so frequently was allusion made to the late lamented Wm. Mead Pattison, that one could almost fancy the spirit of the deceased vice-president was hovering over the meeting. This had its culmination when on motion of Mr. Noyes seconded by Judge McCorkill, it was resolved :

1st,—That in the death of Major Wm. Mead Pattison, of Clarenceville, late of His Majesty's Customs, one of the founders of this Society and one of its most active and intelligent members and officers, whose labors and valuable research work in local history, and whose zealous aid to all the objects of this Society have been so generous and abundant during its existence this Society has sustained an almost irreparable lost.

2nd,—That the Society, as a measure of its appreciation of such valuable services do publish in its next annual report a portrait of Mr. Pattison with a suitable sketch of his life, and,

3rd,—That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

Besides the death of Mr. Pattison, the Society has to mourn the loss of others of its members, Messrs. H. H. Cotton and L. L. Chandler, both of Cowansville, Rev. Rural Dean Harris, of Farnham, and Mrs. H. D. Post, of Holland, Mich.

Then followed the presentation of a Fenian sword to the Society for its Museum, the gift of A. E. Mitchell, Esq., K.C., of Huntingdon, Que. Mr. J. P. Noyes, represented the donor and in his speech of presentation fittingly eulogized Mr. Mitchell's prowess in war, skill in the halls of justice and generosity in donating edged tools corroded by time. The sword bore the label :

" This sword of a Fenian officer
" was presented by A. E. Mit-
" chell, Esq., K.C., of Hunting-
" don, Que., to the Missisquoi
" County Historical Society. In
" his hurried exit from Eccles Hill
" in May 1870, it was left by such
" officer on the farm of Augustus
" Vanderwater, and was by the
" latter disposed of at the time
" to Mr. Mitchell, then a practis-
" ing advocate of Sweetsburg,
" Que., who was a veteran of the
" 1866 Fenian campaign."

Reference was also made to the picture of an interesting groups of the Home Guards around the cannon captured from the Fenians near Eccles Hill in 1870 which was presented to the Society by Mr Asa Rykart, of Dunham, one of the group of captors, mentioned in the report of the Secretary There were also presented to the Society at the same time copies of the Bedford Times, and of L'Avenir and Montreal Gazette. The two latter bearing date Nov 1850 were presented by Mr. Noyes. In the Secretary's report allusion was also made to a gift by Mr. Eli Sornberger, an octogenarian, pr sent at the meeting, of a fram photograph of his grandfather, E ias Truax, who was born in Alb ny, N.Y., in 1772 ; came to S Armand East in 1792 ; died March 1875, aged 103, a pione settler with a thrilling histor There was also presented to t Society a copy of " Watts' Hym and Spiritual Songs," printed 1783, by Mrs. Elma Butler. was owned by her great gran father, Joseph Smith, whose na appears among the first settlers St. Armand West. After h death it passed to his daught Mrs. George Hawk, from her her daughter Mrs Lewis Rhicar and from the latter to her daug ter, Mrs. Butler, the donor. A other gift was a curious old sto inkstand found by Mr. G. Brown on his farm in St. Arma West.

Hon. Judge McCorkill, second by Rev. Mr. Lewis moved a vo of thanks to all these donors f their valuable and generous gi to the Society, which was adop ed.

A small sun-dial, owned by M Thomas Jones, of North Sta bridge, was on exhibition with t other relics. It is a primiti time-piece of the old pioneer day

Judge McCorkill quietly and v ostentatiously gave the Secret $10.00 to help the funds of the S ciety

In response to a request fro the chair brief but pertinent a dresses, relating to matters mo or less historical were delivered Judge McCorkill, Judge Lyn Mr. E. Racicot, K.C., Rev Lewis, of Cowansville, and Re Dr. Tucker, of St. Johns, F. X Giroux, Esq., and others, aft which the meeting was informal closed

Mr. Noyes and the Fenian Raid Cannon.

Dunham, Aug. 27, 1907.

To the Editor of The News :

Dear Sir,—I read with interest the letter of J. P. Noyes, which appeared in your last issue, re the Fenian cannon, and feel that the community is indebted to Mr. Noyes for the correct and able reports he has given to the press at various times concerning the two Fenian invasions. May I be permitted to add a few more details in support of what he has already said in regard to the captured cannon ?

The Fenians in charge of the cannon did not follow the Fenian infantry, but went independently on the road leading from Franklin to Pigeon Hill, about a mile west from the road running parallel between Franklin and Cooks Corner, past Eccles Hill. They drew it up within a few rods of the line and attempted to fire, but hearing that sharp-shooters were playing sad havoc with their comrades, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and detaching their horses from the gun carriage, left it there and made their way back to Franklin Centre, joining their comrades already there.

A resident of St. Armand, whose farm was very near the border, saw how the matter stood with regard to the cannon, and taking oxen after nightfall, drew it over to his place, where he concealed it in a barn. The following morning for a compensation, he hauled the cannon up to Pigeon Hill, followed by Lieut. R. L. Galer and seven more of the Home Guards, of whom the writer was one. There a photograph was taken, showing the cannon and the eight Home Guards who accompanied it to that point. From a faded photograph taken at that time, I have had one enlarged, and while not very good, the persons who took part in the removal of the cannon to this point are easily recognizable. A copy of this enlarged photograph is at present in the hands of the Secretary of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, Mr. C. S. Moore.

On the following day the cannon was taken to Frelighsburg, and thence on to Col. A. Westover's, where it remained for some years.

Rumors from the other side, to the effect that parties intended to come over stealthly by night and take the gun back to Uncle Sam's territory, convinced the few Home Guards in the vicinity that it would be safer at a greater distance from the border. There was a meeting of four of the Home Guards, who discussed the matter, and decided to take the coveted relic to Granby, but after a few days they concluded that Cowansville would be equally safe, and it was sent for from there for a Dominion Day celebration, and left in charge of Mr. G. K. Nesbitt where it has since remained, and at the present time part of the carriage, with the gun, adorns the grounds of his residence.

I have frequently been asked why it should remain there, and can only answer that I have no more to do with it than the persons who ask the question.

In conclusion, may I venture to suggest that the gun be placed upon the grounds in front of the Court House in Sweetsburg, in charge of the Sheriff of the District. This would seem an appropriate place for it, and one which I am sure would meet with the approval of those who took an active part in repelling the Fenian invasions. Yours very truly,

A. RYKERT.

The Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., of St. Johns, Que., author of most interesting historical sketches in The News, namely two articles on the Miller family and a brief history of the Philipsburg Methodist Church, we consider a great acquisition to the Society.

Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, formerly from Clarenceville, but for many years a resident of Clinton, Iowa, has also joined the ranks and written a very interesting letter to the Secretary.

Mr. Henry A. Ayer, of Columbus, Ohio, and his cousin, Mr. Wm. H. Ayer, of Aurora, Ill., called upon the Secretary while visiting in Stanbridge, the latter gentleman becoming a member of the Society. This call brought out the following notes in The News :

"Mr. Henry Ayer was a highly respected and successful teacher at Philipsburg Academy when the school was at its best. He is an enthusiastic member of the Missisquoi Historical Society, and we expect some valuable notes from his pen, for he is a native of this county. In conversation he related that his father's family was among the pioneer settlers near Frelighsburg. He moved to a place west of Kingston, Ont., where his son, William, was born. When this son was three years old —the troublous times of '37-'38 so disturbed his mother that the family decided to return to their relatives in the vicinity of Frelighsburg. Mr. Ayer remembers that the long journey was made by waggon in the spring of the year, how they crossed the St. Lawrence from Prescott to Ogdensburg, at a time when the passage was hardly considered safe, and that the rest of the journey was through northern New York and Vermont to the old home. After a time Mr. Ayer lived not far from Bedford and when twenty years old went to the United States, where he has since made his home."

Both of these gentlemen express great pleasure in their trip "Back to Old Missisquoi." It was truly gratifying to hear them speak of the prosperous appearance and the natural beauties of our Eastern Townships.

Stanbridge, July 26th.

The members of the Society will be glad to know that our esteemed friend Dr. McAleer, of Worcester, Mass. has been highly honoured. In Worcester Daily Telegram, of July 12, 1907, there is a long review of his work "The Etymology of Missisquoi" from which we quote the following :— That Dr. McAleer has been thorough in his search has become a recognized fact, and no higher tribute could be given than that which he recently received at the hands of Dr A. Petermann's German book.

This book is known throughout the world to deal with who's who and what's what in geographical world. The editor of his work wrote to Dr. McAleer in September for a copy of his work, "Etymology of Missisquoi," for review

He highly commends the work, and as a result of the review, Dr. McAleer finds that his name and his work have been given a place in the Geographen Kalendar, an annual publication devoted to geographical matters published by

their way, to attain its purpose.

Hon. Judge McCorkill, of Quebec, but who spends the summer at his country residence in Cowansville, was particularly well received, and said that as a native of Farnham he could not miss this re-union of old boys, when the good days of the past were to be recalled, and folk-lore the theme of the evening. He had always given much of his support and sympathy to the Society and would continue to do so. His forefathers had been granted concessions of land in Farnham. and had been amongst the first pioneers. He contrasted the situation of the place to-day with what it was 75 years ago, when the very first settlers arrived. Hon. Mr. McCorkill spoke in French and did so in real Quebec style.

The audience had then the pleasure of listening to Mr. Seale, a very old citizen, and to Mr. C. Potvin, eighty-four years old, and who arrived here seventy-eight years ago. They told of the peculiarities and hardships of the early days.

The whole affair was a success and the Society has taken a firm grip in Farnham.

Within the year the Society has issued two publications—"The Voice of the River," by Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, of Bedford, and the Second Annual Report. We, as an organization, were proud to publish so fine a literary effort as "The Voice of the River," which has received unstinted praise from persons of undoubted ability to criticize. A few quotations from the Historical Notes column may prove of interest in this connection :—

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL NOTES.

Stanbridge, April 19th.

The following excellent review of "The Voice of the River" was written by Mrs. Clark in a letter to an old friend :

"In 'The Voice of the River,' with the inspiration of a true artist, Mrs. Morgan has succeeded in giving us historical facts and pleasing fiction, tender sentiments and practical philosophy, gleams of humor and shades of pathos, all so skilfully woven together that one, in reading, is even unconscious of where one begins and another ends. And not only has she taken into due consideration the natural effects of man upon the features of nature and the reflex action of nature upon the life of man, but she has also discerned in the orderings of natural things the unwritten laws that apply to mankind as well. For I am sure that the majority of thinking people will say with her that they realize that we, like the river, must all, to a greater or lesser extent :

"Run our race where bounds are set,
Well hedged in on every side,
Tho' we each have our spring-tide."
Even though we, as a people, are "free—free !"

The illustrations are splendid and recall many well-known spots along the course of old Pike River ; while the short poem, "To the Pinnacle," with its two fine views, is a natural and welcome addition to the little book."

"THE VOICE OF THE RIVER."

The Missisquoi Historical Society is deeply indebted to the author of our recently published booklet. Starting with its two sources, Silver Lake in Franklin, Vermont, and Selby Lake, in Dunham, its wanderings are followed until it leaves off its hide and seek play and prattle, and assumes a gravity befitting the end of its course, where it silently merges into Missisquoi Bay on the Canadian frontier. The illustrations are twenty-three in number, and include scenes from Franklin and West Berkshire, Vermont ; Dunham, Frelighsburg, Stanbridge, Riceburg, Bedford, Pike River Village, and Lake Champlain.

Although this booklet is not in itself a scientific treatise, the subject of heredity is incidentally touched upon, when the author remarks that "even to this day do the bull-frogs on Groat's Creek, croak, "More rum, more rum." heredity transmitted from the days of the old distillery. (If they utter that after they reach Bedford they are shot.)

But we cannot begin to describe this charming little booklet. To be appreciated it must be seen and carefully read, and it cannot fail to please every son and daughter of Missisquoi, either at home or abroad. It concludes with a charming little poem, "To the Pinnacle," illustrated by two views, one of the mountain from a distance and the other of its summit.

CHAS. S. MOORE,
Secretary.

Unfortunately too late for the Second Report, a most excellent and valuable paper on Pike River was received from Mr. Watson, of that place, and published in "Notes" column of The News and also notes on a well-known [illegible] Maynard, written by Mrs. H. E. Thompson, of Potsdam, N. Y., who is a distant relative of Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Dunham. Both must have a more permanent place in our records ; for they are good types of the kind of sketch we desire. Exceedingly interesting letters have been received from Miss Tittemore, of San Francisco, of which we shall hear more later.

Among the early settlers of Dunham Village (then known as Dunham Flat) was Samuel Maynard, born in Bakersfield, Vt., in 1789. He married Maria, daughter of Capt. Joseph Baker, in 1867, who was born in Dunham in 1791. They settled in an old frame house on the farm then owned by him—which he later sold to Edward Baker, for many years P. M. in Dunham. He then moved to St. Albans, Vt., where Mrs. Maynard died in 1832. He then returned to Dunham and built the house next to the Methodist church and kept a general store for many years. He died in Enosburgh Vt., in 1866. He was the son of Stephen Maynard and Martha Baker, his wife, who were the first white settlers in the town from Mass. Their eldest daughter received a government grant of 80 (eighty) acres of land, being the first white child born in that town, which was named for the Baker family.

Some relics have been received, for which we thank the donors, and more are assured when a safe place is provided for their keeping.

A few clippings will serve to show the appreciation of the public for the many valuable papers and historical items of interest published in the last report of the Society. The following is from the pen of the venerable and distinguished historian, Sir James M. [illegible]

Spencer Grange, Que.,
March 20, '07.

I was much pleased at receiving the report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society. It was not only an interesting volume, but its form is taking and its excellent illustrations of distinguished men and places illumine the text in a striking and pleasing manner. The Society seems to have expanded wonderfully of late. I take this early opportunity to cordially thank the President, Directors, and yourself for associating me as a life member to its destinies, as well as giving to my picture a place d'honneur in the report of its transactions. I notice it comes before the public with an extensive historical record descriptive of many localities and scenes in which a Canadian historian would revel. It is indeed rich in information historical, antiquarial, statistical, biographical, local, and represents a wide field of research.

JAMES M. LeMOINE,

To Wm. Mead Pattison, Clarenceville.

The Montreal Witness has this to say :—

The second annual "Report of the Missisquoi Society" shows what may be done by taking up the small threads of history of local interest. The tracing of early settlers, the recollections of early historical events, and the study of old names may well be considered of more than a merely local interest. At any rate, the example of these county patriots may profitably be followed in other portions of the Dominion.

Over the signature of "The Canadonian" the Sherbrooke Record published the following :—

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The second report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society has appeared and is, in all respects, a credit to that organization. Missisquoi County is fortunate in possessing a 'centre' where interesting historical data are being preserved, and where relics of interest are being collected for a museum. That the association is progressive is evident to all those who acquaint themselves, to any extent, with its aims and objects and follow up the steady and increasing interest and effort on the part of its members.

Although regretting that more institutions of a like nature do not exist amongst us, there is a distinct feeling of pride in the fact that the Eastern Townships possesses such a splendid pioneer association as that from which the above mentioned report comes. There is no question as to such endeavor being worth while. The present generation will appreciate it, and the coming generation will applaud it.

To every county in the Eastern Townships we would say : "Go and do likewise."

The Canadonian.

Mr. C. H Hibbard was highly complimented by the editor of "Old and New," in the Montreal Gazette, for his able article on the St. Albans raid which closes the contents of the Second Report.

Complimentary copies of the report were sent to leading newspapers and to the libraries of universities, including the last great acquisition to our institutions, the Macdonald College at St. Anne. On receipt of the Reports, Dr. Robertson expressed much appreciation.

The Sherbrooke Daily Record requested some of our cuts for publication, which the Society gladly supplied in recognition of courtesies received from that paper.

Our Society also received a cordial invitation to join the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal on their annual excursion, which was at Ticonderoga this year. Unfortunately the invitation was received too late to take action.

Again quoting from the Notes column :—

"To see ourselves as others see us," is sometimes depressing, but when otherwise, we may be pardoned if we let the world know. The following private letter was recently received by an old friend of Mrs. Bugeia, better known here as Miss Julia Meigs. We thank her most heartily for her kind encouragement and fine criticism.

EDITOR NOTES.

Novato, Cal., May 2nd, 1907.

My Dear :—This is to acknowledge the receipt of your H. S. report and to thank you for so kindly remembering me. It makes me feel like one of you—as I would certainly be if I were back in old Missisquoi.

It has been a great pleasure to me to read, and re-read these interesting articles. They have a distinctly literary flavor. You are beginning to step out ! I can well understand the discouragements of your work in its present stage, and, shall I say ?—environment.

I have in mind a comment, in regard to it, made by a visitor to the old county some years ago. It was, in effect, that public spirit seems to die out completely at "the line," a reproach which I hope will in time be wholly re-moved. Certainly your Society will be a leading factor in the work.

You have every reason to feel proud of what you have accomplished and to look forward with courage to greater achievement. The address of your President is admirable, in style and sentiment. It would be good missionary work to have a tract made of it, and let it be well circulated !

Another notable paper is Mr. Noyes' contribution on the Dutch-German question ; it is a clear and scholarly effort—if I may use such a word in connection with one whose clever pen seems to move without effort. Such articles stimulate the interest in historical research. The idea of arousing such interest among the school children was an inspiration. You will accomplish with their young intellects what you cannot with their elders, they being too "set in their minds"—to use an old-fashioned and expressive phrase ; and from among those prize winners may come the future historians of Quebec.

It is a relief to find the etymological question narrowing to a point—that point.

I find the illustrations of much interest, especially the portraits, more especially to me, that of my relative, who seems to bear his honors well ; also that of my former townsman, the Hon. Thos. Wood, a fine familiar face. But for beauty turn to the portrait of Judge Bingham. That head and profile would adorn a medal or a cameo. Such a nose points to unusual character, and one is not surprised to read "Judge" beneath its shadow.

(Judge B. was associated with Mr. Thomas in the publication of a Radical paper in Stanstead during the troublesome times of 37

But why continue? "They are all—all honorable men." And the fine old centenarian rounds out the collection nobly. Poor old man, waiting to cross the river where another than he would be the Ferryman. There is such a pathos of patience in his face and those great hands that had toiled in the wilderness—bent and knotted now and able only to grasp his "staff." Peace to your ashes, old pioneer, and for the brave soul of you, a good place in Paradise!

I thank you again, dear friend, and bid you all God speed in your unselfish work.

Very sincerely yours,

JULIA H. S. BUGEIA.

The following gem of poetry from the pen of Mrs. Bugeia may serve to show that, although Missisquoi has not produced many poets of fame, still the muse is known to haunt our hills and valleys, lakes and streams, and may be aroused from her slumbers by the magic touch of a distant hand.

BACK TO OLD MISSISQUOI.

J. H. S. B.

Back to old Missisquoi
I journeyed in dreams—
Uplift of spirit wings,
Just a flash it seems.

Things are queered a little,
'Tis the way of dreams,
But O, the happy love-light
That around me gleams!

Back in old Missisquoi
Spring is in the air;
The maples are in leaf,
The meadows green and fair.

Blue the sky above me,
Sweet the orchard flowers,
Silver brooklets singing,
Birds in sunlit bowers

"May-flowers," anemones,
Mottled adder-tongue—
Jack-in-the-pulpit
The forest ferns among?

And O, the hills of Dunham,
The old, old hills!
Even in my dreaming
Their beauty thrills.

And O, the old, sweet faces—
How the love-light beams!
And—the spell is broken;
'Tis the way of dreams.

Novato, California, May 2, 1907.

We must pass from poetry to figures, and count our assets.

Receipts for past year are as follows:—

Balance from 1906	$ 70.11
Prize money from Mr. E. L. Watson	5.80
100 copies of First Report sold to Provincial Government	100.00
Cash from C. O. Jones	25.75
From sale of booklet, "The Voice of the River"	34.50
Membership fees and Reports sold	117.06
Total receipts	$352.42

Expenditure:—

Binding and lettering 98 volumes of First Report	$ 34.30
Amount voted Secretary at annual meeting	25.00
Printing Second Annual Report	172.00
Publishing booklet, "The Voice of the River"	48.50
Postage	16.35
Local printing	4.90
Miscellaneous expenses	9.45
Total expenses	$210.50
Cash on hand	$ 41.92
	$352.42

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CHAS. S. MOORE,
Sec.-Treas.

Miss M. A. Tittemore,

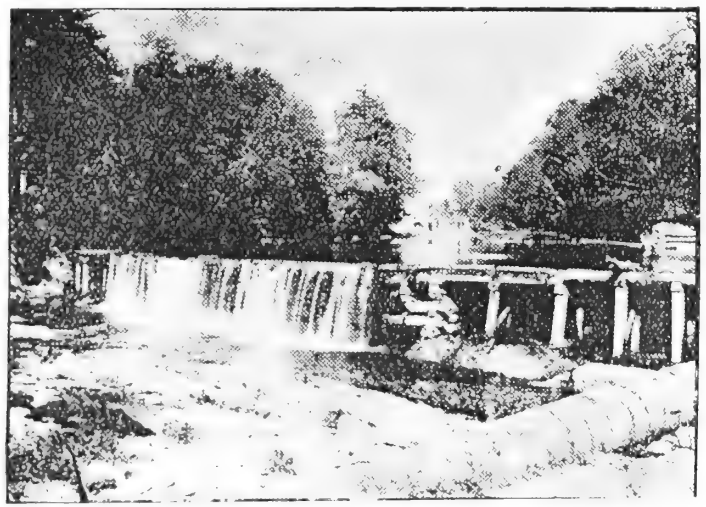
Historical and Reminiscent.

MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL NOTES.

Several weeks ago the Secretary of the Missisquoi Historical Society received a letter with a membership fee enclosed, from Miss M. Tittemore, of San Francisco, California. In this letter she writes: "It affords me great pleasure to become a member of the Society." Then she gives a few facts about her early life in these words: "My grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in the country, having come from New York State in 1785, when my father was three years old. My mother's family, Vandewater—Knickerbocker Dutch—came in 1803—when she was fourteen years old. Now all lie buried in the churchyard at Frelighsburg. I was born in St. Armand East in 1831 and am the last member of my father's family; but my memory is sound, and I could tell you much that I heard directly from my father's lips." After receiving the second report, she wrote a letter, enclosing a valuable relic, to the President of the Woman's Committee, from which letter the following extracts are taken. They are submitted to the readers of this column for the very interesting references, and because they are an evidence of good will and appreciation for the work that has been done, and are encouraging and hopeful for the future. We have good reason to expect more historical facts and incidents from Miss Tittemore's pen. She writes: (Ed. Notes) "I have made a study of the Report; it was like a flood of sunshine in my somewhat isolated life. It brought back my childhood and youth most vividly—they stand out before me like a printed page. My memory reached far back and clearly to the Rebellion of '37-'38. I heard the firing of the guns at the battle or skirmish at Moore's Corner. My father was absent from home with the militia four weeks. When he returned I ran down the road to meet him, and cried. I could not understand why I should cry, when I was so glad to see him—not knowing then that joy can bring tears as well as grief. To return to the Report. All the papers are exceptionally good. Great credit is due the young writer of "The Early Settlement of Cowansville." If she is a grand-daughter of Nelson Ruiter, I shall claim relationship, for he married Elinor Traver, whose mother was my mother's eldest sister, and Albert Mitchell, Esq., K.C., of Huntingdon, is my first cousin. I see that he is a member of the M. H. S. What astonishes me is that so many names are absent from the list of members which should be

there." Referring to the relic, she adds this explanation: "I will enclose in this letter some manuscript of Horace Greely; it is genuine. In 1867, I think, he delivered an address before the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society at Nashua. At that time I was employed in the office of the "Manchester Mirror," was there five years before coming to California. The address was published in the "Mirror," and the proof reader distributed the copy among us; and, as you see, I had the last piece, containing the printer's final mark. I thought if you accepted a Confederate bill, you would not refuse another interesting relic, and that, a sample of Horace Greely's own handwriting, though it is quite illegible. There were special compositors in the Tribune office to set his manuscript. An anecdote went the rounds of newspaper offices to the effect that he once discharged a

of dismissal to another office, and passed it off as a recommendation." Miss Titemore offers treasures she has kept for years in the following words: "I have some ancient home-made linen-flax, raised on my grandmother's farm, and spun and woven by my mother. It is at least seventy-five years old. I also have a piece of calico patchwork, as old as the battle of Waterloo, made by my mother while attending a young ladies' school at Philipsburg. The teacher was Miss Harriet Townsend, sister of the Rev. Townsend. I remember hearing her say that Miss Townsend read to them at the breakfast table that Bonaparte had fallen, so you see it is ninety-two years old. And it has crossed the Rocky Mountains with me seven times—going and coming. If you would like them in your collection I should be pleased to dispose of them. I also have a certificate to teach a district school issued by Mr. Thomas [illegible]



THE OLD MILL DAM, COWANSVILLE, QUE.

Moore's Corner, in 1851, stating that he thought me capable of teaching a good common school, which meant in those days the three R's. The significance of the three R's has changed since those days. Now they mean simply 'Roosevelt, Root and Ryan.' (Pardon me for touching upon politics.)" Miss Titemore speaks in highly complimentary terms of the booklet, "The Voice of the River," written by Mrs. Morgan; and closes with this remark: "I shall subscribe for the St. Johns News, for I have not seen a copy for two years."

In Thomas' history of the Eastern Townships particular mention is made of the Titemore family.

(EDITOR NOTES.)

Stanbridge, July 2, '07.

———

Subsequent to the foregoing Miss Tittemore sent the following interesting letter, and valuable as well, as respects local history

2226 Market St.,

San Francisco, July 8, '07.

Dear Mrs. Moore,—Your kind letter came as a very pleasant surprise. I know you by proxy, as it were, and now I will try and straighten the tangle in which I involved you and Mrs. Morgan. I thought the handwriting Mrs. M.'s and was much mystified when she wrote me she was not aware I had become amember of the "M.H.S.," of which I am very proud. Of course I am indebted to Mrs. Bugeia, who paved the way for the correspondence with the Secretary. I mentioned something of myself and family, and the same subject more fully to Mrs. Morgan. Possibly you have seen the letter. I have forgotten just what I did write. In her reply she thanked me for the scrap of Greely manuscript, and I said she thought she could turn to good account parts of the letter, and when I received your letter, I concluded she intended passing it to you for your "M.H.S." column.

Now I may possibly repeat much that is included in the letters I wrote to the Secretary and Mrs. Morgan. The greater part I will tell you is what I heard my father and mother and my sisters say, who were twelve and ten years my seniors. My grandfather, John Titemore, came from Dutchess County, N.Y. (have I spelled it right?), in 1788 or '89, when my father, John Titemore, Jr., was three years old, he and his brother George (the ancestor of your Chas. Titemore). I think they landed at Philipsburg and were among, if not the first, settlers east of Missisquoi Bay. George took up land some two or three miles south-west of Pigeon Hill, and I think some of his descendants still occupy it. His son John was the father of Dr. Noah Titemore. My grandfather took up 200 acres some three miles east of Pigeon Hill, a mile from the Province line, and when my father married he gave him 75 acres, which is owned by my nephew, Homer L. Titemore, a great grandson of the original owner, and where I was born. The other part has passed out of the family. At one time it was owned by Charles Warner, who married one of your Stanbridge girls, as you know, and were among my most intimate friends. On the paternal side I come of German stock. My grandfather's name was Toof and his mother's Stahl. On the maternal side were the names Feltz, also German, but my mother's name was Van De Water, and that tells its own story. Knickerl

ker Dutch. When reading Thomas A. Janvier's "Old New York," I came across this :—when Jacobus Van De Water was given lots for those taken for some public purpose. In later years my cousins spelled their names Vandewater. My mother was born in Columbia Co., N.Y., in 1789, and came to Canada with her parents when 14 years of age. They settled in the neighborhood of my grandfather Titemore. My father and mother were married in 1818, I think, and had nine children. Six lived to grow up, and I am the last one living—the eighth child. My grandmother Van De Water (as I like to spell it) was waited on by slaves. She was an only daughdaughter—Elizabeth Feltz, and I have heard my mother say the happiest day in all the year was when "Auntie"—I have forgotten the name—came to spend the day with Elizabeth and her children, and by no means could they prevail upon her to sit at table with them. Doubtless to her it would have been a breach of etiquette. I have heard my mother say she remembered when she could not speak English. Once her father brought home a Dutch spelling-book. She could not be reconciled to the idea that his children should not know their mother tongue. When she died at 67 she could not form a sentence. I am quite sure I came of Tory stock, and that accounts for my intense loyalty, which was called out during the Rebellion of 1837-'38. Then I saw "red-coats" for the first time. I cannot resist relating one amusing thing. Naturally the martial spirit entered all the boys, and it was quite the thing to have red stripes sewed to the outside seam of their trousers; but one evening, when the boys' spelling class was finishing the lessons for the day, some one rushed in saying the "Radicals" were coming. The wearers of the stripes blanched to the whiteness of paper and tore them off in a jiffy—fortunately they were only basted on. My brother Edward was one of them. I was reminded of it when I read "Vanity Fair." You remember Jo. Sedley tearing off his regimentals, just before the battle of Waterloo, and with his poor French frightened the barber, who thought he wished him to cut his throat instead of shaving off his moustache. I wrote Mrs. Morgan my recollection of the battle, or skirmish, at Moore's Corner, now St. Armand Station (I like the first name best. To me St. Armand station sounds cheap).

You both have my permission to make use of anything I may have written, if you can glean from the tangled "mess." I am not feeling very well.

Received the First Report, and enjoyed it all very much, especially the portraits. Hon. P. H. Moore reminds me of Washington Irving's face. I saw him but once, but have danced with his brother, Hiram, at Pigeon Hill, and he told me he had danced with my mother. All this was when I was young and he was not. The men of his time were most "strenuous" dancers. Now, I think Pigeon Hill could be written up to advantage. The dances that have come off there, and are still flourishing; it was always noted for the "light fantastic"—ever since John Martin opened a tavern well on to a hundred years ago. I think the Sagers—two or three brothers—settled there, and at one time it was called Sagersfield. As the "M.H.S" has erected a monument on Eccles Hill, I think there should be something said about the family, if it has not been done already. Captain Eccles, a retired British officer, resided in Frelighsburg, with his two children, Richard and Rebecca (was her name I think). Her name is all I can recall of her. The son married Hannah Vincent, daughter of Adi Vincent, of whom you read in History of Eastern Townships, and who was a sister of Margaret Vincent, who so tragically lost her life in the first Fenian raid. She (Margaret Vincent) was of "the salt of the earth." Gentle, unassuming—everything that was loveable. She was a school-mate of my mother and the first teacher of her two eldest daughters—when little girls took their patch-work to school as a part of their lessons. She loved children and they loved her. I recollect passing her gate with my young brother. She had seen us approaching, and was waiting, with a sweet smile on her face and in each hand a bunch of lilacs and those gorgeous red peonies, and how beautiful they were. This is somewhat of a digression, but I could not resist paying my feeble tribute to her many virtues. To return to the Eccles family, Richard Eccles kept a dry goods store at Frelighsburg and the Captain lived with him. He was very fond of his daughter-in-law. Richard had two children—Mary Anne and James. They died when they were young, and his widow then went to her old home to live with her sister, Margaret. They managed the farm for many years. It is now owned by Mr. Yates, who married my cousin, youngest daughter of David Titemore. I visited her during my stay at my old home in 1900, and I saw no change in the old yellow house or its surroundings. It must be nearing a hundred years. I remember going there when a little girl, and the parlor door being open, seeing Mrs. Eccles' portrait, which hung on a piece of furniture, and thought it was her own self, and wondered why she did not move. She was a handsome woman. Her grandson, Mr. Squire Eccles, who owns Eccles Hill, I think, called frequently at my brother's, and I asked him about the portrait. He said one of his sisters had it. He also told me there was a picture of the Captain, as well as a coat-of-arms. He was a native of Ireland and of a noble family. Mr. Eccles is a plain, quiet man, not averse to speaking of his family, and I think would be pleased to give any information that might be asked of him.

To return to my own family, I have heard them tell how my grandmother Titemore would mount her horse, with the baby in front of her and a sack of grain behind, and ride over a corduroy road ten miles to Saxe's Mills, have the grist ground, make Mrs. Saxe a visit and return the same day. Could our club women do the like? I have also heard him tell how he remembered going with his father, when they were building the log house—seeing them cut down the trees. All the land had to be cleared. The making of pot ash went to pay for the land. Mr. David Brimmer manufactured potash as late as 1851. There I saw the melting process.

I fear I have buried you beneath a mass of verbiage. Not having seen a copy of The News for more than two years, I am unacquainted with the "M.H.S." column. As I have said, if you can glean anything to assist you in your column, I shall be much pleased. It is a pleasure to refresh my recollections of childhood days.

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Are there two post offices, Stanbridge and Stanbridge East? Your letter was post-marked "Stan-

bridge East," so I will send all mail matter there. I know Mrs. Morgan's is Bedford. There is where I made my mistake, and, if I remember correctly, the two places are some four miles apart.

I am much interested in the etymology of Missisquoi. I have read somewhere many years ago that it signified a "Great Lady." When opening an account at the Government Bank a few years ago, and was asked where I was born, they wanted to know the county, and when I spelled it for them, "Oh, you are from French Canada." I told him I was. He said he was sure of it by the French termination of the word. He spoke with a pronounced German accent. They certainly have threshed it over well.

Am glad to see that the people read and quote Parkman. I never tire of reading his works. Have read his life during the past year. Have just been reviewing "Montcalm and Wolfe." It is surprising how few people in these U.S. are familiar with his writings, but with the majority what transpired before July 4th, 1776, is not worth thinking about. Now, we children always listened on the 24th of May to hear the guns at Isle-aux-Noix fire the salute. I saw the rockets go up when King Edward was born. I shall always think of him as "Prince of Wales." I have the admission card and order of the service at the funeral of the Queen, held here. It was very solemn. Would the "M.H.S." care to see how we honored her on this far Western Coast? If so, I will mail them to you.

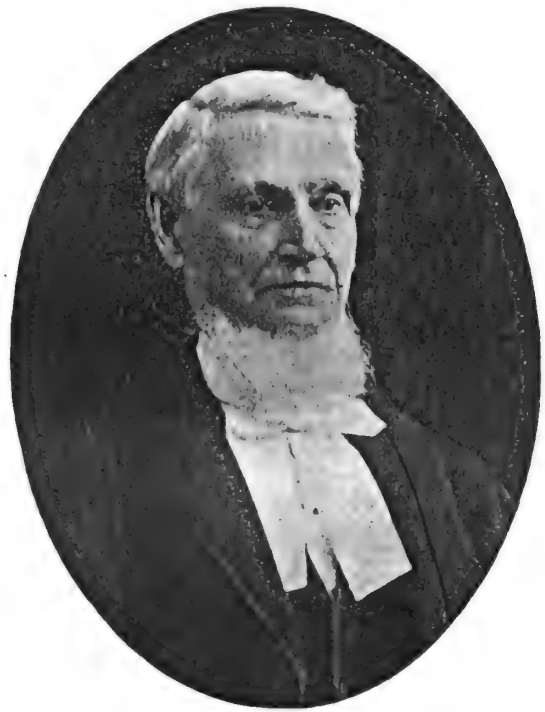
I am tired and nervous, and should have closed pages back. Hoping I have not bored you, I await your reply.

Yours very sincerely,

M. A. TITEMORE.

James O'Halloran, Esq., Ex-M.P.P.

Mr. O'Halloran was born near Fermoy, Cork, Ireland, in Sept., 1822, coming to Canada in 1828 as, but never practiced there, Returning to Canada, he studied law with his brother-in-law, the late



JAS. O'HALLORAN, Esq., K.C., EX M.P.P.

He was educated at the University of Vermont, M.A. 1843, and is now its oldest living graduate He, after graduation, served on the Commissariat Staff of the U. S. Army during the Mexican war, being present at the hard fought battles of General Taylor. Prior to his service in the army he had been admitted to the Bar in the States of both Vermont and Tex Judge Marcus Doherty, and was admitted to the Bar in Dec 1852. At the close of fifty years of continuous practice he retired and was given a banquet by the local Bar and Court officials. He was created a Q.C. by Lord Monck in 1864, was Crown Prosecutor for a time and also Batonnier of the Bedford Section of the Bar, giving him a seat in the General

Council of the Bar for the Province. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada in 1861, for the County of Missisquoi, re-elected by acclamation in 1863, and continued to represent the County therein until Confederation in 1867, when he declined being a candidate. He was opposed to Confederation, and, during the debate on the Quebec resolutions, he proposed that the old Province of Canada, comprising what is now Quebec and Ontario, should be divided into three Provinces, Eastern, Western and Central Canada. Whilst a Member of the House he was instrumental in having it permanently established that the District of Bedford should have a resident Judge. He was for many years a member of the Cowansville Village Council and its Mayor for several terms, with a seat in the County Council. He was also for a number of years Chairman of the Village School Board. He was one of the principal promoters of the South-Eastern Railway, and during several years its President. On the transfer of that road to the Canadian Pacific Railway, he was appointed its Solicitor for the Province of Quebec, a position he continuously held until he retired from practice a few years ago—abandoning all other legal business. During that time he conducted the many important suits of the Company, as well in the Courts of Appeal, as in the Courts below. From 1860 to 1867 he practised law in partnership with Senator Baker, and from 1880 to 1890 in partnership with the late Hon. H. T. Duffy. He married, in 1851, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Edward Finley, of Dunham, P.Q., whom he survives. His second son, George F., is Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. For years Mr. O'Halloran had the largest law practice in the District and was connected with all the leading cases therein. In early life he was connected for a time with journalism and was as accomplished with his pen as he became with his tongue. N.

Mrs. Anna Coatsworth Post.

The following sketch of Mrs. Post is taken from the Holland, Mich., Sentinel. She was born in Dunham, P.Q.; her father being the Private Secretary of Bishop Stewart. She had taken a lively interest in the Missisquoi Historical Society from its inception.

Mrs. Anna C. Post was one of the oldest residents of this city, having come here with her husband in 1848. She was born in Dunham, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 22, 1822, and moved to Michigan in 1846, where she taught school in Mason, Ingham Co. On May 1st, 1848, she married Henry D. Post at Mason, and moved to Holland the following year, coming from Saugatuck by boat. The town of Holland had been founded before by the immigration from the Netherlands, and Mrs. Post was the first American woman resident of the city. Her husband became the first postmaster and later established the first drug store at the northeast corner of River and Eighth streets, where the Post block now stands. Later, a house was built on the adjoining lot, and here Mr. and Mrs. Post lived until the great fire of 1871, when both residence and store were destroyed. After thi Mr. and Mrs. Post erected a residence on West Eleventh street, opposite Hope Church, where she has since lived, Mr. Post dying July 20, 1897.

Mrs. Post was during her whole life a leader in church and religious work, being one of the five charter members of Hope Church, at its organization in 1867. Of the five there now remains but one survivor, Mr. Charles Post of South Bend. Throughout he life she was identified with th work of the church, being an effi cient and useful member of it various organizations. She wa chairman of the Flower Missio committee of the W.C.T.U., an each year held a flower missio social. More than any other wo man, she organized the Ladies Literary Club of this city, and fo many years has been affectionate ly referred to as the Mother of th Society. In unassuming charity she was active, and her memory will be held in deep affection by all who knew her.

Mrs. Post had two children John C. Post and Mary Post Dut ton, of whom Mrs. Dutton sur vives. She is also survived by on sister, Mrs. Mary Lee, of Water loo, Quebec.

The Woman's Literary Club pub lished in pamphlet form a pretty story of the life of the late Mrs Henry D. Post, who had been closely associated with the early history of Holland. The story follows

A lonely farm house half way up the side of a Canadian hill lay deep under the snows of mid winter. In the village church at the foot of the hill, busy hands were twining the Christmas wreaths. And it was almost time for the Christmas chimes when a baby girl came to bless the home circle in the farm house. There was quite a band of brothers and sisters to welcome her, and the little Anna soon won her own sweet place among them. She was a fair and bonnie child fr

the first, and no doubt laid the foundation for her splendid health by these early years on the farm.

This home, though an humble one, was not without its culture and refinement. Her father, John Coatsworth, was a man of good education, and during the long winter evenings, he gathered his flock of nine children about him, and he read aloud to them from Cowper and older classics, not forgetting the Book of Common Prayer which became so familiar to Anna that she could repeat much of it from memory. Thus was formed in the children's minds a taste for the best literature. So childhood passed.

At the Dunham Academy, in her native village, Anna fitted herself for the work of a teacher. When she was ready to begin this work, an older brother, who had moved to "the States," invited her to become an inmate of his home, assuring her that she could do much better in her chosen work there than in Canada. She decided to accept his invitation, and came to Mason, this State, where she taught school for several years. It was here that she met Henry D. Post, to whom she was married on the first day of May, 1848.

Hearing of Dr. Van Raalte, and the colony which he had founded in the western wilds of Michigan, the young couple were led to cast in their lot with these people, the Hollanders. Long and difficult was their journey in those days. They went from Allegan to the now buried village of Singapore by horse. Here they were obliged to wait several days for a storm on Lake Michigan to subside. They then came in an open row boat from the mouth of the Kalamazoo river to the head of Black Lake. When the young bride stepped from the boat, she left the first print of an American woman's foot on the shore. Among the forest trees a few log and frame buildings marked the beginning of Holland.

A modest structure served as a general store and home as well. In this store the first post office was established, with Mr. Post as postmaster and his wife as his assistant. From this time on they were both closely identified with the progress of the community. The first Christmas tree ever in Holland was set up at their home, and nearly the whole population of the village gathered about it and shared its fruits. Many and interesting were the tales which Mrs. Post could tell of the hardships and privations, as well as the pleasures, of those pioneer days. Her home early became a centre of the social life of the community, where strangers never failed to receive a cordial welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Post were among the charter members of Hope Church, and their children, John and Mary, were among the first children baptized in that church.

Both Mrs. Post and her husband were fond of flowers, and introduced many new plants to the community in their beautiful flower garden. She brought the first white lilies to Holland, and every year since, she has scattered their fragrant blossoms far and wide among the sick and lonely. And the first seed of the sweet clover, which now blooms so freely by the roadside, was sent here by her father from the old home in Canada.

The great fire of '71 swept away not only Mr. Post's business, but the home where were gathered the treasures of twenty years. Shortly after "the fire," the home from which she passed away was built.

Here she planted her beloved lilies and filled her garden with flowers to use in her work as Superintendent of the Flower Mission. This work she continued until her death, and many were the sick beds cheered by these tokens of sympathy and interest from her hands; many the sad hearts made lighter by her thoughtful kindness.

She called together the first "Reading Circle," which has grown from a small handful of earnest women to the prosperous "Woman's Literary Club" of today.

To those who, for any length of time, had been inmates of her home, and they were many, she seemed ever after a friend and mother.

Like Solomon's virtuous woman, she looked well to the ways of her own household. Her sensitiveness to an obligation was one fine and striking trait of this noble character. If she received some remembrance, or any kindness from a friend, she took it with the simple joyousness of a child, but she never failed to remember it and the giver, and when an opportunity offered, she in her own gracious, tactful way returned it thrice over.

Nor must we fail to speak of her rare sense of humor, her quick repartee bubbling forth from her warm and cheerful heart, has brightened many a gathering which would have been dull indeed without her presence.

But her kind and sympathe nature expressing itself in lovi service was what won for her place in so many hearts. He was an example of a life lived i bly and unselfishly. Like the S of Man, she "came not to be m istered unto, but to minister." Christmas day—her last Chri mas on earth—her table was pil with loving gifts and messag from South Africa, Canada a many parts of our own count They cheered her heart in th last hours. In the home of wh for so many years she had b the centre and life, at the ripe a of eighty-four years, she peacefu passed away.

She wished no flowers laid u her coffin, but what sweeter bute can we, who are left, pay her memory, than to take up work, and carry it on for her sa to remember ever with kin cheer the sick, with loving tend ness the aged, and with sw sympathy the lonely. "Inasm as ye have done it unto one of least of these brethren ye h done it unto me."

The Woman's Literary C Board of Directors also pas suitable resolutions, deploring loss of this valued member.

(Since the above was writte during the past winter—M Mary Lee died at Waterloo, was buried in the family plot Dunham.)

Browne Chamberlin, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. Browne Chamberlin, C.M.G. and D.C.L., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery for Canada, was born at Frelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, on the 26th March, 1827. Was educated in the Grammar School of his native place and by private tutors, and at St. Paul School, Montreal; afterwards in McGill College and University, there receiving the degree of B.C.L. in 1850 and of D.C.L, in 1867. Was for several years an elective fellow, and member of the High School Board, as well as the first (and for several years) president of the Graduates Society. He also received the degree of M.A. honoris causâ from Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1850, and practised law at Montreal and on the Missisquoi circuit for several years. But politics and literature proving more attractive than jurisprudence, he became joint proprietor and editor (with his brother-in-law, John Lowe, Esq.) of the Montreal Gazette in 1853. In the stirring times of 1849-50 he became a member of the British American League and of the Union Club, numbering among its members the late Lieut.-Governor Morris and other of his college mates, together with Mr. Lowe, Mr. Montgomerie, afterwards representing the Allan Line in England, Mr. P. S. Hamilton, of Halifax, and others. These constantly thereafter, as occasion served, by lectures, pamphlets, articles in and communications to the newspapers, urged forward the union of the B. N. A. Provinces. In 1853 he delivered a lecture on the subject before the Mercantile Library Association, of Montreal, of which he was for a time a director. This was subsequently published as a pamphlet. Having also taken an interest in the work of the Mechanics' Institute, he was consulted by the late Chancellor Vankoughnet, then Minister of Agriculture, about the measure introduced and passed by him for the formation of Boards of Arts and Manufactures for Upper and Lower Canada respectively. Upon its organization he became secretary of that for Lower Canada, and continued in that office till 1862, when he was elected president, serving in that office for three years. While engaged in this work (in 1858) he visited Great Britain and France and reported to the Board "Upon institutions in London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris for the promotion of industrial education." In that and in annual reports suggestions were made which have since been acted upon and developed by his successors. Also in respect of healthy homes for mechanics and laborers. He was sent as commissioner and secretary of the Canadian commission to the London International Exhibition in 1862. In 1867 he was elected member for his native county in the first Parliament of the Dominion. He did not take a prominent part in parliamentary life, however, speaking seldom and briefly, his remarks on the assassination of McGee perhaps alone being noteworthy. He introduced a bill for the reduction of the pay of the members of the House of

Commons, which was, of course, defeated and he roundly abused; and he proposed and secured the introduction of a provision in the new extradition law, ordering prisoners committed for extradition to be held over for seven days, in order to give time for a review of the case on habeas corpus. This was subsequently introduced into the extradition law of Great Britain passed in 1870. A sort of kidnapping of a Belgian out of Canada under the forms of judicial extradition induced his action. In the celebrated Anderson slave case, in that of the St. Albans raiders and the Lake Erie privateers he had vehemently opposed what he held to be the too great readiness of the Governmen to surrender persons claimed by foreign power. All modern extra dition laws and treaties embod views then urged. His one co siderable effort on the stump wa a speech made at Waterloo, She ford, in opposition to Mr. Hun ingdon's zollverein, which was

BROWNE CHAMBERLIN, Esq.

good deal praised at the tim Upon the formation of the 60t (Missisquoi) Battalion of volu teers he became, first major an then lieut. colonel in comman and to fit himself for the wo went through a course in the Mil tary School at Montreal, then co ducted by officers of the 60t Rifles (regulars). In the earl spring of 1870 his battalion wa

placed on active service to guard the Missisquoi frontier against an anticipated Fenian raid. He forsook his parliamentary duties and placed himself at the head of his corps, the district being under the command of Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, D. D. A. G. For many weary, waiting weeks, through all the discomforts of the rains and breaking roads of spring the watch was continued, then for the time abandoned, and then a new rush to arms, the occupation of the position at Eccles Hill during the night of the 24th and the early morning of the 25th of May; at noon, an attack by the Fenians on the Canadian position, and the repulse of the first onset by a detachment of the 60th, assisted by a small band of sharpshooters raised among the farmers of the vicinity. Canadian reinforcements coming up, the Fenians made no second advance, but retreated during the night or dispersed. For this action he was rewarded by Her Majesty with the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George, receiving investiture of the decoration along with Lt.-Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher and Lt.-Col. McEachran at the hands of the Governor-General, Lord Lisgar. Upon his subsequent arrival in Ottawa the citizens presented him, through the Mayor, Mr. Rochester, with a beautiful sword—Lord Lisgar again presiding over the ceremony, in the Senate Chamber. In that year he married Agnes Dunbar Moodie, relict of the late Charles Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, and daughter of the late Sheriff Moodie, of Belleville, and of Susanna Moodie, née Strickland, author of "Roughing It in the Bush," etc., etc., and niece and namesake of Agnes Strickland, author of the "Queens of England," etc., etc., and of another Canadian author, Mrs. Traill, of Lakefield, Ont. In conjenction with the last names, Mrs. Chamberlin has published several illustrated volumes respecting the wild flowers of Canada. In 1870 also he retired from politics, from the House of Commons and from journalism, and devoted himself to the quiet, unobtrusive duties of a civil servant. He was then appointed Queen's Printer and, on the formation of the new Department of Printing and Stationery he was made its permanent head and Deputy Minister

He was superanuated and retired on a pension in 1891. He died at Lakefield, Ont., July 13th, 1897, and was buried in Ottawa. (The Dominion Illustrated News.)

(Historical accuracy in an historical publication, such as this is intended to be, exacts that the statement in the foregoing sketch as to the repulse of the Fenians at Eccles Hill in 1870 by the 60th Battalion, commanded by Col. Chamberlin, should be corrected, inasmuch as nothing is more clearly and definitely established than that the Home Guards did whatever fighting was done there and had driven back the enemy in such disorder that they never attempted to rally before the Volunteer soldiery appeared upon the scene in martial array. This is said without intruding or desiring to detract from the merits of the volunteers or to disparage in any way the achievements of Col. Chamberlin on that occasion Whether the Home Guards would have been so valiant as they showed themselves to be had they not known that the 60th was close at hand to help them out in case of extremity is an open question which need not now be discussed. —ED. NOTE.)

Sweetsburg's Newspaper.

It is not generally known in Missisquoi that, among its many journalistic enterprises, there was once a newspaper published at the Village of Sweetsburg called the "District of Bedford Times"—a newspaper which was well edited and printed, and had considerable influence during its short career Its publisher was the late Henry Rose—the printing office being the brick building now occupied by E W. Goddard as a residence. Its first issue was on the 1st August 1866, and the last on the 24th December, 1869. It was a neatl printed sheet and had quite a l

HENRY ROSE, Esq.
Printer and Journalist.

cal circulation, though its fearles independence on many question raised up some powerful enemies It was the day of hand presses an stage coaches, when the countr newspaper was no sinecure. It editor and publisher, Mr. Henr Rose, was of Scotch birth, an had the idiosyncracies of his ra and rearing. He was born a Wick, Caithness-shire, Scotland

on the 23rd October, 1822, and, after a good elementary education, learned the trade of printer ; married Miss Anne Manson there in 1848, by whom there were five children, all of whom are dead ; emigrated on his marriage to Canada, and at once entered the employ of the late John Becket, at that time conducting one of the principal printing establishments in Montreal. A short time after his two brothers, George McLean and Daniel, also printers, followed him, the former becoming a member, some years subsequently, of the famous publishing house of Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, Queen's Printers for Ontario, and, on his death, Daniel took his place in the firm. They were all skilled workmen. Henry had charge of the printing for the opening ceremonies of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales, for which he received a bronze medal in recognieion of his artistic work.

He finally commenced business for himself in Montreal, and having identified himself with the Sons of Temperance, than a strong and popular organization, he published for some years its organ—in the last of the fifties and first of the sixties. In that organization he rose to be Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of Canada East. About 1864 he acquired the Granby Gazette, which he published until his removal to Sweetsburg in 1866 to found the "District of Bedford Times." In Dec. 1869, he merged his paper with the Waterloo Advertiser, which he had acquired, removing to Waterloo, continuing as publisher from 1869 to 1875, and again from 1880 to 1882, of that well-known journal. He died in 1890 and is buried in Waterloo Cemetery. His first wife died in Montreal, and there, in 1862, he married Miss Annie Carter, who died in 1891. Of this marriage there were six children, one of whom is the wife of Chas. H. Parmelee, Esq., M.P., and another the wife of the Rev. J. W. McLaughlin, at one time pastor of the Universalist Church, Waterloo.

In the columns of The Times can be found much valuable and interesting local history. Its subscribers and advertisers have mostly passed away. In its first number, besides an account of the relaying of the Atlantic cable by the Great Eastern there is a report of a Cricket match between Sweetsburg and Knowlton in which E. Racicot, Esq., K.C., figures as a successful sport and the appointment of Chas. H. Boright as a Justice of the Peace. The Times was principally conspicuous during its career for its successful onslaught upon the late Sir F. G. Johnson, then the Judge of the Superior Court for this District, whereby he was transferred to Montreal, and for its unsuccessful advocacy of the Liberal cause in Missisquoi in the Dominion elections of 1867—the slashing editorials in connection therewith being written by James O'Halloran, Esq., K.C. It was more the organ of the farmers as a medium of communicating their views than, perhaps, any other Eastern Townships paper before or since. The old fyles of the paper are now in the possession of Mr. Parmelee, of the Waterloo Advertiser, who will probably surrender them to the Missisquoi Historical Society so soon as it has a place of safety for their storage. N.

The Old Church Tavern.

The accompanying cut of the old Church house, now owned and occupied by Brown Cady, Esq., of Sweetsburg, Que., is said to be the oldest brick house in the original

THE OLD CHURCH TAVERN SWEETSBURG QUE

limits of the Township of Dunham, and it has even been claimed as the oldest of that kind of construction in the County of Missisquoi. Just when it was built cannot now be definitely learned, but men over eighty years of age, living in the vicinity, say it appeared to be an old house when they were small boys. John Church, of German descent, from the neighborhood of Dutchess County, New York, located on the land there 1799. The original name v Schultze, but like many of names of the old German settl in Missisquoi, it was anglicised ease in pronunciation and beca Church, which name the fan ever since has retained. The ginal John Church, it is said a local history, came to Cana at the opening of the revoluti ary war ; enlisted in the Brit service ; was in the army of B goyne at the time of that Ge al's surrender ; after his rele returned to Canada : settled fi at Caldwell's Manor, now

George of Clarenceville and from thence came to Dunham in 1799 and settled permanently on the land in Sweetsburg, where, a few years later, he he erected the brick house shown herewith. That land remained in successive generations of the family until a few years ago when it was acquired by Mr. Cady, whose ancestors fought on the other side during that revolutionary war with better success than the side espoused by Mr. Church.

Mr. Church opened a store near the present building where he, and his son John, traded for many years. He had also a pearl ash factory and a distillery, where potato whiskey was made, and the place was a noted center for upwards of half a century, under the name of Churchville. The old house was long used as a tavern, and became a central point for the stages and teamsters of those early days. The last occupant as a hotel keeper was a man by the name of Carpenter, who died within the last decade. The building of the Court House at the other end of the Village with the changes in transportation brought about by railways, were the death-blows of Churchville, a name remembered only by the oldest inhabitant at the present time. Its occupant to-day is a thrifty farmer and mechanic who keeps up the reputation of the place as a spot for the dissemination of dry humor and hospitality, for, in some way, the Weary Willies have discovered that the old spirit of hospitable entertainment still survives and the genial proprietor turns no one from the door hungry whether he can tell a good story or not, or keeps a bank account or not. Nor is the wanderer refused work as a return for favors, if so disposed. Cady is also the superintendent of repairs for the Court House and Goal and, by his cheerful manner witty observations and shrewd tact has greatly helped to familiarize the genial Sheriff with official duties and responsibileiies, while keeping the property of the Provincial Government in reasonable repair at fair rates.

John Church was a Captain of Militia and a prominent man in his day and locality and many a good story is still current as to his business methods in the primitive days. His son John Church, jr., died in 1831 and the father in 1839. Many a social gathering was held in that old brick house in the days when it was a leading tavern of the Eastern Townships, known far and wide. Since the railroads came the old taverns have all become hotels, or gone to ruin. N.

Ernest Racicot, K.C., Ex-M.P.P.

Mr. Racicot is the son of the late F. X. Racicot, N.P., and Leocadie Tremblay. He was born at

E. RACICOT Esq. K.C., Ex-M.P.P.

Sault au Recollet, P.Q., the 13th July, 1835, educated at Montreal College, studied law with the late Andrew Robertson, K.C., and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He began practice at Sweetsburg, first as a partner of his patron, shortly after with the late E. Cornell, Esq., with whom he was associated many years, for a short time with A. E. Mitchell, Esq., K. and for upwards of a quarter o century alone. He has been tw Batonnier of the District Bar S tion and a member of the Gen Council of the Bar for the P vince He was created a Q by the Provincial Govt. in 18 and by the Dominion in 1887. has been a Municipal Councillor Sweetsburg Village ever since creation and has been its Mayor well as Warden of the County

Missisquoi. He was elected a member of the local legislature for the County of Missisquoi, as an independent liberal in 1878 and represented the County until the general election in 1881. In 1882 he was appointed a Commissioner by the Provl: Govt. to report upon the indebtedness &c., of the several municipalities in the Province to the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, completing his work in 1885. In 1887 he was appointed Revising Barrister under the Elections Act of Canada, but resigned two years later. He was formerly, like most of the clever young men of his time, a member of L'Institut Canadien, in Montreal, and was one of its officers. He was at one time a prominent member and office holder of the masonic body, sitting in Grand Lodge with such leading men as Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Thomas White, &c., but withdrew formally in 1878. He married in 1868 Susan A., youngest daughter of he late Milton R. Bowker, of Sweetsburg. Of late years Mr. Racicot has refused all offers of position from every source, for which his great abilities and high standing at the bar marked him as eminently fit and proper, preferring the independence of private life. He has of late been indifferent to the practice of his profession, though he is probably more consulted than any lawyer in the District. Previous to that attitude there was scarcely a prominent case in the District with which he was not connected, on one side or the other. Mr. Racicot is brother of Monseigneur Racicot of the diocese of Montreal, and uncle of Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, and a cousin of Hon. Senator David, and J. H. G. Bergeron, Esq., M.P., for Beauharnois.

N.

PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

Missisquoi Bay.

Serenely bright from dark primeval days,
When silence brooded o'er thy wooded shores,
And stealthy warriors, veiled by evening haze,
Advanced upon the foe, with muffled oars,
Or with swift arrow pierced the wild duck's breast,
Or slew the buck that stooped to quench his thirst,
And mirrored here with pride his kingly crest,
Unmoved, thou saw'st the Red Men hence dispersed.

And no reminder left save thy dear name,
We tokens seek along thy gravelly shores
Of braves who roamed here with undoubted claim,
Until the white man came—threw wide the doors—
And proudly bade his men to enter in.
'Tis Heaven's law—the buried talent shall
Be given to them who other talents win.
And brave Champlain responded to the call

With incense, prayers and blows from hand to hand
Before the cross the vanquished tribes withdrew
And "La Belle France" [illegible] to make a stand
Unfurled o'er thee her own Red white and blue
Then came Britannia with her flaming Red;
Defiantly she set her sons to hew
A fort to cover thy defenceless head
'Tis swept away—and now the tale is new.

For here no trace remains of stormy life,
Sweet clover blooms where vengeful breakers ran;
Thy pure, clear depths, through years of angry strife,
Were never crimsoned with the blood of man.
Secluded here, aside from path of wars,
Thou smiling offspring of a troubled lake,
Wert cradled, and watched o'er by moon and stars,
Reflecting Peace that wars nor give nor take.

'Twas here she paused to lave her wounded wing,
And on thy verdant shores found safe retreat.
O'er thy repose she still is hovering,
Though busy toil moves on with weary beat.
In summer-time here town and country dream,
Or on thy bosom sport the live-long day;
Missisquoi, with her charms of dale and stream,
Has nothing to compare with thee, fair Bay.

—S. A. C. M.

THE WHARF AT PHILIPSBURG
MISSISQUOI BAY.

PIKE RIVER.

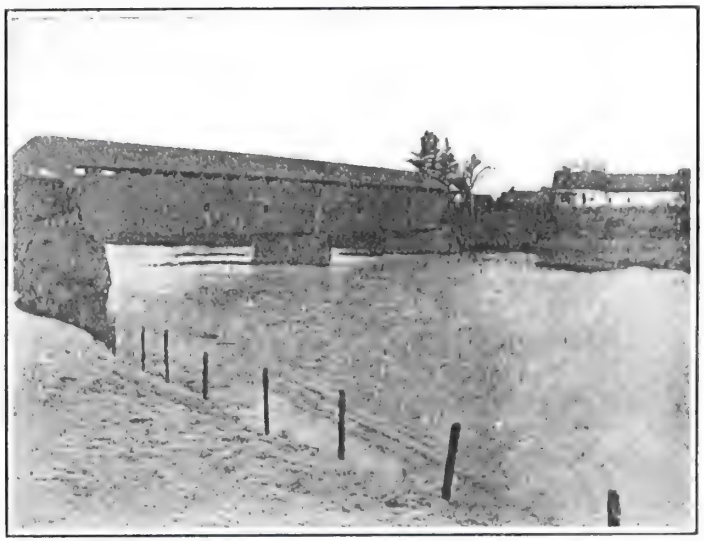
THE LOWEST VILLAGE ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER OF THE SAME NAME.

This well-written sketch, "Pike River," is full of interest, and is especially welcome now, filling in casually, with historic facts, references made in the charming brochure, "The Voice of the River," just published by this Society.

This contribution to our columns is an excellent example of the material we need, and we hope that the writer and others may continue to favor us.—(Ed. Notes.)

The writer can remember many of the letters to this office addressed, "Pike River, Lower Falls." Why the "Lower Falls" was dropped, I am at a loss to know, for it seemed appropriate enough, as it really is the last and lowest wherein that river takes its last dip to a lower level in reaching Missisquoi Bay.

These falls were at one time a famous fishing ground, where "pike" abounded in great numbers, and were literally lifted out of the rapids with dip-nets, the water seemingly alive with these frisky fellows; the night often being spent at this wholesale depletion of these annual emigratory



PIKE RIVER BRIDGE

visitants to their favorite spawning beds, the propagation of which afforded a welcome luxury to many a poor home at little expense. This wasteful destruction of the parent fish at that season has had its natural result. Our river is no longer deserving the name of "Pike"; the numbers are continually decreasing from year to year notwithstanding the laws designed for their protection.

The most noticeable change at Pike River and the surrounding neighborhood is the change in the nationality. Whereas from 1830 to about 1860 the four-fifths were English-speaking people, it is just now the reverse. Pike River in those days was a stirring place, many being attracted here by the lumber trade as well as other commercial pursuits. I have seen four and five stores, two and sometimes three taverns, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, two tailors, wagon shop, cabinet and furniture shop, and butcher shop. Four stages carrying mails came into the village daily, that from the east en route for St. Johns, that being the terminus of the route. Pike River Post Office was the distributing office.

A vast amount of timber, lumber and cord-wood was delivered at "the landing" below the village, from whence it was shipped by water to different parts of the United States, mostly at that time by sailing vessels, but later on by barges hauled with steam tugs.

The late Mr. Abel Taylor was a leading merchant of that time, and also engaged in the lumber trade. He built and owned several barges; bought a steam tug, with which he exported his lumber to market. Captain John Jenkins and Engineer Narcisse Bergeron were the proud officers of this craft. These boats are seldom seen on the rivers now. Many of our local dwellers along the river became mariners, and eventually captains in full command of their own ships. Possibly some of the readers of this sketch may recall "Dashing Joe," who later on became "mine host" of the "Red Tavern," and at the same time was proprietor of the four-in-hand Tally-ho coach, running on the eastern mail line to Cowansville.

At this time here spoken of much of the travel from the townships to Montreal was by this route. A great deal of wood and lumber, consisting of scantling, boards, plank, railroad ties, telegraph poles, and cedar posts, were carted from Farnham, Dunham and Stanbridge. Sometimes ten or fifteen sloops might be seen loading at a time below the falls.

For many years religious services were held in the school house up to the year 1853, when the present brick church was erected. Something like sixty Protestant families worshipped at this point, its location being a central one, there being seven roads leading thereto, along the most of which may be found as fertile lands as any in Canada. And yet the village does not grow. Why? Echo saith not. The number left of the old stock to tell the "story of long ago" would not make the quarter dozen.

The line dividing the Counties of Missisquoi and Iberville passes through the village of Pike River, from which, before it had reached two miles, forms an eccentric boundary line, making for all the cardinal points in its course. This, I think, was done first when apportioning territory for ecclesiastical purposes, as a part of the counties was taken in for the parish, and later on the same lines were continued in forming elective municipalities when they elected their own Council; hence part of the village is in the Municipality of Stanbridge Station, and part in St. Sebastien. Something of the same was done when planning for the Roman Catholic Church parish, which were parts, I think, of four other parishes. It has been decided of late that this church is to be demolished and a new and more substantial one is to take its place the coming spring The name, of course, will be the same --St. Pierre de Verrone.

The village proper, of the present day, covers but a small area. Its industries or business concerns consist of a butter factory, of which G. M. Hastings is proprietor. He has made this factory very complete in all modern arrangements. It has also a blacksmith shop, combined with carriage-making and agency, and farming implements; one hotel, a general store, the proprietor being L. Rocheleau & Son, who have an extended trade.

When the Central Vermont Railroad project was started, three different routes were surveyed, the central one passing through the village, that to the east at Allen's Corner, another nearer St. Sebastien. Bonuses from the different municipalities were looked for to get the line to pass in further west thanAllen's Corner. Stanbridge held the trump card by a larger bonus, and got their wish Our people about that time were much elated with the prospect o a railroad station at their door but, "The best laid schemes o men and mice gang aft agley."

MOUTH OF PIKE RIVER, MISSISQUOI BAY

Most of the inhabitants of those earlier days were old country people, Irish, Scotch and quite a sprinkling from the Vermont side

Much of the farm produce was carted through this way to Montreal, generally stopping over night

on their way, with their long red stockings. Of course they had a right to keep warm- These long drives were generally made in winter and were always welcome at the hotels and made "happy" with the "happy."

With a little more indulgence from those who may read these chronicles of my recollections, I might mention other attractions that made this village once a lively little place; a flourishing Sunday School, a well patronized Lyceum and Debating Society, Spelling School, Writing School, Singing School, Dancing School and several fine croquet grounds, with more skilful players to the square foot than most places now are favored with. A brass band, consisting of eighteen or twenty pieces, with its weekly concerts, found an appreciative audience to cheer their efforts as they discoursed "sweetest melody," and but few there were to criticize the harmonious rendering of their selections. Toboggan and skating parties were in order in winter at a later date. So it will be seen there must have dwelt here in the past promoters of a sportive as well as of social enjoyment, with the grubbing toilers of industrious habits in a struggle for the necessaries of life.

Several serious fires have laid waste a part of our village; the seared spots are to be seen yet on the vacant lots. The cause of this unrenewed condition is too long a story for this short history.

This irregular and incomplete sketch of Pike River was wholly dependent on memory, the facts written as they were recalled to mind. Hopes are entertained that the inaccuracy which may appear will be indulgently viewed.

"And the quiet that hangs o'er the scene as you gaze has followed the olden din." A. W.

A Brief History of Philipsburg Methodist Church.

It is to the honor of Missisquoi County that it has dealt with kindly hands and has preserved in excellent condition one of the landmarks of Canadian life in the form of Philipsburg Methodist Church. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain this is the oldest Methodist Church in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec which has been in continuous use. The church in Adolphustown, on the shore of Hay Bay, Ont., was built under the direction of William Losee in 1791, but then it was long ago discarded as a place of worship.

In a previous article the writer alluded to Samuel Embury as one of the forces of Philipsburg and as having married Mary Miller. This was an error through misinformation. He married Catherine Miller, sister of Mary, and was succeeded by a family of twelve children, whose names we have not yet completely collected. Of Samuel Embury, a volume written across the Atlantic in 1866 says:—"Mr. Samuel Embury was the first Methodist Class Leader in Canada, and Mrs. Heck (Barbara Heck) was a member in that first class." That class was formed at Augusta, Ont., somewhere about 1785. In these days of intense local interests, when we of the east scarcely knew where Augusta is it is refreshing to note how those of the pioneer days held social intercourse over such wide ranges of country, so much so that one of the fair daughters of St. Armand could win Samuel back from Ontario.

The St. Armand and Philipsburg circuit dates from 1806. Previous to this date the pioneer preachers were on the ground, however, and following up the new settlers with the ordinances of religion. On the fly leaf of the steward's book that came into existence in 1806 there is this entry "Whereas Fletcher's circuit has been divided, the former records may be found in the steward's book for that circuit." Quoting from information from the present pastor, Rev. W. Adams, I may say that the first official entry in the Stewards Book is dated 1819. Previous business has been lost to history. The historian may not be surprised to find that in the first fourteen or fifteen years, with everything in a formative condition, and the people not fully impressed with the historical value of their proceedings, confusion and irregularity might characterize their proceedings, and their records kept in temporary form may have easily been lost. In the entry of 1819 the ink has become faded, but the one Steward's name which can be deciphered is that of Abraham V. V. Hogle.

At the date of Sept. 25th, 1806 the Methodist class in connection with the Dunham aad St. Armand circuit were as follows:—

Missisquoi—North and South.
Stanbridge—West and East.
St. Armand—North and South.

Dunham—North and South.
Farnham.
Sutton—North and South.
Potton.
Huntsburgh—East and West.

According to Cornishs' encyclopedia, the ministers in charge from 1806—1813 were, 1806, Henry Eames and Reuben Harris; 1807, Gerhsom Pearse; 1808, Oliver Sykes; 1899, Lansford Whiting; 1810, Heman Garick and Timothy Minor; 1811, Stephen Sornberger; 1812-13, John T. Adams and William Ross

At the time of the war of 1812 a break occurs in the records. After the war St. Armand starts out separated from Dunham evidently not the least weakened by war. The ministers were: 1818 Richard Pope; 1819, Richard Williams; 1821, Daniel Hillier; 1822, James Booth; 1824, John de Putron; 1825, Mathew Lang; 1827, William Squire; 1829, James Knowlan; 1831, Thomas Turner; 1832, Ingham Sutcliffe; 1833, Matthew Lang; 1835, John Tomkins and John Borland; 1836, James Booth and Richard Garratt; 1839, Wm. Squire and Malcolm McDonald; 1840, R. Hutchinson and M. McDonald; 1842, R. Hutchinson and R. Montgomery; 1843, J. B. Selley and R. A. Flanders; 1844, W. M. Harvard and R. A. Flanders; 1845, J. B. Selley and R. A. Flanders; 1846, J. B. Selley, W. E. Shenstone and C. Silvester. The long list of successors of these pioneers includes Wm. Scott, Edmund S. Ingalls, Gifford Dorey, James Norris, Francis Hunt, John Davies, John Armstrong, T. W. Constable, T. Kelly, Allan Patterson, Chas. R. Flanders, Robt. Laidly, Jas. E. Richardson, R. Robinson, S. Teeson, Hiram Fowler, Isaac Wheatley, Wm. Williamson, E. S. Howard, George H. Porter, Wm. Rice, Wm. Adams. Surely it has been no vain thing to have such a roll of goodly men shedding the light of their Christian life upon the community, and living to make themselves respected that they might also win respect and honor for their charge and people! Who but Heaven knows how often they sacrificed their own interests because of conscientious loyalty to the interests of their constituents!

It was during the ministry of Rev. Richard Williams that the Methodist Church was built at Philipsburg. The deed of land was passed on the 7th day of October, 1819, by Philip Ruiter and James Taylor. Ruiter is both a U. E. Loyalist and Palatine name. The deed was made to a Trustee Board consisting of Rev. Rd. Williams and Messrs. Garret Sixby, A. V. V. Hogle, Charles Miller, James Blair, James Abbott, Jacob Gaylor, Artemas Turner and Alanson Kilborn. The Parsonage was built in 1825.

Under the ministry of Revs. G. H. Porter and Wm. Adams the church has been completely renovated and is now in a progressive condition. Painted walls, modern circular seating and beautiful memorial windows combine to make it a house where one may gladly and reverently draw near to God. The memorial windows contain the following names of former pastors:—R. A. Flanders, Francis Hunt, C. M. Hitchcock, Barnabas Hitchcock, Hugh Montgomery, Wm. Scott, and of the following congregation: — Margaret and Charles Miller, Alexander B. Struthers, Samuel and Philip Embury, Annie A. Pharaoh, James and Jessie Symington, John K. Montle, Jane R. Montle, Hiram and Huldah Fleming, Mary Brown, Hollis and Robert Hastings, Robert and Henry Crothers, Sarah S. J. and George Hastings, Augustus F. and

Eunice Hogle, Abram and Miriam Hogle, Rodney and Carleton Reynolds, William and Mary Jordan, Bertha Mary and Mary E. Morgan, Edward Jordan, Morgan and Mary Hastings, Col. Garret Sixby and Bertha, wife of George Sixby, all of which suggest that an honorable, Christian inheritance has been transmitted to the young people of to-day. Original centres of influence have changed from Eden and Ararat, from Egypt and Jerusalem, from Athens, Rome and Worms; even the banks of the Shannon may forget that the Methodist Palatines ever lived there; and while the Province of Quebec may find itself reshaping its working forces and restating its claims to commercial attention, there may appear in places a seeming decadence of spiritual Christianity in this province, yet it may be only that truth, life and religious freedom may appear on a larger scale elsewhere. The changing of the soil is the saving of the seed. But Philipsburg may still fulfil a mission as nursery for the nuture of strong, Christian citizenship.

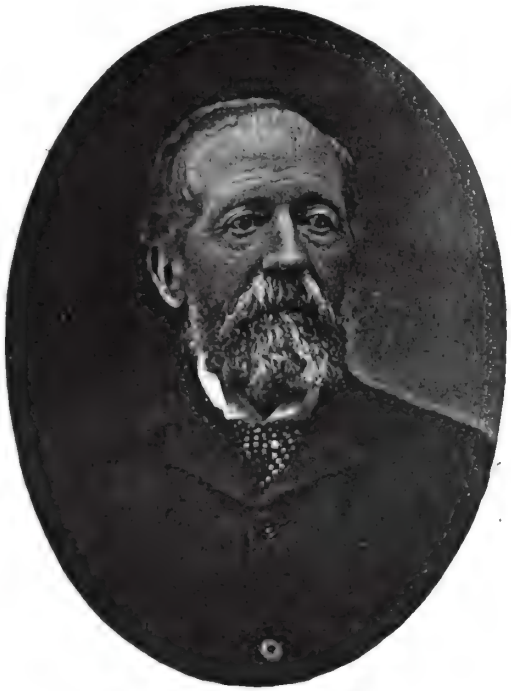
May the writer say in conclusion that he will be glad to hear from any one who has a copy of the history of the Eastern Townships, by Cyrus Thomas.

W. BOWMAN TUCKER.

St. Johns, June 18th, 1907.

Wm. Mead Pattison, Esq.

Wm. Mead Pattison, whose portrait appears herewith, was born at New Rochelle, N.Y., on the 8th of Feb., 1828, one of three brothers the others being Rev. Eugene T Pattison and Rev. Thomas E. Pattison, ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Educated at Irving, Hall, Tarrytown, N.Y., he entered the store of his father, a New York merchant to whose business he succeeded on his father's death. In the early fifties he [illegible] tled at Frelighsburg, Que., losing her by death, shortly after, he married in 1865 Miss Charlotte Krans, of St. Armand East. He was for many years a successful merchant, filling local offices in church and state besides being an Official Assignee, Postmaster, Commissioner of the Superior Court and Customs House Officer. He joined the volunteer force in 1866 as 1st Lieut. of the St. Armand East Co'y of the 60th Battalion served during the Fenian



WM. MEAD PATTISON, Esq.
Ex-Collector of Customs, Clarenceville, Que.

campaign of 1870 and had reached the grade of Major when he retired. In 1873 he was named Customs House officer at Clarenceville Que., where he resided until his death on the 24th April, 1907. His change of residence did not quench his activities nor his interest in the life around him. He interested himself in horticultural matters and was a pioneer in grape culture of which he was for years an authority recognized for his experiments and success not only at home but beyond the borders of his own country. He was one of the founders of the Provincial Horticultural Association; its President for a term and always one of its leading members.

Clarenceville was isolated so far as railway communication was concerned when he moved there, its nearest railway station being Lacolle on the G.T.Ry. which could only be reached by crossing the Richelieu river by ferry or on the ice. He started the enterprise of bridging the river and after years of hard work, success crowned his efforts. He was for some years the President of the Bridge Company. In all local matters he took a warm and active interest. He helped to form the Missisquoi County Historical Society—much of its success being due to his intelligent zeal and untiring industry in furthering its work and objects. He contributed much to local history, not only by research but by interesting papers in the local press and for the Society's publications and, as well, by the aid he gave to others in the preparation of papers for he was an authority upon disputed points. At the time of his death he had nearly ready for publication a book on the history of the Isle-aux-Noix for which he had expended not only a great deal of time in its preparation but in the search to settle questions not too well known, and in the securing of maps and designs for illustration—a great deal of money. As a further instance of his zealous and unselfish labor for the society it should be said that the year before his death he bore the personal expense of securing fifty or more photographs of buildings and people in the parishes of St. George of Clarenceville and St. Thomas—and he was not a weathy man—nineteen of which served as illustrations, out of a total of twenty-seven for the last annual report of this Society.

He was a Freemason, a Conservative in politics and a faithful and consistent member of the Anglican Church, representing his parish for many years in the Diocesan Synod. One of the distinguishing traits of Mr. Pattison was his wonderful diligence in working for whatever he conceived for the general good as well as for the advantage of his locality. He did not labor for popular applause—satisfied if some good was accomplished.

Miss Nancy Hawley, of Clarenceville,

PIONEER SCHOOL TEACHER OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

(From Daily Record.)

Clarenceville, Jan. 31.— Miss Nancy Hawley, of Nutt's Corner, near here, passed away at seven o'clock Tuesday morning.

Miss Hawley was born April 21st, 1806, and had she lived until April would have been one hundred and two years of age. During all these years she has resided on South Beach Ridge, and always on the same farm. She was among the first settlers in Clarenceville and lived long enough to see them all pass away and the village in a flourishing and prosperous condition. In the early years of Methodism in Canada, she became a member of the Methodist Church, and has ever remained true to her choice. Her life was a long, useful and happy one and she has gone to her reward, after having suffered but for a short time. On Sunday last she received a second shock which caused her death.

The funeral service took place at the Free Methodist Church, on Wednesday, at one o'clock.

WAS A PIONEER SCHOOL TEACHER

The late Miss Hawley was a pioneer school teacher.

In early life she obtained an education and taught school in nearly all the school districts in this vi- boarded around, and after they had boarded a week for a scholar, sometimes they had to go around again. Some people did not like to board the teacher, but she generally assisted in sewing, spinning and sometimes helped pick wool or do the dishes, making herself agreeable while she remained. She had some pleasant houses to board in, but the most of them were log houses and not very comfortable. In reminiscences Miss Hawley would often relate her experiences. She would tell of the place where she was shown to an open chamber, where the rafters and shingles were in plain sight overhead. She had a good bed and plenty of cover, though the room was cold. In the morning she awoke to find her bed covered with snow.

The school houses were of log and the floors uneven. Boards would fly up and holes would be in your path, which must be stepped over or fallen into. The stoves were of sheet iron, and would heat up quickly, aod there was plenty of wood. The teacher would prepare the kindling the day before and go early to the school, and when the children saw the smoke they came to school. Not every family had a clock to go by.

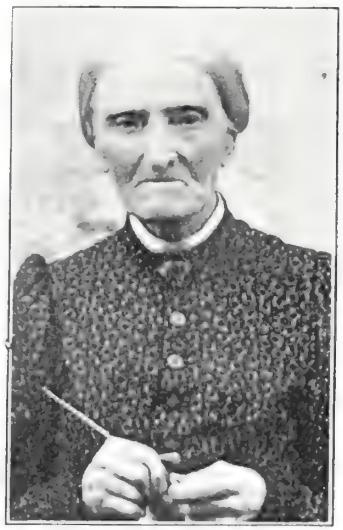
In one log school house she hung her white sun-bonnet up by the strings on a nail not far from the

floor as the house was low. When she took it down she thought it was heavy, and looking into it she saw a snake curled up in the crown. The children helped her to kill it.

While she was teaching in one place a man died and she was asked to stay all night. No one came in, so she was alone. He had been a wicked man, and she felt as though evil spirits were around. She thought she would read the Bible. The family had gone to rest. She searched high and low, on every shelf, but no Bible could be found. Behind the large cupboard she saw some papers. She pulled them out and found a leaf of a testament. This she read over and over and kept it in her hand all night and resolved that if ever she sat up another night she would take a Testament in her pocket.

There was no resident minister here then. Some travelling men came from the United States and preached in the houses in the winter and in the barns in the summer, but they came seldom and were uneducated, but they told of "Jesus and His love." The Rev. Mr. Townsend was the first Episcopalian minister that settled in Clarenceville, about three miles west of here.

Miss Hawley was baptized and confirmed in that church and has said that the vows she then took she had always tried to live up to. Later in life she united with the Methodists, and the ministers have always taken pleasure in going to see "Aunt Nancy." When she was young there were no good roads. Horseback riding was the way people travelled, both men and women. A woman would tie up a bundle in a large handkerchief and hang it on the horn of the saddle, get on the horse and some one would hand her the baby and off she would go to visit a friend, perhaps one hundred miles away. Oxen were mostly used for work, or drawing loads. They used to draw a log into the house with a horse and roll it into the fireplace for a back log. There was not much sale for anything except fat cattle or hogs. These were taken to South River, a few miles off, and then they would take the ice for St. John or Montreal.



MISS NANCY HAWLEY
Courtesy of Daily Record

The farmers would [illegible] time spinner. She never was [illegible] bags of corn, or perhaps a [illegible] wheat, down to the bay and there take a boat and go to Swanton Vermont, to a mill. They raised sheep, and the women all knew how to spin, and some of them could weave. Some of the cloth was taken to the fulling mill and was made thick and called [illegible] cloth. This was for men's wear. The finest wool was spun into flannel for sheets and dresses for the [illegible] children and shirts [illegible]

the men. Miss Hawley was a very dressmaker, but she was an extra good quilter.

Flax was raised on the farm and every man knew how to get it out, and the women had wheels and made sheets, pillow slips and dresses, men's shirts and children's wear.

In one district where she taught she boarded around as usual. It happened that she was in the house next to the school house, and just before night the woman was taken sick and the doctor sent for. She was very nervous and could not stand the noise of the children. The teacher tried to keep them still, but failed. A new thought came to her. She would take them to the school house, so she provided herself with candles and a blanket or two and away they went. The house was still warm and there was plenty of wood. The neighbors, seeing a light, came to see what was going on at that hour, and some of the women who were going to care for the sick brought their children also. After a while some of them wanted to go home, so the teacher called the house to order and began school. This went on for a while till some fell over on the blankets prepared and took a sleep. Those who were not sleepy kept reading, spelling or reciting till finally they too lay down to rest, and she made fires, put out all the candles but one and stood guard for the rest of the night. In the morning the parents brought the breakfasts and the dinners, and they were ready for another day's school.

Miss Hawley always enjoyed remarkable health.

Never did she take medicine as some do. She never had a lingering sickness, and had not her name on any doctor's book. She drank no tea or coffee, preferring hot water, sugar and cream. She was never on the rail cars, having a dislike or fear for that mode of travelling.

Miss Hawley attended school when she was very young. The teacher was a Miss Curtis. The next school in her district was taught by Dr. Laflin, who came here a young man from the States. A few years after he married Miss Nancy's eldest sister, Miss Hannah. When Miss Nancy was nine years old she and her brother John went to school in Stanbridge, taught by the young doctor. They boarded themselves. There were some pleasant recollections of that school. There was and is now a steep hill by Mr. Snyder's, and the school house was near. The girls and boys, too, had a fine time that winter. Old Mrs. Snyder let them have a trundle bed to ride on down that hill.

Dr. Farnsworth's Reminiscenses of Early Life in Missisquoi.

Clinton, Iowa, April 15, 1907.

Mr. C. S. Moore,
Stanbridge, P.Q.:

Dear Sir,—The Second Report of the Missisquoi Historical Society received, with certificate of membership. It gives me much pleasure, bringing back old places and old names. I am only-two-thirds a Canadian. I was born in Vermont, 1830, but my mother was born on "The Manor" and I went to live there in 1837 and lived there until 1850, when I went to Burlington to college. After graduating in the University of Vermont, 1850, I took a medical course and came back to practice medicine with Dr. Brigham at Philipsburg for four years. I came west to Iowa in 1864, and became Professor of Materia Medica in the Iowa State University, and lectured for 25 years. I am now on the emeritus list. I am wondering if you are not a grandson of Hon. P. H. Moore, and if your residence, Stanbridge, is the Stanbridge where I practiced medicine for part of a year before I started for the West.

My grandfather came to "Caldwell's Manor" in 1792, Amasa Curtis. Three brothers and a sister came about the same time. My mother was born there in 1800, and in those old days of no newspapers, news was preserved and transmitted orally. I believe she knew all the people on the west side of the Manor and many in Alburgh, where they came from, and their connection. I heard much of it, and remember part of it, but in a busy life much has passed out of memory.

Some friend not long ago wished me to write up my recollections of the Curtis family. With your permission, when I have time to collect my notes, I will send you the early history of the Curtis families. The Derricks have become the prominent residents of the Manor and few of the Curtises remain. I meet them frequently in the West. They were once almost as numerous as the Derricks.

I am amused at a curious error in your illustrations—"Anthony Derrick's House on South Street, Clarenceville; over a hundred years old." In the picture it looks venerable enough to be of that age, but I remember well when it was built, say in 1840-2. Part of the stone for the cellar came from our farm, and I drove the team that drew part of them there. Next south is my grandfather's house, built about 1830, and is now the oldest house on the street.

I can recall many details of the early history of the settlement of Caldwell's Manor, and in 1860 knew most of the people of Bedford, Stanbridge and Philipsburg and vicinity. Mr. Noyes says there were very few Dutchmen in New York and probably none in Canada. Did he ever hear of the Catchpaws, and there were others.

Very truly,
P. J. FARNSWORTH.

(The true name of the people called Catchpaws was Ketzbeck. One of the family, spelling his name Katchback, but pronouncing it Catchpaw, was one of the Associates of the Township of Shefford.—ED. NOTE.)

Cyrus Thomas, Esq.

Among the "Grand Old Men" of the Eastern Townships, says the Daily Record, must be included Mr. Cyrus Thomas, formerly of Abercorn, author of several books of real merit and of special interest to the people of the townships.

Mr. Thomas was born in Troy, N.Y., June 15th, 1836. Two years afterwards his parents removed to Quebec, which province had formerly been the home of his father, who was a farmer. He was educated at the Academies of Richford and Swanton, Vt.; he subsequently spent two years in the Troy Conference Seminary, but was obliged to give up the design of completing a college course, and to abandon the study of law, owing to ill health. He followed teaching for twenty-five years, during which time he had charge of the best known Academies of the Eastern Townships and Northern Vermont. He was, also, Principal of a large public school in Staten Island, N.Y.

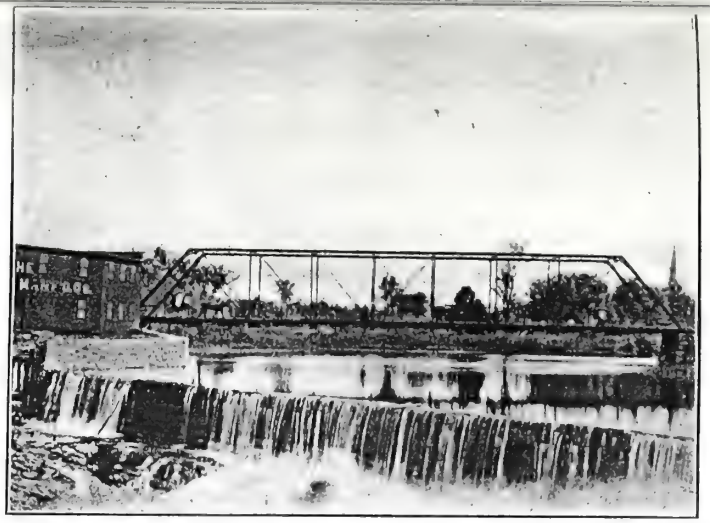
Mr. Thomas was an early contributor to the press, and in 1866 published a small volume entitled "Contributions to the History of the Eastern Townships." Some years later, while Principal of the Waterloo Academy, he published "A History of the Township of Shefford." Subsequently, finding his health too delicate to continue school work, he devoted himself almost entirely to a literary career. His next publication was "The Frontier Schoolmaster," the whole edition of two thousand copies being sold in eighteen months. In 1896 he published "A History of the Counties of Argenteuil and Prescott," a large, closely-printed volume of nearly 700 pages, the material for which he gathered by foot over the entire in 1903, has received the highest enconiums from the press, literary people and the reading public. This work, like all of his literary ventures, shows that he is a keen observer of human nature, and that it is his desire to foster the noblest impulses of the heart.

MR. CYRUS THOMAS,
Author and Ex-School Teacher, Abercorn, Que.
[Courtesy Daily Record.]

Mr. Thomas has held office as Secretary-Treasurer of Sutton, and as member of the Protestant Board of Examiners for teachers of the District of Bedford.

He married, Dec. 1861, Miss Mary A. Spencer, of St. Armand East, Missisquoi.

He was a member of the Congregational Church. He died at the home of his oldest son in Richford, Vt., the 14th Feb., 1908.



BEDFORD BRIDGE

Historical Clippings.

The following sketches pertaining to old County families were mostly written by the late Henry Ross, of Stanbridge East, and published in the Waterloo Advertiser. Mr. Ross was an accurate and painstaking writer and a poet of no mean merit. His death was a loss to the Society. Some local scribe should do for him in the biographical way what he, in his lifetime, did for many others.

STANBRIDGE EAST.

THE BRIGGS FAMILY.

George Briggs, a native of Hancock, Mass., settled at Stanbridge East in 1806. Mr. Briggs was a skilful mechanic and manufacture spinning wheels, weavers' looms reels, reeds and all other appur tenances necessary for the makin of cloth. Among the many settler arriving in Stanbridge at tha time few were more gladly wel comed or less needed in the nev settlement. Immediately after hi arrival here he purchased a lot land and commenced making im provements, but, being joined b his brother, James, from Massa chusetts, the two brothers opene a shop for manufacturing pur poses. So great was the deman for their household articles tha the shop was kept running da and night. In addition to th amount of business done, after th close of the second year, they com menced making chairs, some o which are still in existence, one i particular, an armed rockin

chair, formerly belonging to Mrs. Nancy Chandler, but now owned by Henry B. Kemp, Esq., of this place, is prized very highly by the owner as a valuable relic of bygone days. John Corey, of Hancock, Mass., having engaged in the manufacture of household commodities at this place, Mr. Briggs disposed of his village property in 1811, and afterwards bought out the improvements at that time belonging to William Huckins, Lot No. 3 in the 2nd Range of lots in Stanbridge. This farm, now one of the best in the County of Missisquoi, Mr. Briggs afterwards exchanged with Mr. James Blinn for a farm in Dunham. On this farm Mr. Briggs remained until the spring of 1835, or '36, when his family removed to Whitby, in Upper Canada, where he resided until his death, which took place in the year 1848. Of Mr. Briggs's sons, it may be said, they were all talented musicians, but having been brought up on a farm, they followed farming as a pursuit, in which they were fairly successful. James Briggs, brother of George Briggs, after the sale of the furniture shop, followed the occupation of farmer through life, and resided for many years on a portion of the land now owned by Col. Gilmore. James Briggs' family consisted of five sons and six daughters. Of the sons, Elijah, Jenkins, George, Lyman and James, Elijah J. is the only one now living, and at present is ninety years of age. For over forty years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and unlocked the first mail bag ever opened at Stanbridge East, which event took place on July 6th, 1836. Mr. Briggs was acting as assistant P.M. at the the time, Mr. Stephen Chandler having previously been appointed postmaster. Mr. Chandler subsequently resigned his position in favor of his assistant, and Mr. Briggs was appointed in his place, a position that he held for a quarter of a century with credit to himself and to the advantage of the community. His three sons, Joseph R., Washington I., and William Howard Briggs, are favorably known in this section of the country, W. I. Briggs having occupied the position of Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Waterloo, Que., for many years.

HENRY ROSS.

(Since the foregoing was written Mr. Elijah J. Briggs has passed away.—ED. NOTE.)

THE SAWYER FAMILY.

Benjamin Sawyer, a soldier in the British army, came to America during the Revolutionary war and served under Sir John Burgoyne until that unfortunate officer surrendered his forces to the Americans in 1777. Hoping to make his escape from the country and rejoin the King's forces in Canada, the proud hearted Englishman refused to sign a parole of honor whereby he would not be allowed to leave the country during hostilities, unless properly exchanged with the enemy as prisoner of war. After having been kept a prisoner for five months, he managed, through the friendship of a sentry on duty, to effect his escape for a short period, but was finally overhauled and taken back to camp, where he was compelled to suffer shameful indignities heaped upon him by the American soldiery such as no person of spirit would be likely to bear. He finally signed the parol and afterwards, having been joined by his wife and two

daughters from England, settled in the Township of Canaan, situated in the northern part of New Hampshire, where he remained until 1801, when himself and family emigrated to Stanbridge, where he was awarded 200 acres of land for his services while in the British army. This land he afterwards sold to Joseph Baker, and the property at the present time is owned by Ali and Ari Martindale. Sawyer subsequently removed to Dunham, where he, with his son, cleared up a new farm and became fairly prosperous. While living there he was visited by John S. Gibson, the soldier who had befriended him when he was held as a prisoner by the Americans, himself (Gibson) having connived with Sawyer at the time he was allowed to escape while held as a prisoner. Gibson was a professional trapper previous to the war of Independence but enlisted under the banner of republic, and afterwards, when hunting and trapping beaver in northern New Hampshire, frequently called at Sawyer's house for provisions, previous to 1795, when these two soldiers, who had met each other as enemies in 1777, became lasting friends through life. John S. Gibson is said to have built the first house on the ground now occupied by the village of Frelighsburg. Benjamin Sawyer, who was the writer's great grandfather, died and was buried on the farm owned by himself and son in Dunham. He was 93 years of age at the time of his death, which took place in 1831. The Sawyer property subsequently passed into the hands of the late Daniel Westover, who erected a wall composed of granite around the grave of the old soldier, Mr. Westover at the same time charging his sons who were present to never disturb the present resting place of one who, when living, had ever been a friend of his father's ily and a kind neighbor.

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Ebenezer Hart, an Americai dier during the Revolutionary was a native of Potsdam, N and came to Stanbridge Eas 1809. Mr. Hart at that time in receipt of a yearly pension the American Government, having other means at comm opened a general store at place, near the site now occ by Mr. E. H. Eaton's brick dence at the south side of the er. This store is said to been the first one erected at S bridge East. Previous to Hart's arrival here he had a in the capacity of local prea in which calling, it is said greatly excelled. Leaving store in the charge of his two s Mr. Hart devoted much of his to visiting distant neighborh sometimes appointing meetin be held in the open air, at times inside the residences of early settlers, in the meantim coming a favorite visitor wit people of the Eastern Towns Mr. Rice Heaton, an early se at Stanbridge East, having chased Mr. Hart's articles trade, removed the goods int new store erected on the n bank of the river, leaving the erend gentleman to devote his tire attention to religious ters, who continued preaching til the fall of 1828, when, on occasion, while journeying Farnham on foot, he missed way and was compelled to re in the woods over night durin severe storm of sleet and without protection or means

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start a fire. From the effects of that night's exposure he never entirely recovered. His infirmities increased, and, as he was incapacitated from doing further work, he divided his property among his sons and daughters and removed to Brasher, St. Lawrence County, N.Y., to reside with George Abbott, a son-in-law, at whose place he afterwards died from the effects of an overdose of Lobelia administered by a Thompsonian doctor. Two of his sons, Samuel and Nathaniel Hart, removed to Michigan, where, after having accumulated a handsome property, they died not many years ago

HENRY ROSS.

THE WIGHTMAN OR WEIGHTMAN FAMILY.

Thomas Wightman, a United Empire Loyalist, joined the British forces at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner in a skirmish with the King's rebellious subjects soon after the date of his enlistment. He was subsequently paroled, and, although a prisoner still in the eye of military law, so great was his attachment to the British cause, that in a moment of weakness, he forfeited his life by rejoining his company previous to receiving his acquittal as prisoner of war. In a subsequent encounter that took place in the Mohawk Valley in 1778, young Wightman was severely wounded in the hip and left on the field in a helpless condition. American writers, in referring to this fight, state that Brant, who led the expedition, was assisted by 400 Tories and Indians, thereby striving, in a manner, to condone the effect of that day's defeat in the eyes of Americans. They further state that, at the close of the battle, 60 of Brant's men lay dead on the field, with 22 of their own men killed in that day's action. The Americans having retreated, Wightman was taken in charge by a German family residing in the Mohawk Valley, where he was secreted for three long years, until his wound healed and he was in a condition to leave the country. From thence he came to St. Johns, where he found employment for several years on works being constructed by the Government. In 1791 he settled at St. Armand Centre, where he erected a hotel, the chimney of which building is still standing. While residing at that place the township of Stanbridge was being surveyed into lots, when it occurred to Mr. Wightman that, inasmuch as the British Government were granting lands to the soldiers who fought for the Crown during the Revolutionary war, he would lay his case before that Government, hoping to receive a grant of land for past services. His petition was favorably received, and a grant of 400 acres of land in the new township of Stanbridge was awarded him. That grant of land included Lots No. 1 and 2, lying in the Third range of lots in the township of Stanbridge, and, at present, are owned by Noah Wightman, Gardner G. and William Stanton, descendants of the grand old hero, who braved death that the Empire might live. The subject of the foregoing sketch died at an advanced age and was buried in the Lagrange Cemetery, near Hunter's Mills, St. Armand, the inscription upon whose headstone, which the writer procured some fifteen years ago, I regret to say, has been mislaid or irretrievably lost. That there should be any person so far lost to all sense

of decency as to make disparaging remarks in regard to the findings of those who have every reason to believe that not a few of the Empire Loyalists emigrated to this section of the country is cause for regret. In the history of the Martin family, brought out by a recent librarian in Boston, a branch of the Martin family, known as United Empire Loyalists, is traced to Caldwell's Manor, where their buildings were burned by renegades from the United States. These facts, with others of a like nature which have been handed down during the past century, do not detract in any way from the tr fulness of the same. This puts writer in mind of an anecdote read many years ago of a ci who went about the country turing that there was never su person as Napoleon Bonaparte proof of his argument he qu the names of several authors had never mentioned Napole name in their histories. He along swimmingly until he m French Guardsman, who had only seen Napoleon himself had fought under him in Egyp well.

HENRY ROS

Historical Notes.

From a series of papers published in The News in 1899 we take the following in reference to early church organizations, the facts having been gathered in that respect from the registers of marriages, baptisms and deaths in the office of the Superior Court for the District of Bedford, making them so far as possible, chronological. There are also a few under the same heading upon other matters and from other sources.

MISSISQUOI.

There is a vague tradition afloa that, for a period in the history of Missisquoi, there was a deadly rivalry between Slab City, now Frelighsburg, and the Flat, now Dunham village, as to which possessed the most commanding inflence, and was the most important. The embers of that rivalry may exist yet among the gray heads, but it exercises no controlling influence at the present time among the new generation. It would appear from the minutes of Notary Lalanne, in the archives of the Superior Court at Sweetsburg, that the feeling of rivalry was keen in the thirties, and that strategy was resorted to, at times to score a point. As illustrating this feeling, the pages of a protest made by that notary on the 23d of September, 1834, is in point. It commences by stating that, "at a meeting of trustees, as it is said, convened by letter or notice from A. Kemp, Esq., chairman of a meeting of trustees heretofore held to determine upon the site and erection of a court house and gaol for the county of Missisquoi." The care exhibited to make no damaging admission is apparent in the opening sentence. It continued that the trustees for the townships of Dunham and Stanbridge protested against the proceedings of that meeting as being illegal and unauthorized by William IV., cap. 66, seeing that a meeting of trustees duly called by the senior magistrate of the county on a former occasion had been unable to agree upon an eligible site for the said court house and jail, four being for one place, and four for another; that a report to that effect had been made to the Governor-General; that, therefore, it had been unanimously considered that the act had become inoperative in the county, and the meeting dissolved; that subsequently the chairman was notified that His Excellency declined to assist the trustees in selecting the site, which notice was laid before the trustees at a general meeting, when it was unanimously resolved to ask the Legislature to amend the act, so as to enable the inhabitants of the county of Missisquoi to participate in the advantages "it was calculated to bestow"; that this was done, and the act amended, authorizing the Governor-General to appoint commissioners to select a site where the trustees were equally divided upon the question of lo-

cating the court house and gaol; that since that amendment, the Seigniory of St. Armand had been divided, "it is alleged, into two parishes"; that the protesting trustees had learned with surprise that two trustees had been elected for the additional parish of St. Armand; that all the trustees for the county had again been convened to meet and act upon the question of locating the site for the court house and gaol, a question which the protesting parties declared had been duly considered and disposed of, without agreeing upon the site for the building, and therefore could not again be legally revised for the consideration of the trustees, but must be decided by commissioners under the amended act, and that "the 21st "section of the aforesaid act au- "thorizes the election of trustees "in parishes, &c., which have "hitherto neglected to do so; "but this can only be done after "the expediency of building, and "the location, shall have been de- "termined upon, and their duties "extend no further than the sub- "sequent proceedings may re- "quire." Therefore, William Baker, Sylvanus F. Hastings, Ephm. Knight and George Chandler, four of the trustees protested against further proceedings of that meeting, as illegal and unauthorized by the act. Notary Lalanne then certifies that on the same day, at the hotel of Henry Boright, he read audibly the said protest to the other trustees, viz., Ralph Taylor, Anson Kemp, Ephraim Hurlbut, Elijah Billings, Abel Hurlbut and Horaeio I. Throop, and left a copy for each of them in the room. This protest gives one the idea that St. Armand had resorted to strategy to score a point, by having the parish divided so as to increase the trustees and out vote its rival. What the upshot of the matter was I do n know, but as to the main questi of building the court house a gaol for the county of Missisqu nothing came of it. A period about 35 years elapsed before t court house and gaol was final located at Sweetsburg for t whole district. It is reasonal certain from the wording of t protest and the fact of a prot being thought necessary, that cal feeling was considera wrought up over the subject of t court house and gaol. Had th been an agreement, the site loc ed and the buildings erected, it highly probable that things wou have been different in this distr from what they are to-day. T trustess were men of local pron nence at the time, and had mu to do with public affairs. It now nearly 65 years since th protest. Is there anyone now l ing who can give a history of t matter? Where was the inn Henry Boright? N

BISHOP STEWART.

To the Editor of The News:

Dear Sir,—The contributor very interesting church records your last issue asks, "What came of the Hon. and Rev. Char Stewart?" A reply from t field of his labors may be in der, as showing his Episcopal ministration. Caldwell's a Christie's Manor was created royal letters patent May 10 1822, by authority of King Geo the Fourth into the parishes St. George and St. Thomas, cording to the establishment the Church of England. A chu was erected at the present villa of Clarenceville in 1817. On t 21st of Feb., 1829, the Rev. Mi jah Townsend was duly and nonically inducted to the rect of St. George by the Archdea

of Quebec, specially appointed ad hoc by the Right Rev. Charles James Stewart, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, whom the churchmen here have cause also to hold in pious memory. Mr. Stewart, establishing the church in St. Armand and these parts, removed to Hatley, Que. While there he was advised of the contemplated resignation of the first Bishop of Quebec, and he applied "for the position in case it became vacant." I find in the reports of the Canadian archives at Ottawa a reference to a letter dated at Hatley, October 8, 1818, by him to Lord Goldburn, Colonial Secretary, as follows:

"My desire to be Bishop is to do good, but it is an arduous situation, and my office as missionary at Hatley will be attended with less anxiety, though it needs hard work to make the church there prosperous."

The date of his appointment to succeed Bishop Mountain is not at hand, but I find the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart in the year 1822 in charge of the vast territory now comprised in the present dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, as Lard Bishop of Quebec; I also find references to his appeals "to ...the charitable" in England for funds to build churches and send out missionaries and a pamphlet he had circulated there on "The Church in Canada." His zeal was unabated, and he was the same humble, self-sacrificing man as Bishop he had been as missionary, when making his way in the townships of Quebec on horseback and on foot through the forests and on foot, cheerfully accommodating himself to his surroundings and what hospitality the humble pioneer afforded. Truly, we have a character in Bishop Stewart to venerate and cherish! Son of the Earl of Galloway, a nobleman by right, a nobleman by nature! We have now living here and in the adjacent State of Vermong, persons wno received the rite of baptism at his hands who speak with pride of the fact; they tell us that when Isle aux Noix, on the Richelieu, was garrisoned by an imperial force he held services and administered the rites of the church, in the military chapel on the island once a month, driving on horseback from St. Armand, some 20 miles to St. Johns, and thence by boat, sent for him by the garrison, to the island, some 12 miles. The place and date of his lordship's decease in England, and any other particulars of his life and works, the writer will be very grateful for.

Yours truly,

WM. MEAD PATTISON.

Clarenceville, Que., April 10, '99.

ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The archives of the Superior Court show that the first register of acts of civil status issued to a clergyman in the district of Bedford bears date the 25th Sept., 1804, paraphed by Judge Ogden, of the King's Bench, Montreal, was issued to the "Reverend Charles Cotton, minister of the Established Church at Missisquoi Bay, etc." It contains nine entries, all baptisms. The first entry in the register is as follows: "Performed at Saint Johns on this twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and four, Harriet, daughter of John and Lucinda Lane, of Saint Johns, born the eighteenth of March last past, was baptized Thursday in presence of the following persons by me.

(Signed) CHAS. C. COTTON,
"Minister."

"(Signed) JOHN LANE,
LUCINDA LANE,
ERIC McBEATTIE."

What became of Harriet Lane? There is a hiatus from 1804 to 1808 in which last year two registers were issued, one for South and the other North Dunham, to Rev. Chas. Caleb Cotton, "minister of the Episcopal congregation," in both cases. One was paraphed by Judge Reid and the other by Judge Ogden, both of the King's Bench. In some way Judge Ogden put the date of his register 80 years ahead, writing at length 1888 instead of 1808, and the rest of the date "seventh day of October." The parson beat him by five months by making the entry on the 15th May, 1808, of the baptism of Eliza Monivra, daughter of Frederick F. Strite and Elizabeth Freligh, of Dunham. Probably the minister went on with his entries until he could get an opportunity to send to Montreal to have his register authenicated. From 1808 the two registers were issued to him concurrently.

The last entry made in a register by Charles C. Cotton was as follows: "On this twenty-fifth of January, 1848, Augustus Swan, of Dunham, yeoman, deceased, the 21st inst., was buried this day in the presence of the following persons.

(Signed) CHAS. W. COTTON,
Minister.

(Signed) STEPHEN TREE,
ARCHIBALD M. MILTIMORE.

The last signature, the one which closed up Parson Cotton's register for South Dunham, 28th Nov., 1847, is Stev Baker.

The aforesaid Stevens Baker still to the fore and lives in C ansville. Whilst a warm fri and supporter of Parson or Pr Cotton, as he was generally c ed, it is not quite certain that supported the grandson of t worthy clergyman at the re election in Missisquoi.

The Rev. C. C. Cotton died 1848. He had no register for t year. But the proof of his d rests upon family traditions possibly an entry in the per nent register at Dunham, for t is no proof in the archives of court at Sweetsburg. The g old parson, who for 40 years nished proof of marriages, bur and baptisms for so large an tent of country, is left with any of his own decease in the c archives. If Priest Cotton left the chronicles of his ex ences during his long career a pioneer is so many ways in district of Bedford, it would interesting reading, perhaps n generally so than his grands "Early days in Nevada."

ST. ARMAND WEST.

On the 2nd April, 1806, a Re ter of Acts of Civil Status, thenticated by Judge Ogden, issued to the Rev. Charles C ton, minister of the Establis Church at Missisquoi Bay, the parish of St. Armand W The first entry therein is the b tism of Jacob, son of Ja Teachnet and Mary Morver, wife, of Highgate, Vt. The sec entry refers to a family havin name occasionally mentioned English-speaking countries, an

otherwise suggestive as to merit, copying at length:

"On the 21st of October, 1806, Peter Smith, of St. Armand, and Elizabeth Peer, of the same place, spinster, both of lawful age, were married at St. Armand in presence of the subscribing witnesses.

(Signed) PETER SMITH,
ELIZABETH PEER,
Contracting parties.

(Signed) CHRISTIAN WEHR, JR.,
JOSEPH SMITH,
Witnesses.

By me,

(Signed) CHAS. C. COTTON,
Minister."

The Peter Smith referred to cannot be "Honest Peter," late of Her Majesty's Customs at St. Armand, because he is too young to fit the dates. That Peter Smith was 21 years old in 1806, which would make him 114 years of age now. "Honest Peter" is several years younger than that.

In 1808 the register for St. Armand West was issued by Judge Ogden to the Rev. Chas. Cotton, whose last and only entry therein records the marriage of Peter Rosenberger, of St. Armand, and Catherine McDonald, of Stanbridge, which took place on the 14th March, 1808.

In the first folio of that register the Rev. Chas. Stewart makes an entry as follows: "The Rev. Charles C. Cotton moved from St. Armand to the Township of Dunham, in the District of Montreal, on the 28th March, 1808, and was succeeded in his appointment at St. Armand by the Hon. Rev. C. Stewart, as witness his hand.

(Signed) C. STEWART,
Minister."

The first entry in that register by Rev. C. Stewart was made on the second day of May, 1808, wherein he records the baptism of Charles Norke, son of Joseph Powell and Asther Solomon, his wife, of the Seigniory of St. Armand. The registers for St. Armand West were issued to the Hon. Rev. Chas. Stewart up to 1816. The last entry made by him was in the register for 1815, in which he recards the baptism of Margaret, Dubenia, and Nancy Maria Manson, three daughters of Wm. Manson and Ruth, his wife, of the Seigniory of St. Armand, on the 2nd July, 1815. Did not that Wm. Manson remove to Mansonville and become an early, if not the earliest, founder of that place?

The first entry made by his successor, Rev. James Reid, was made on the 16th July, 1815, and records the baptism of James Wallace, son of Isaac Brill and Elizabeth Wehr, his wife, both of Stanbridge, born on the 5th of March, 1815.

Did that Brill move to West Bolton later?

N.

ST. ARMAND EAST.

The first register of St. Armand East was issued on the 22nd January, 1808, by Judge Panet to "the Honorable and Rev. Charles Stewart, minister of the congregation of the Church of England, at the East End of the Seigniory of St. Armand, etc." The first entry therein records the baptism of Maria Anne, daughter of John Jones, of this Seigniory, and Mary Magdalen Heney, his wife. The sponsors were George Cook and Hannah Cook. The last entry made by that clergyman was in the register of 1815, and the names are so familiar as to warrant copying at length: "On this 12th day of July, 1815, John Musgrave, son of John Coatsworth, of this Seigniory, and Anna Quackenbo[illegible], wife, born on the 3rd day of July, 1815, was baptized. The sponsors are the Rev. C. Stewart, Hannah Horton and Ralph Coatsworth, of Bid. dick, near Durham, England. That entry is followed by one made by his successor, Rev. James Reid, recording the burial of Effy Humphrey, in the 71st year of her age.

In scanning the pages of these registers of the early years of this century, one is struck by the fact that nearly all the parties to these acts not only write their names, but generally much better than their descendants of the present day are in the habit of doing.

N.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first register issued in the present district of Bedford for "the people called Methodists" was paraphed by Judge Foucher on the 15th April, 1820, and granted to "the Rev. Richard Williams, of the British Wesleyan Congregation of Methodists in St. Armand and Dunham," etc. The first entry therein was the baptism on the 7th May, 1820, of "Mary, daughter of John Pew and Elsha, his wife, of St. Armand." The witnesses were John A. Rhodes and Hiram Moor. Perhaps some old resident of St. Armand can and will tell what become of those people. No other register was issued until 1831, the reason probably being that until 1829 there was no legal authority for such issue. In that year the Legislature of Lower Canada, with its usual liberality towards the Protestant sects, passed an act giving Methodists a legal status. I hazard the opinion that the Methodists were incorporated by the French Roman Catholic Legislature of this province earlier than they were by the exclusive Protestant Legislature of the Upper Province. In 1831, Rev Thos. Turner had the register for St. Armand and Dunham circuit. His first entry was the burial of Agnes Sixby, who died on the 2nd Sept., 1831. The witnesses were Peter Sixby and Garret Sixby, jr., names familiar in the history of St. Armand. Probably Capt. Sigsbee, of Maine, naval celebrity, was of the same stock. When his daughter clandestinely married a painter a short time ago, she gave her name as Sixby. It may have been a jump at a marital name, or it may have been a harking back to an old family name. The Sixby's, as well as the Sigsbee's, have a military record.

From 1831 to 1858, when St. Armand circuit passed from the Montreal to the Bedford judicial district, the ministers for that circuit were as follows, viz.: Revs. Ingham Sutliffe, Matthew Lang, John Tomkins, Jas. Booth, Wm. Squire, Richard Hutchinson, B. Hitchcock, Hugh Montgomery, H. M. Harvard, Wm. Scott, E. S. Ingalls, C. Norris and Francis Hunt.

In 1839, Dunham appears to have become an independent circuit, and from that date to 1558 registers were issued to Rev. John Brownell, Matthew Lang, John Tomkins, John Borland, Hugh Montgomery and R. A. Flanders. The records of the Methodist Church may show other names. I am giving only those to whom registers were issued by the court.

From this and previous papers, it will be seen that the beginnings of both the Anglican and Metho-

dist churches in the district of Bedford, were in the parish of St. Armand. The Anglican church had priority in church registers, although it is reported that Methodist missionaries had exploited the country earlier. It may be that the people of St. Armand, in in those days, were looked upon as fair game for missionary effort to rescue them from their fallen, unregenerate state, or it may be that the people sent up a cry for Christian teaching, to which response was made in the manner before mentioned. The latter view cannot be so easily sustained. An early historian states that the early settlers were a rough, profane lot ; which can readily be understood and, in a measure, excused, seeing how they were harried on leaving the United States for Missisquoi Bay ; how sore their feet must have been in hurrying to get here ; their worry to get "vittles" and land after their arrival, and their disappointment in finding that the Governor looked upon them rather as land grabbers than as persecuted loyalists. There were many things more pressingly needed, from their point of view, than churches and parsons, though there could have been no prejudice against the ministry of the latter. In favor of the first view it may be said, that the registers were issued at first to missionaries, as such, and the baptismal entries therein disclose no such rush for that Christian rite as would have been the case had the demand come from within. But a change was at hand. The Millerites had preached for years—and proved their preaching by calculations based upon prophecy—that the world was to be destroyed by fire in 1843 — in April, 1843, I believe. The year is right, but I am not sure as to the month. The people were scared into piety by graphic descriptions of the lake of brimstone and fire reserved for the really bad fellows. It was a chemical combination which the native did not relish, particularly as the preachers were not in accord as to the duration of existence on the lake aforesaid, and not too sure where the dry land was located. Ignorant as those Millerite preachers unquestionably were, they accomplished, in a few years, much more than all the missionaries of other beliefs had been able to do in a long period of time and with much labor. Even those who did not actually fall into line with the Millerites, did not see eye to eye with them as to the precise date, had a pious tremor which sent them in large numbers to the churches of a more orthodox character for baptism. The figures in the church registers indicate pretty clearly the state of alarm which existed. Take the St. Armand and Dunham circuits mentioned as a test :—

Baptisms	St. Armand	Dunham
1839	31	0
1840	60	55
1841	69	42
1842	102	129
1843	97	115
1844	63	19
1845	36	17
1846	7	11
1847	0	17
1848	0	8

A few observations will make my point clearer. In 1839 St. Armand and Dunham were one circuit, with one register. In that year the joint circuit had 31 baptisms. Notice, by adding the two together, the great rush up to 1846, by which time the scare was over, and the figures dwindled down. In the years of big figures, the baptisms were largely adults. When

the danger was over it was only infants. There has never been such a stampede in St. Armand and Dunham. The pace then set has never been again reached. Perhaps the material was exhausted. There is a good deal of religion at the present time in those municipalities. The people are pious. But, perhaps, another scare might stimulate the zeal and ardor of some of them. If judicially ordered, I can furnish a list of those whom a scare would benefit, at least would not harm.

From 1840 to the summer of 1843 Rev. Richard Hutchinson was in charge of said St. Armand circuit. Then he left that church. He became a Millerite. A Methodist historian (Carroll) says : "Unhappily, a talented and influential minister, the Rev. Richard Hutchinson, stationed at St. Armand, imbibed what were called Advent views, and continued to spread them in the Wesleyan community, till being pressed by his ministerial superiors to keep silent until the district meeting, he left altogether before the year was out and retired to the United States."

As the year ended in June and the end of the world was fixed for April, it can be understood why he declined submission to church authority. Later, he became an Advent minister at Waterloo, where he lived many years ; finally, in the latter part of the 60's, he removed to the United States, where he died at an advanced age.

N.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The first Roman Catholic register issued for and used in the district of Bedford, bears date the 23rd of July, 1841, and was paraphed by Judge Gale. It was issued to Messrs. Lafrance and Fa vey, missionary priests for t Eastern Townships. The first e try therein was the baptism, Father Falvey, of John Alexande son of Alexander Beck, tailor, Stanbridge, and of Margar Sauer, his wife. The actes regi tered in that year were 81, near all baptisms and covered loca ties from Philipsburg on the we to Barnston in the east. Registe were issued to missionaries up 1847, and the next in date aft 1846 was specially issued to S Croix de Dunham. While in t first register, 1841, the entries a altogether signed either by Fath Lafrance or Father Falvey, t years which follow show th there were many assistant among whom we notice Fathe Phelan, Pineault, Morrison, a others. The dates indicate th regular appointments were ma for different localities. On son occasions there would be as ma as 20 baptisms. In one regist we encounter the signature of Jo Gough, now clerk of the court Bedford, to the acte solemnizi his marriage. It is the same bo and legible handwriting used him to-day to sign writs to wor his unfortunate compatriots. T signature gives no indication th he was suffering from cerebral e citement, at a time when it is pa donable, and yet he was young the 11th of August, 1842, and t days were hospitable. One fin many familiar names in turni over the leaves of these registe —names of men locally prominer and of others who have long sin been gathered to their fathers. is doubtful if there was at th time a church or chapel buildi specially dedicated for church pu poses in the district of Bedfor while to-day one is scarcely o of sight of a spire on one of i churches, or of the sound of t

church-going bell. The handwriting of Fathers Lafrance and Falvey creates a presumption that they were from France. We presume there is no one living in the district who remembers them, but their work has borne fruit. N.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first register for the Baptist Church in the county of Missisquoi was issued to the Rev. Frederic Bosworth, Stanbridge, by Judge Rolland, on the 12th Feby., 1842. His certificate shows that he was ordained on the 1st July, 1841, by Benj. Davies and John Girdwood, Baptist ministers, Montreal, and called to the church on the 8th Jan., 1842, the installation being conducted by Rev. Messrs. Davis and Girdwood and a Mr. Thompson, the certificate of call and installation being signed by John Weightman, church clerk, and Asa Martindale. The first entry in the register was made in March, 1842 —the day being in blank—of the burial of Catherine Corey, wife of Reuben Corey, of Stanbridge Ridge. On the 5th of May following is the entry of the marriage of Guy Meigs and Lavinia Walbridge, both of Stanbridge. The names are familiar in the county of Missisquoi.

In 1843 the Rev. Francis N. Jersey was ordained, and then called and inducted as pastor of the Baptist Church at Stanbridge, the register for that year having been issued to him, and for the seven following years, after which there was a lapse. The names entered in those registers are of people now well known in local annals in the township of Stanbridge and vicinity. Although those two clergymen were ordained as Baptist ministers, it is remarkable that, notwithstanding their registers contain many entries of acts, there is not one which records a baptism. They seemed to be much sought after to celebrate marriages, judging by entries, but the Baptist part did not fructify. Perhaps they sowed the harvest which others had the good fortune to reap. It was a marrying and not a baptizing church. It is true a few births are entered in an incidental sort of way, as though not of much account, but not as baptisms. N.

ANGLICAN MISSIONS.

In the archives of the Superior Court, Sweetsburg, are three registers of acts of civil status, issued by Judge Pyke, of Court of King's Bench, Montreal, to Rev. Wm. Dawes, travelling missionary of the Church of England under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, covering the years 1838, 1840 and 1841. There is not an entry in these registers in any way connected with the District of Bedford, and it is not quite clear why they are here. They should be either at Beauharnois or St. Johns.

In the last register, from the third day of October, 1841, the entries are all made and signed by Wm. Bond, now the Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Montreal, and are mostly baptism of adults. Curious to know something of the Rev. Mr. Dawes and the connection of Bishop Bond with that work, enquiry was made of him with the result that he courteously furnished information which will interest many readers. Rev. Mr. Dawes was travelling missionary in the Districts of Beauharnois and Iberville. His health failing, in 1841, he was appointed to Christieville, and on the death of Mr. Baldwin, to the rectory of St. Johns, where he died of ship fever about 1848. Bishop Bond succeeded him as travelling missionary for these districts in 1841, after assisting him from June 1840. In the winter of 1840-41 he was sent by Bishop Mountain to visit the Eastern Townships, and went as far east as Bury. On that visit Bishop Bond preached at Dunham for "Priest Cotton," as he was called. Can any one give any further information about Rev. Mr. Dawes? It is nearly 60 years since Bishop Bond made that trip through the Eastern Townships. Is there any one living there now who remembers seeing him on that occasion? N.

PHILIPSBURG

THE PIONEER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the 17th September, 1843, the Rev. Joel Fisk was called as pastor to the Congregational church at Philipsburg. The minutes of the meeting at which he was inducted as pastor, are entered in the register issued to him for the year by Judge Gale. There would appear to have been a large gathering of clergymen for those days when travelling was difficult. Philipsburg was probably a weak spot in religious matters in those days, hence the large array of clergymen. It may have been. But there are surface indications that godliness existed, for did not the late Dr. Brigham and "Honest Peter" reside there at about that time. There were present on that occasion, Rev. H. Wilkes, Montreal, Rev. C. Strong, Montreal; Rev. E. Knight, Waterville; and many Vermont clergymen, cluding Rev. W. Smith, D.D., S Albans; Rev. C. B. Cady, St. A bans' Bay; besides pastors churches at Highgate and Swa ton, forming "an ecclesiasti council" to use the language the minutes. The last register sued to that church was in 18 to Rev. Mr. Buckham. Who w and what became of Rev. J Fisk? Why did that church ce to exist there? What is its h tory. N

NEW CONNEXION METHODISTS.

In 1843 a register was first sued to the Methodist New Co nexion by Judge Day to Rev. H ratio Nelson Kimball, for the Du ham Circuit of that section, w appears to have been ordained Montreal on the 24th Sept. 18. His certificate of ordination is r corded therein. A change w made, whereby he was releas from the caution imposed up his Potton and Bolton colleagu as to acting as "lord over Goc heritage." Just why this w done does not appear. Pe haps Potton and Bolton ca in under the favored natio clause, so to speak, or it may that it was considered that lor ing it would be more efficacio than oversight for Dunham. may be left as a harmless op question. But there were oth peculiarities connected with tl Dunham Circuit indicating singul looseness in ministerial supply the part of the general church ganization, by whatever name was called, as well as great la ity in the issue of registers the judges in those days. The registers were paraphed by t judges, and one judge did not see

to know, or perhaps care, what the others were doing in that department of judicial duty. Hence the registers were doubled and trebled at times for the same year for the same circuit.

Each judge appeared to have an N. C. Methodist Missionary doing pastoral work in the same territory circuit, so far as the entry of civil acts was concerned. And there may have been rivalry in the ranks of the elders, for it was a great time for marriages, and the generosity of conjoints was probably a more reliable source of income than a stipulated salary, or a passing round of the hat, to eke out a living. Tradition informs us that some of these elders enjoyed a wide reputation as marrying ministers; that some among them cut below the tariff, like notaries in pursuit of a job; and anyway, matrimony was regarded by all as the cash asset of the calling. And it must be borne in mind that they did not then have the cheap aid of the local item through which to advertize the bagging of the game by a gushing paragraph always beginning with the well-worn phrase, the sacramental words, "A pretty wedding, etc," or "A very pretty wedding, etc," or "One of the prettiest weddings, etc." or banalities to the like effect, with which newspapers are now interlarded ad nauseam. To return to our shepherds. Under the system mentioned, registers were issued for the Dunham circuit after the year last mentioned up to 1858, as follows:

1844 to Elder Kimball and Rev. Levi P. Adams, jr.; in 1845, to the foregoing, and Rev. Francis Hunt; 1846, Elder Kimball and Revs. Thos. Howard and Joshua Gear; 1847, Elder Kimball and Rev. Benj. Haigh; 1848, to the same and Rev. Joshua Gear; 1849, 1850 and 1851, to Elders Kimball, Thos. Ogden and Joshua Gear; 1852, Revs. Ogden and Gear, 1853, Elders Kimball, Adams and Gear; 1854, Elders Adams and Gear; 1855, Elders Kimball and Gear; 1856, Elders Kimball, Hunt and Gear; and in 1857, to Elders Kimball, Gear and Rev. Wm. Bennett. It will be observed that the New Connexion Methodists did not pursue the itinerant system as a regular article of faith.

As before intimated, these ministers were in the schedule of marrying, rather than baptizing ministers. As such, they were useful in a new community. But during the Millerite scare year of 1843, they got into the rush line, as it were, and baptized about 80, instead of the usual two or three a year. When that heated term was over, cold storage resumed its functions, and baptisms went down to zero, whilst matrimony resumed its old place as a social function. And then other denominations began to trespass on their preserves. If not wealth, comfort and prosperity had taken the place of privation and hardship. A new generation was more exacting. The old had to give way to the new. Those old elders are gone. Others have reaped the harvest, the seed of which was sowed by them under great difficulties. The denomination which commissioned them has ceased to exist. It has been absorbed in the Methodist Church of Canada. They have no historian. Their names are scarcely remembered. While the Wesleyan Methodists have histories and records of their early work, and of the men who did that work, there is no chronicle to record for posterity the zealous work of those humble and earnest, though illiterate preachers, who sowed the

seed which has made the Methodist one of the strongest Protestant sects, numerically speaking, in the District of Bedford. Is there no one left to gather the facts, and put upon record, some account of these early elders, whose work was so intimately connected with the growth of these townships? A live historical society should see to this. N.

Something About the Olden Times in Missisquoi, St. Johns, Etc.

To the Editor of The News :

The Baptist Church at Abbott's Corner, near Frelighsburg, will celebrate the centennial of its founding on Sept. 6th, and has invited me as one of its "own boys" to be present on the occasion and deliver an address. I propose to go, and speak on a topic of general interest, not only to the members of that church, but to the people there generally, on "Some of the Problems and Achievements of the Nineteenth Century." Since receiving their invitation I have been recalling the old days at and about Frelighsburg, and much of that life of forty or fifty years ago comes back to me with fascinating vividness, and so I write down some of them for your paper, which I am glad to learn has many readers there.

First of all, one or two reminiscences of St. Johns. My mother "brought up" a girl from Sabrevois, and in 1846 I was sent to drive the team to take her and her sister home for a ten days' vacation. I remember how we drove from Frelighsburg, through Stanbridge, Bedford, Henryville and so on to Sabrevois. While there some of the Jones family took us on to St. Johns for a day's sight-seeing. How big and broad and wonderful the Richelieu river was compared with the Pike River of Frelighsburg, and that long steamboat lying at the wharf, a side-wheeler which seemed to me then several times larger than did the Great Eastern when I saw it in New York harbor. Those were the palmy days of steam boating on the lake. The steward of one of the boats told me of an opposition line cutting rates from about $3.50 from St. Johns to Whitehall, down to 25 cents, and then to nothing, and then his line, to cap the climax, offered any one who would go to Whitehall and return by their line, not only a free passage and meals, but a bonus of 25 cents, and that broke the camel's back, and normal rates were restored. I was shown a glass factory which filled me with amazement, and last of all the railroad, with its 6 x 6 or larger timber rails, on which were spiked down the flat cast tire rails, which would occasionally spring up and thrust themselves through the bottom of the cars. That railroad, like the typical country Sunday School of my boyhood, shut up shop and hibernated during the winter. In later years I used to drive the farm wagon to St. Johns, laden with skim cheese, tough enough to roll all the way from Frelighsburg to Montreal without breaking. I don't know who tried to eat the cheese, though I was told they were shipped to the Crimea, and hence I never wondered at the enormous fatality list of that war !

Coming to Frelighsburg, my recollection of it was being sent down to the "city," as everybody

styled the place, with a written order from my father, Casper B. Hibbard, who lived on Whitney Hill, about two miles south, making the journey thither via the delightful ascent to Chamberlain Hill, which nature had generously paved with round water-washed stones of the average size of hen's eggs. My first errands sent me to Abel Hurlburt's store near his new brick house built over fifty years ago, and the long time wonder of the town. Its architecture and carved work in wood was supposed to rival the wonders of the world renowned Taj-Mahal of India : but I don't think "Uncle Abel," as everybody called him, ever flattered himself in any such way. His little old store, with its low smoked ceiling, evidenced no special marks of greatness or pretentions. I remember, however, how I looked with boyish wonder on the row of barrels back of the counter, whose smooth oaken heads bore such printed inscriptions as these : "Bourbon Whiskey," "Kentucky Whiskey," and "Old Medford Rum," and once in later years, when called upon for a speech in Old Medford itself, I told them, to their great amusement, how in my boyhood I became acquainted with the name of their town. Mr. Hurlburt did just what all country merchants did in those days, and in these days, too, for that matter, sold what the people wanted, only it took more Old Bourbon and Old Medford to run a community then than it does now. I presume they are all gone now, and the happy and prosperous people of the present day drink only "H and O" from Pike River, filtered through sand, gravel and charcoal !

Besides Mr. Hurlburt's store, Stuart Reynolds—everybody pronounced it as if spelled "Runnells"—had a shop near the hotel, with a colonial door, against which the guns of Admiral Dewey might have thundered in vain. He was a very jovial man, rather corpulent, who, like John Bright and other typical Englishmen, knew the merits of good roast beef and old port wine. He had a warm place in my English heart for his courtesy and kindness. Then there was the Orrin Kemp's store, of brick, just beyond the hotel, where my father also traded. Mr. Kemp was my ideal of a true blue tory. He purchased my great-uncle, Jedidiah Hibbard's commission, accoutrements of war, etc., and was ever after a prominent man in the local militia. He was imperious and proud in bearing, though a model citizen ; but any one who differed from him in politics or religion he regarded as his inferior. I stood in awe of him, an awe which bordered on fear.

There were four of those Kemp brothers, Orrin, the merchant, churchman and politician ; Levi, who kept the hotel, in whose dance room upstairs they used to hold their winter edition of the county fair for the east parish of St. Armand, when the women brought out all their patchwork, rose quilts, striped and fringed mittens, clouded socks, etc., etc.; and the men their cheese, butter, grains, pork and beef. My mother usually secured some choice prizes on mittens and double cream sage cheese, while my father went in for the ducats on his 325-lb. white Suffolk ten months pigs, and his black sea wheat. It took about a fortnight for the wonders of that fair to be exhausted at the fireside and in the social neighborhood gatherings. Then Lincoln Kemp was a blacksmith ; his house and shop were on the road leading to Abbott's Corner. He was a good mechanic and a good citizen, and he never boasted of his politics or

religion, and I have observed that the less people possess of those things the more they brag of them. There was another Kemp, Anson, the customs officer, and I verily believe he was one of the best officers in Her Majesty's service. He had a large stock of what people out west call "horse sense" and not a little of the milk of human kindness. He never felt it his duty to go puffing up Chamberlin Hill, two miles, to Casper Hibbard's, to see if the latter's wife had surreptiously and feloniously smuggled a paper of pins into Canada from Vermont, because she happened to be in a store in West Berkshire when she wanted them. In all those years he never interfered, though he knew that every family not only brought pins, but sometimes a pound of tea or a print dress pattern, in the States without enriching the coffers of the Colonial Government. That thing went on on both sides of the line and Mr. Kemp knew it ; on larger amounts people paid the duties. Why, a man on the frontier forfeited his standing intellectually, socially, politically and religiously, if he paid duty on small goods, and hence Mr. Kemp did not keep nagging the people by his pestiferous interference. I want to do my share to keep fresh and green the memory of such a man.

There was one other of this aged class, James Little, a second village blacksmith. He was a holy terror when he was full, as he was occasionally. He was a good workman, but could out-swear the army in Flanders, and look like the evil one himself. I went to his shop once on some errand as a little boy, and found him half-seas-over, but a perfect Hercules at his forge and anvil. Once while he was shaping the article for which I was waiting, he suddenly brought down his hammer on the anvil most vigorously, and looking me fiercely in the face, said : "Boy, don't you ever believe more than half you hear, and half of what you may believe is a d—d lie," and the look and words were burned down and branded into my youthful memory.

But I must leave Drs. Chamberlin and Barnum, Priest Reid, the political campaigners, etc., to some other time, if it ever comes.

LEWIS B. HIBBARD.

Centennial of the Baptist Church at Abbott's Corner.

A hundred years ago the 6th of September, 1799, the First Baptist church, and probably the first of any denomination in this section of the country, was organized at Abbott's Corner. The members now connected with that church, together with a large number belonging to other church organizations, and friends generally, united in celebrating the Centennial, which proved a complete success in all respects. The day was fine, and the people from the immediate neighborhood, augmented by many from a distance, filled the church edifice to overflowing. There were present representatives from Boston, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Montreal, St. Albans, Vt., Richford and many other places of lesser note, all coming from their respective homes for the purpose of revisiting old scenes and taking part in the exercises of the day. People who left their old homes here long years ago in their youthful days returned grey-headed, and there were many hand-shakings and congratulations as recognitions took place after so many years of separation. Rev. A. L. Arms called the assembly to order, and nominated Rev. W. G. Scofield as chairman of the day. An historical address was read giving the principal events of the progress of the church from the day of its organization down to the completion of its hundred years of existence.

The original number of members was seven, and the first church building was erected on the hill north of Abbott's Corner on land donated by George Wales in 1802. This building was used until 1830, when it was abandoned, and in 1841 the present structure was erected, which is still in good condition. Ten ministers from among its members have been sent out to preach, and one, Rev. Charles Hibbard, sent out to Burmah as a missionary, where he remained 14 years.

Rev. Lewis B. Hibbard, of Highland Park, Ill., gave a very instructive address, the subject being "Some Problems and Uchievements of the Century." Short addresses were also made by several other gentlemen present, and a centennial poem by Mrs. Bertha Scofield Masse, of Grande Ligne, Que., was read. Dinner was served in a large, commodious tent near the church, and was free to all.

Rev. J. G. Lorimer, of Georgia, Vt.; Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Frelighsburg, and Rev. Mr. Prouty, of Franklin, Vt., were present and took part in the proceedings, which were of much interest throughout.

N.A.S.

The Late Henry Ross. Esq.

Henry Ross was born in Dunham, July 18th, 1827, his father beiag a pioneer settler described as "a quaint, picturesque, good old man." Always of a studious nature, Mr. Ross improved every opportunity for education within his reach. When thirty years of age, long before the days of modern surgery, he seriously injured one of his knees, which finally necessitated amputation of the leg. As a distraction from torturing pain, and to while away the tedious days of close confinement in a lonely place, he took up the study of botany, the children bringing in from the woods wild flowers for classification. So expert did he become that he was a recognized authority on the flora of this part of Canada.

Unable longer to perform the arduous work of a farm, he started a small grocery at Stanbridge Station, in the meantime learning telegraphy, and for fourteen years he was the faithful and efficient operator of the V.C.R.R. at that place. But he seemed doomed to physical suffering, being obliged several times to submit to surgical operations. Through all these vicissitudes and changes his faithful wife and daughter stood ready to assist him in meeting the extra expenses incurred. Finally the family moved to Stanbridge East, and here Mr. Ross was telegraph operator for the M. P. & B. R. R. For ten years he was secretary-treasurer for the school municipality of Stanbridge, resigning only a few weeks before his death. About three years ago he sustained the greatest sorrow of his life in the death of his only son, C. Sherman Ross, since which time there was a gradual failing—a steady decline—until, finally, on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 9th, he passed away.

On the following Tuesday afternoon, the funeral services were held in St. James' Church, of which the deceased was a member, the rector, the Rev. R. Y. Overing, officiating. There was a large attendance of friends and neighbors, including the scholars from the elementary and model schools, who gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to our aged and worthy life-long resident of this community. At his request the worn-out body was laid to rest under the great elm tree in the church cemetery. His aged widow and faithful daughter, Mrs. Emily Ross Perry, of Minneapolis, survive him, and at present remain in the home.

Mr. Ross was greatly interested in local history and had contributed sketches and incidents to different newspapers, in fact he was an authority on the traditions of pioneer life in this country. A collection of all that he has written on this subject would be valuable. The publication of his poem, "Norman Hazard; or, the Fur Trader's Story," was a surprise to many, who had not dreamed of his talent in that direction. It called forth favorable comments from recognized critics, and he had the honor of receiving a letter from His Majesty King Edward. Perhaps that one cannot honor his memory more than by expressing the quality that he most admired, and of which he was a living example throughout his whole life. "He was an honest man."

Stanbridge, Sept. 14th, 1896.

T. M.

The Farnham Hospital.

The Ste. Elizabeth Hospital, situated in the town of Farnham, in the county of Missisquoi, and directed by the Soeurs Hospitaliers—whose mother house is in St. Hyacinthe—enjoys the unique distinction of being the only institution of its kind in the county or, for that matter, in the District of Bedford. Its object is to afford a refuge for the sick, the poor and the orphans, where they can find a comfortable home, at a reasonable price, and even gratuitously when possible. It is above all a shelter for the unfortunate, and it is only when these are comfortably placed that there is room for patients or lodgers at rates which seem low for the accommodation given. The latter must be well recommended. They are usually feeble persons, women, old people or a few members of the clergy taking a needed rest.

THE STE. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL, FARNHAM, QUE

The Hospital was founded in the spring of 1876 by the Rev. J. B. Veronneau, Curé of the Parish of St. Romuald de Farnham, who had just founded a Convent for the girls and a College for the boys of his parish, apart from the completion of the interior of the parish church. It will be recognized at once that his personal efforts must have been of the highest, apart from the fact that into those institutions and into that work he put all his savings and income. It is due to

him that credit should here be given him for his zeal and benefactions in these respects. In the first days of the existence of the Hospital he was almost alone its sole support. The worthy sisters were not then located in the excellent edifice, of which the front alone appears in the cut herewith, but their asylum was part of a house situated on the corner of St. Paul and Yamaska streets. It was only in the autumn they were able to take possession of that part of their own building, then completed, to which constant additions have since been made, as necessity for their work required.

The deserving and self-sacrificing sisters had no means of their own, and, in the first days of their work, had to rely upon their own industry and the alms and presents bestowed from time to time by generous persons, who aided them with furniture, provisions, linen, etc., for, in that period of a financial crisis money was scarce. Little by little as the years rolled on the institution grew, until today the buildings cover many hundreds of square feet, surrounded by a considerable piece of land, from which a part of the subsistence of the Hospital is derived. There is now, as a fair average, 250 persons under the sheltering roof of this well managed Hospital, among whom there are many who contribute nothing for their board, lodging and care, whilst those who pay do so at a modest price. To make up for the deficits the good sisters rely upon Providence and the charity of the public. So well known are their good works that they are welcomed in the localities where they solicit aid as disinterested workers for the relief of the Lord's unfortunate poor. Ordinarily collections are solicited only in the parishes and poor, the sick, the orphans and the unfortunates, for relief and help in the Hospital. They have, incidentally, greatly relieved many municipalities from the great expense, which public and municipal charity necessarily exacts, thus lessening the burden of the taxpayer. Of late years, one of the principal sources of revenue has been an annual bazaar, held in the month of February each year, in the organization of which the good sisters are ably assisted by the Ladies' Charity Society of Farnham. Thus, this year, so zealously did they work and plan that the receipts amounted to over $2,000 in the space of only one week.

It should be borne in mind that the doors of this institution are freely opened to all without regard to nationality or religious faith. If one suffers from hunger or pain, admittance is gained without other qualifications or restraint. Its usefulness has been shown in cases of accidents and particularly those which occur upon the different railways which converge at Farnham. It is not a rare spectacle in Farnham to see the victim of an accident carried through the streets of Farnham from the cars of the C.P.R. or G.T.R. to the Hospital, where wounds are dressed and often serious operations performed. It is to the credit of the medical men of the town that they have, among themselves, arranged to give their services gratuitously, each in their turn, to the unfortunate sick patients of the Hospital, recompensing themselves in part from private patients and those able to pay. The Hospital has a laboratory and pharmacy ample for its needs.

Finally, one may be permitted to say that this is one of the most

of the district. It is a credit to the town and county. The zealous and self-sacrificing sisters who conduct it are entitled to the kindest appreciation for arduous and oft-times unpleasant duties always gratuitously performed so far as they are personally concerned. In furnishing this brief sketch of so deserving a local institution, one cannot do better than to suggest a visit to it, when passing through Farnham, to see the excellent work which is being done. Such visitor will be welcomed and it will be edifying to the visitor.

N.

— The —
Canadian Loyalists and Early Settlers in the District of Bedford.

(This contribution to the pages of the annual report is inserted herein at the request of the officers of this Society, dealing, as it does, with the first settlers of the County of Missisquoi. In its original form it was read before historical and other societies in the early years of the organization of the Society. In 1900 a pamphlet edition of some hundred was printed for private circulation, which was soon exhausted, and, there being considerable demand for it by those engaged in local historical research, a like edition was issued in 1906, by a third party, which has nearly shared the fate of the first. Since its publication there has been, in divers ways and from many independent sources, ample corroboration of the views therein expressed. Note of Committee.)

The early settlement of a country, the habits, hardships and experiences of its pioneers, have a charm for those—perhaps a select few—who delight in the investigation of a subject which exacts a certain amount of research in order to attain a fair measure of accuracy. There is a commendable tendency of late to regard with favor the economic, or political value of history, apart from its interest as a narrative of events, which should assist and stimulate investigation. There are obvious reasons for this, and it is quite clear, as well, that such value depends not only upon the truth of the narrative, but upon the fair appreciation of the facts.

The fitful, and, at times, acrimonious controversy of the past, as to the early settlement of the District of Bedford respecting loyalty, has obscured rather than enlightened the subject. There is no lack of traditions—of historical research and investigation in the true sense — in the historical sense, there has been practically none. One result is, that the zeal of uninformed partisans has led to the labelling as U. E. Loyalists, many who came after the fever of loyalty had been replaced by the factor of self-interest, and even of those whose arrival was long subsequent to the necessities of loyal expression. The result has been to create a feeling of doubt or skepticism, as to U. E. Loyalists akin to that expressed by the irreverent pilgrim in Rome, "These new saints make one doubt the old." It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the unwarranted assertions of such ill-informed advocates have caused a generation, not keenly interested in the U. E. Loyalists, to surmise that these loyalists are an historical mystery, and as utterly discredited, so far as relates to location, as

the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. It is fortunate for those of another turn of mind, who desire historical accuracy, that the zeal and industry of our Canadian Archivist have, within the past few years, procured a considerable quantity of the official records of the early settlement of the country, by means of which the trivial incidents of credulous or interested news gatherers, so zealously exploited heretofore as history, are shown to be valueless. The idle tales resulting from the creative fancy of man, called tradition, and which have, unconsciously, a tenacious hold upon even intelligent people, though the times are recent, and written records available, are, by means of these records, in a way to be dispelled. Carlyle calls history "the letter of instructions from the old generations to the new." Accepting that definition, it is the duty of the present generation to examine its letters of instructions, as contained in the official records, so as to place the pioneers of the District in their proper class. This involves an examination of their credentials, as well as the consideration of their antecedents, and of the causes and events which led to their coming, as well as their situation on arrival here.

It will scarcely be disputed that the early Canadian Loyalists sprang from an adventurous stock, whose escape from alleged Old World persecutions to secure religious and political freedom in the New, in no way quenched their love of conflict, or dislike of any authority which they did not dominate. Apart from the official and interested classes, the mass of American Colonists on the eve of the American Revolution, were the popular cause were able, tactful and daring. But candid American historians admit that they were leaders of a minority when it came to a final rupture. It was unfortunate for the royal cause that the loyal majority had, from among themselves, no leaders. The Colonial officials who, by nature of their positions, assumed to guide if not to lead, were not in touch with the people, and were to some extent discredited by the antagonisms of long years of dispute between them as to Crown rights. The Declaration of Independence was the act of a Congress without legal authority. Bancroft, an American historian, said it was "nothing more solid than the unformed opinion of an unformed people."

The Colonists enrolled as soldiers on the side of the Crown exceeded 25,000, and, during the war, their homes were destroyed, their property confiscated and their families bitterly persecuted. Justice requires the admission that, in this, as in other civil wars, there were reprisals in which the Loyalists imitated the deplorable example of their adversaries. Feelings of intense bitterness and mutual hatred were created which, when the conflict ended, could not be dispelled, nor the desire for revenge allayed. The conquerors easily became persecutors. Despite the provisions of the treaty of peace, specially guaranteeing the protection of the property and rights of the Loyalists, many of the State Legislatures ordered confiscation of their property. Persecution was encouraged and upheld.

This persecution drove the loyal Colonists into exile. There was a tremendous rush into Canada and Nova Scotia, taxing severely the

those destitute and suffering exiles. And it is through the efforts of the government to aid those exiles, and to give them a permanent settlement, that one finds from the official records a recognition of different titles—titles which designate a division into three fairly marked classes. These classes seem at times to be fused or blended, but a little consideration will show a marked difference in treatment, and a distinction to which practical effect was given by government action. It will be understood that prior to 1791 the Province comprised Upper and Lower Canada, in which, apart from the seigniories, the immense area of waste land belonged to the Crown. As they had no market value, a grant of land was an easy form of compensation. To locate the grounds and allot the settlers, a preliminary survey was the first step, and for many reasons the first grants were on the Baie de Chaleurs, and on the north banks of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, the Loyalists being assembled at Quebec, Sorel and Montreal for transportation.

I

The first class to be considered was composed of English officials, and Colonial non-combatants who left the rebel colonies at the beginning of, or during the war. These men did not depreciate their merits or miseries. They had the art of so exposing their griefs and services as to meet, from a generous government, a fair measure of reward for fugitive loyalty. Early in 1782 an investigation showed that upwards of $200,000 had been paid for the support of 115 refugee Loyalists grant bestowed. It was further shown as an instance of loyal thrift, that after the death of 25 of the number, their demise had been concealed, and the British Government had continued its generous relief to necessitous loyalty by paying for their support. When the British Parliament met in 1783, after the close of the war, His Majesty in the speech from the throne said :—" That a due and generous attention ought to be shown to those who have relinquished their properties or possessions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country." As a result of this suggestion a commission was issued to receive claims for losses from all classes of suffering Loyalists, which continued its work until 1788. Claims for the sum of $50,410,941 were fyled, on which was allowed and paid $18,912,294, which was repudiated by indefensible pretexts by the American Government, though the losses were shown to be in violation of the Treaty of Peace. The mother country was generous to all that class of sufferers. The old Colonial office-holders appear to have been a greedy lot, and difficult to satisfy. Their names cut a big figure in the official records for free grants of land. One sample will illustrate their character, selected because his covetous eye, having been cast upon our Townships, gives his greed local color.

Abraham Cuyler was Postmaster at Albany, when the revolutionary struggle began, and being a Postmaster was naturally and officially loyal. He lost his office and took the road of forced exile. He came to Canada, and later went to Cape Breton, and secured offices at different times, ranging from a modest Inspectorship to a

Lieutenant-Governor, whilst keeping on fyle sundry claims for land and compensation. He did not get along well with the local powers, so he resigned from the Bench, and, the war being over, he pushed his claims for compensation in New York, as well as in London. From the latter place he wrote the Canadian authorities for a grant of the whole Township of Hemmingford, which not being conceded, he pointed out lands in Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Shefford and Stanstead, for which he desired a grant. Then he turned up with a claim for a part of Montreal, but as this had been regranted to a church, his family was given 3,600 acres of land elsewhere, as an equivalent for the church property. Later, as he appeared to want a farm of his own to carry on, and the land officials seeming by that time to have tired of his importunity, it was ordered that out of the disposable lands in Farnham, a grant should be given to Messrs. Cuyler and Allsopp. He and two of his sons became Associates of the Township of Farnham, and received the usual allotments of grants as such. But as Mr. Allsop had received prior grants, and Judge Gale had to take a mountain, and his wife's relations, swamps and ledges, towards their considerable shares therein, it may be fairly presumed, that the disposable Crown Lands in Farnham were exhausted before Judge Cuyler got into the precinct. What finally became of him I do not know, but one cannot help sadly reflecting, what an additional glory it would have been for Farnham had Judge Cuyler been entombed within its borders, to excite, in later years, the grief and curiosity of searchers for job lots of U. E. Loyalists.

of this class, just considered, were not U. E. Loyalists. The Colonists were not enrolled as soldiers in the war, and the native born Englishmen were bound by the ties of birth and allegiance to be loyal without exacting compensation for fidelity to such ties.

II.

The second class of Loyalists comprised the Colonial soldiers enrolled in the Army prior to the Treaty of Peace in 1783, and who came at once, with their families, to Canada at the close of the war.

This second class appears to have left at once without stopping to barter their allegiance. Large as their number was, the Crown was generous in granting them land, in conveying them to the places alloted for location, and in granting them temporary aid and subsistence. And to establish their identity, and to distinguish them from the Refugee Loyalists, for all time to come, the Government on the 9th of November, 1789, by a minute of Council ordered that : "All " Loyalists who joined the " standard before the Treaty of " Peace in 1783, and all children, " and descendants of either sex, " are to be distinguished by the " letters 'U.E.' affixed to their " names, alluding to the great " principle of the unity of the " Empire." It was further ordered, at the same time, that a Register should be kept so that their posterity might be discriminated from future settlers. It is reasonably certain that all did not register. The Ontario list, containing many Eastern Townships names, is procurable, but there is no special list for Quebec,

from settlement on Crown Lands south of the St. Lawrence.

By the Order of Council we have a clear and authoritative definition of the Loyalists. It is not a courtesy title, nor gained by common repute. By it we find the distinguishing conditions of a U. E. Loyalist to be :—1. An enrollment as a Colonial soldier in the army during the war ; or 2. A descendant of such soldier. The descent from such soldier in not difficult to establish where there was an enrollment in the Register. The absence of registration creates a presumption against the claim to be a U. E. Loyalist, which cannot be overcome by a bare statement of such claim. Through ignorance of the Order in Council many have assumed that an early land grant must have been the reward of loyalty, and therefore, an effective title to the distinction of being a U. E. Loyalist. But all these early land grants were not given on account of loyalty. The official definition should, however, determine the matter. The true U. E. Loyalist, as just pointed out, was a Colonial soldier who, as such, had suffered the hardships of actual war, and had been exposed to its perils and risks, during which he had been conscious of the persecutions and sufferings of his family and friends at home. He had undergone the trials and miseries of deportation when the war was closed, and had endured great privations for years thereafter through want of means, and by reason of remoteness from markets and civilization. It is manifestly unfair to class such men with those who had not borne arms, however much the latter may have suffered through persecution or otherwise. One cannot read without interest, to say the

exiled Loyalists. Their primitive makeshifts may, to-day, excite a smile, but they do not lessen respect. Many instances of such makeshifts are recorded in local history, or have been handed down from generation to generation. Mr. Edward Harris, a descendant of a U. E. Loyalist, in a paper read before the Canadian Institute at Toronto in 1897, related one of those incidents, common to most of the early settlements in some respects, resulting from pioneer make-shifts, which deserve reproduction. He said that in 1794 his grandfather became the first settler in the Long Point country on the north shore of Lake Erie, having removed there from New Brunswick, where he had settled in 1783. " In the absence of all other clothing and supplies," he writes, " the less fortunate settlers, and " as a rule, all the men, used the " skins of animals. The girls, in " mild weather, usually wore a " buckskin slip. ' White goods,' " were not known in those days. " Miss Sally Sprague, a fine girl " of 14 or 15 years, had, in my " mother's kitchen, with her par- " ents, noticed washing going on " in the usual way of boiling in " soap and water. A few days af- " ter, Sally took advantage of her " parents absence to wash her only " garment, the slip. This she did " by boiling it. We all know the " action of water and heat on lea- " ther, and Sally had to retreat " into the potato hole under the " floor. When her parents return- " ed, they soon found the shrunk- " en slip, and then the girl. She " was brought down to my mo- " ther's house in a barrel, on an " ox-team, four miles, and tem- " porarily clothed until more " buckskin could be found. This " Miss Sprague's grand-daughter " is now Lady B. in England."

Dr. Ryerson's history of the U.E. Loyalists, with considerable difference as to particulars, although both he and Mr. Harris obtained their information from the same person.

III.

The third class of Loyalists comprised those Colonial non-combatants who, with their families, left after the Treaty of Peace, at the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, through the fierce persecution which for a time followed.

That this class came to Canada as a result of the merciless persecution before mentioned, is recorded in the histories of that period, is treasured among the annals of the people, and is borne out and fully verified by the official documents of that day. It is the principal, if not the sole ground upon which that large number of refugee Loyalists based their persistent claims for provisions, compensation and land grants. They were quick to see the strength of the cry of persecuted loyalty, with a well-disposed, and not severely critical Executive. But, as the Provincial authorities could not at once comply with all their urgent demands, there was grave dissatisfaction, followed by strong complaints. It was impossible for them to be patient, or to make any show of self-reliance, seeing that they had lost everything, and were in sore distress. They were not in a position of isolated independence, with sufficient means of support, which warranted their taking the stand of those early Connecticut settlers, who proclaimed that they would be governed by the laws of God—until they had time to make better. The official reports stated that those early Canadian settlers would make malignant representations against an angel ; that some

of them would not carry the chain to mark out their own lands, without exorbitant pay from the Government; that there was trickery in the disposal of their lands, and seeking further compensation; that there were land speculators and jobbers ; that there were clamors, jealousies, grasping greed ; that there was sedition, led by an unholy combination of a lawyer and an apothecary ; that they had " to make magistrates out of men whom God Almighty never intended for the office, but it was Hobson's choice " ; that there were many worthless characters among the arrivals, and that some of the settlers were indifferent. His Excellency, the Governor-General, finding that despite all efforts to satisfy everybody, the dissatisfaction and artifices continued, ordered the immediate discontinuance of provisions and aid to those who, from fickleness or languor, threw obstacles in the way of the general good. The history of those quarrels, between exiles and Executive, is not now really essential. It is mentioned to show the character of a class, which, coming so closely on the heels of the U. E. Loyalists, and like them receiving land grants, has found in our day people who rank them with those ancient worthies. The claims have been extended to cover, as U. E. Loyalists, the calm and peaceful Quakers, forced into exile. The droll effect of placing the unwarlike Quaker in line with the essentially warlike U. E. Loyalists, because both received Crown bounties, does not seem to have occurred to them.

An incident of that time, which the Canadian archivist says he has never seen referred to by an American historian, and which is recalled by allusion to Quakers, is interesting, as showing peculiar-

ity of those early Loyalists, though not otherwise in line with my subject. The small Island of Nantucket, off Massachusetts, is said to have been inhabited in 1785 by Quakers connected with the whale fisheries. In that year they gravely proposed to separate from Massachusetts, and become a neutral state, or, failing in this, to become an appendage of Great Britain. The newly-arrived Loyalists in Nova Scotia successfully opposed the scheme on the ground "That in that case all the whale "oil from the Northern States "would pass through Nantucket, "as the product of the industry "of British subjects, and be ad-"mitted into Great Britain free "of duty, to the ruin of the same "trade carried on from Nova "Scotia." The thrifty and sagacious Quakers may have had in view the advantages of their position, as a point for smuggling rather than any possible benefit to the Empire, by adding their island thereto. If so, they were checkmated by the foresight of the Loyalists. This, however, seems to be the first record of the adoption of the National Policy in Canada, and should set at rest all recent claims as to its paternity.

After these digressions we come back to this third loyalist class, who have themselves prepared the record which excludes them from the slightest consideration as U. E. Loyalists. The only reason they gave, at the time, for coming to Canada, and the only reason ever given on their behalf is, that after the Treaty of Peace, they were grievously persecuted and driven into exile. What those refugee Loyalists, in effect, said, was this: "We desired to stay "in our old homes and retain our "property; to do this we were "willing to change our allegiance, "to surrender the position of "British subjects and become citi-"zens of the Republic; but our "inclinations and good will were "rejected; they persecuted us, "confiscated our property and "drove us into unwilling exile; "therefore we come to you and "ask for a land grant, on the "score of loyalty, and compen-"sation for losses suffered, be-"cause not allowed to change our "allegiance." It is clear they would have remained, if allowed to do so. Hence, their loyalty was not spontaneous, or disinterested. Go they must and go they did, and naturally made the best of a bad bargain, by getting as much compensation as possible out of the Crown.

While it is essential to the truth of history that the facts should be stated, it is not necessary to harshly judge those unfortunate and impoverished exiles. The colonies were their homes. There they were born and reared. There were ties of race, kindred, laws, institutions and religion common between them and the successful Colonists in the war. Together they had worshipped at the same altar, shared the vicissitudes and perils of Colonial existence, and borne the burdens and enjoyed the comforts and pleasures of civil and social life in their several communities. The change to them from a colony to an independent nation, accustomed as they had been to a considerable measure of local self-government, would not be so sudden or distinct as it would have been had not these conditions existed, or had they been conquered by an alien race. It is evident, as well, that the British Government had contemplated their so remaining, inasmuch as the treaty of peace expressly provided for the protection of their property and rights. The subsequent evasion of the treaty could not have been foreseen. Nevertheless, we must be careful not to unduly magnify the passive position of neutrals in a civil war into the highest kind of patriotism and loyalty by shouldering them into the ranks of those who risked their lives, as well as their fortunes, as loyal soldiers of their Sovereign, as did the genuine U. E. Loyalists.

(Since the foregoing was written the views expressed as to this third class of loyslists have been corroborated and confirmed in the life of Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of Canada, in Morang's edition of the "Makers of Canada," Vol. V., p. 236. The biographer there says: "The influx "of 1783 has already been allud-"ed to. It was the immediate re-"sult of the close of the war and "included disbanded Loyalist "regiments as well as people of "all sorts and conditions for "whom a residence in the new "republic was either impossible, "unsafe or unpalatable. Later "arrivals consisted of those who "might have gone in '83, but "were deterred not merely by the "reported rigors of the climate "and infertility of the soil, which "was a common impression to "the South, but by their fears of "the Quebec Act and of strange "laws and the absence of repre-"sentative Government. All the "Loyalists and Militia corps "were, of course, in the first "batch, over six hundred, for in-"stance, having been settled by "Butler and de Puyster at Nia-"gara, and about five hundred in "the Crown Seigniories of Sorel "and others near Montreal, Cham-"bly and St. Johns. . . It was "quite obvious that ex-American "colonists would not be satisfied "to hold land under seigniorial "usage, and it was necessary to "go outside the line of the seig-"culty in finding land in the "Richelieu country and to the "west of Montreal, and, of "course, none whatever in the vir-"gin wilderness up the St. Law-"rence towards Lake Ontario or "on the Canadian shore at Nia-"gara, nor for the fourscore fam-"ilies who settled as far down "the St. Lawrence as Gaspé and "the Bay of Chaleurs.")

A fertile source of error respecting the old Loyalists comes from the long, alphabetically arranged and frequently repeated lists of applicants for lands, contained in several years' reports of the Dominion Archives. These are apt to mislead, and, in fact, have misled, many, as to the quality of those therein named. A very little investigation, and comparison of dates, will show that those lists comprise the old Associates, who were the pioneers and actual settlers of the Eastern Townships, and who obtained their lands long after the U. E. and other Loyalists had been definitely located elsewhere. They were, on the whole an absolutely different class from the old Loyalists, or later class of settlers. The error as to the Associates has been greatly helped along by the persistent claims of recent partisans, by the eulogies of local biographers exalting the dead, to propitiate the living, and by taking early residence, loyalty, land grants and U. E. Loyalists as synonymous or convertible terms. The placing of the Associates in the old Loyalist class which preceded them does them an injustice, for the Associates, being more self-reliant, possessed of some means, and not dependent upon Government bounty, were a better class of settlers for a new country than the old Loyalists could have been, had they settled here, as a little consideration will

treaty of peace in 1783 our Government positively refused permission to settle along the border. After 1791, when the Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the policy was changed so as to induce English-speaking settlers to locate, and settle on the Crown lands in the Eastern Townships, then unsurveyed, and a survey was a first preliminary to a grant. The intentions of the Government were widely disseminated in New England—where over 150 years of settlement had exhausted the market for farm lands—in order to attract, as settlers, those desiring to secure good lands for settlement, on easy conditions. So early as 1788 the advantages had been urged of getting from New England a class of settlers, who had repented of their hostility to the British Government. The new policy comprised an organization, or company, called Associates, to whom the new Township was granted. The agent of the Associates, called the leader, was usually a man with some means and influence. He became responsible for the conditions, the only one of the many really pressed being the cost of the primitive survey, which had to be made as a preliminary to the erection of the Township and the granting of lands. The Associates, with remarkable uniformity, alleged prior attachment, or repentence of hostility, which, as they had originally been British subjects, involved no severe moral strain. Besides, the war in New England, from whence they mostly came, had been on its outskirts, so that those living inland in the '90's' had probably never borne arms on either side. The Government took no sentimental view of the matter, and accepted means and character as conditions, more than [illegible] prior allegiance or sorrow for hostility. The fact is, the Government wanted settlers, the settlers wanted lands. Under such conditions, no technical or sentimental considerations were likely to be an obstacle in the way of an agreement between the parties. Some of the leaders of the Associates were business men, who went into the undertaking for speculative motives, or to make up the required number, and who disposed of their interests and never came, nor intended to come, at all. After the survey, the Township was erected, given a name, and the lands allotted to the Associates by grant. Thus Dunham was created in 1796, Potton, Bolton, and Brome in 1797, Farnham in 1798, Stanbridge in 1801, and so on up to 1807, when a halt was called. St. Armand, St. George de Clarenceville and St. Thomas were created Seigniories prior to the conquest—and not being Crown lands, could not be granted or made Townships. Governor Prescott, a few years after the adoption of the policy in question, divided the Associates into three classes: 1. People who had always been attached to the British cause; 2. People who have been led astray; and 3. Mere speculators, whose applications he said were numerous. He complained bitterly to the home Government of the attempts of the speculators to obtain large grants in order to create a monopoly; of straw men being put up as applicants to evade the regulations; of the complicity of members of his own council in the schemes; of collusive tricks with land surveyors to further their plans, and the dissatisfaction of these land jobbers, as Chief Justice Monk called them, when their plans were thwarted. In the Upper Province they were having their troubles, for, in 1802, an official classified the later refugee

settlers from the U. S. as: 1. Those enticed by a gratuitious offer of land without any predilection for British constitution; 2. Those who had fled from the U.S. for crimes or to escape their creditors; and 3. Republicans who came as settlers, to plot against Great Britain. The Associates were of a better class of men than these, but were not of the Loyalist class mentioned, which came at the close of the war, as a little consideration will show. A period of about 13 years intervened between the Treaty of Peace and the grant of the first Township to the Associates. The bitter, and general persecution following the close of the war, as before mentioned, drove into exile every man suspected of attachment to the mother country. This long period is conclusive that those Associates who came on the creation of the Townships must, during their residence for so many years in their old homes, have satisfied the local authorities there of their satisfaction with, and allegiance to the new order of things. Had they not done so, it is certain that they could not thus have remained among a people on the alert for British sympathizers and against whom that people were violently enraged.

This long residence, where the authorities exacted active and open, and would not tolerate passive allegiance to the new nation, dispels any possible illusion as to loyalty to the Crown. Its tardy manifestation, until stimulated by self-interest, is incompatible with loyal sincerity, or consistent with the active vigilance of Americans towards suspected Loyalists. A loyalty which is dormant, or lingering, until spurred into action by the prospect of material advancement is not generally thought to tain the elements from which true patriotism springs. But whatever face the Provincial authorities may have put upon formal professions, it is evident, from the official documents, that they looked upon them as a good-natured contrivance, and were not deceived as to their value. They were quite content to receive a good class of settlers, on their own rating, without minutely scanning motives.

Running over the list of Associates, a similiarity of well known names, combined with parity of objects, creates a presumption that some of the old classes of Loyalists had gone astray, or been belated in receiving grants, and had joined the Associates, as their last chance. Their recognized loyalty, through early arrival, would tend to aid, materially, the Associates in obtaining Township charters and allotments of lands, but there were not many of them at the best.

There also appear, now and then, isolated specimens of the old Colonial English officials who may have cast in their lot with the Associates, for the reason before mentioned. A case in point, and close at hand, is that of the late Samuel Gale, whose local title of Judge Gale, it will do no harm to accept. The decay of his tombstone in East Farnham seems, at irregular intervals of time, to excite the grief of the casual and curious visitor, and, as the trembling fingers push aside the moss from the epitaph commemorating departed virtues and greatness, a new rule of historical interpretation dawns upon the saddened mind and Judge Gale is promoted to the U. E. Loyalist class, to which he has no more right than to that of Judge. There are insurmountable objections to his being so considered. The true U.E

nial soldier, or the descendant of one. Judge Gale was neither. He was an English Colonial official of the non-combatant type, then a refugee, and later an Associate. Born, reared and educated in England, he came to the Colonies in 1770, secured a public office and was married. When the Revolution came, his remarks were not appreciated; they raised a prejudice against him. One of his biographers says: "He may have overstepped the bounds of a calculating prudence." After release on parole from imprisonment, he joined the British Army near New York in 1776, and for several years performed clerical duties as cashier and itinerant paymaster for the army, and came to Canada a few years after the close of the war. In a memorial to the British authorities in 1787, he refers to these things: to his loss of office and its profits, to the confiscation of his property, and prayed therein, "for such relief as may "appear proportionate to what "may have been granted to other "suffering Loyalists, who likewise "served in departments of trust "in the civil branches of the "army." The civil branch is not the fighting branch of an army. For himself, Judge Gale never claimed to have been a soldier, or a U. E. Loyalist. Had he borne arms, it would have been mentioned in his memorial. After his arrival he was given an office, and in 1798 he became leader of the Associates of the Township of Farnham, receiving a land grant. His kind solicitude for his wife's collateral kin—and there were ten in the family—procured each of them considerable grants. He had lofty ideas, among them being the desire to establish in Farnham a family estate, after the English pattern, with tenants, dogs and all the ceremonial fixtures. But in a new country where salts was the leading industry, neat cattle current money, and the hospitable stimulent for lordly revelry was distilled from the succulent potato, he had to content himself with a coat of arms, and a local title conferred by neighbors, prudently anxious to propitiate the only man in the settlement who had a grindstone. Having started early in life as a public officer, and followed in that line for many years, he hankered in his rural retirement for public position, and as he could not be a Duke, he was appointed a notary public, then, as now, an office of mystery, honor and emoluments. With this office, and the opportunity of rendering valuable services to the early settlers, he closed an eventful life. But, after all, is it a surprising thing that, in a time of peril, Judge Gale remained true to his Sovereign rather than become an ally of the rebels! Had he followed ancient precedent in preferring pottage to birthright, and cast in his lot with the rebel Colonists, he would justly be held up to scorn, as a traitor to his Sovereign. Being an Englishman he was loyal, and those who now claim a special distinction for him on that score, do his memory a gross injustice, and display ignorance of the English character. It is an indirect way of saying that English loyalty is a subject of dicker, and barter, fidelity to allegiance an unusual incident, and an Englishman's patriotism based upon expectation of reward. The end of the question is, however, that he does not come within the terms of the Order in Council as to U. E. Loyalists.

In studying the question of early settlement one may well keep in mind that it was about thirteen years after the location of the Loyalists before the first Township was created, and granted to

the Associates; that a survey was an essential prior condition to a grant; that the want of such survey is conclusive against a grant; that the Government had forbidden settlement on the border; that the terms and condition of the grants to the U. E. Loyalists differed from those of the Associates, and that the Order in Council absolutely settles the matter.

While it is perfectly clear that the first settlers in the Townships were not the old Loyalists, but the Associates, as before stated, yet it would seem that a few stubborn men pitched their tents in the Seigniories when and where there were no owners on the spot to warn them off, and from thence importuned the Government for permission to settle therein, on and about Missisquoi Bay. This was firmly, and at times angrily refused, the Government offering them lands elsewhere, where the Crown owned the lands; and on refusal, they were officially warned that their provision allowances would be cut off—a more serious matter about the Bay in 1784 than in 1900. Finally, the Governor-General ordered their houses to be destroyed, and the settlers sent for location to St. Johns, which, even then, was called "a cursed place."

Dr. Brymner, the Dominion Archivist, has kindly furnished me with extracts from the official orders, on fyle in his Department, relating to the discontinuance of His Majesty's bounty of provisions for the winter, at Missisquoi Bay, as well as a memorial from the settlers there, to the Government in reference to the same subject, whereby it was shown that effect was given to the apparently harsh orders. The memorial is quoted in full, among other things because it shows the action of the Executive, as well as the prior condition, and the then pressing needs of the settlers, and, in addition, has a quaint flavor, which gives it a peculiar interest. The lavish use of capital letters and peculiarities of spelling and punctuation therein cannot be justly attributed to disrespect or disloyality. The English lacks the finish and perfection which are considered indispensable by the best writers of our day, but then there is no doubt as to the object. The charges of fraud and underhand dealings are ambiguous only as to the identity of the parties whose names are suppressed. In our day, Ragged Philosopher would solve the difficulty by inserting the familiar names of "Wilfie," or "Dickey," or "Joey," or other symbolic terms, by which he playfully represents certain phases of human depravity in the criminal exercise of political functions.

The Memorial is as follows:—

"To His Excellence Henry Hammelton, Esq., Governor in and over the Province of Quebec and Territorys thereunto belonging, &c., &c., &c.

"The Petition of the Subscribers humbly sheweth

"That the fift day of Octr. in "the Year of our Lord, 1783, we, "with many otheres Petitioned "His Excellence Fridrick Haldemand, Esqr., the then Governor, and Commander in Chief, "for a tract of land East of Missisquie Bay, for Each of us there "to receive his Portion of land, "allowed by Government for services but not Receiving an Answer to our Petition untill late "in the Winter Fallowing, and "being Desireous to Git in

" some way of Liveing again, and
" to retrieve a little our Losses
" (by Cultivation) which we suf-
" fered During the unhappy trou-
" bles in North America which
" losses were very considerable
" with some of us, and very sorely
" Feel'd by Every One of us and
" Your humble Petitioners, would
" not be under necessity of trou-
" bleing you, had they at present
" what they have lost, and were
" opleged to leave in the hands of
" the Enemy, since they from the
" beginning of the late troubles in
" America, adheared to British
" Government, and joined the Brit-
" ish forces in the Year 1777, but
" since, as above mentioned, were
" desirous to git into some way
" of liveing, we bought a tract of
" land of Mr. Robertson of St.
" Johns, and some of us settled
" thereon before Ever his Excel-
" lence Fridrick Haldemand,
" Esqr., the late Commander in
" Chief had Given Orders or Point-
" ed out Places for the setling of
" Loyalifts, but so it was, that
" since some of us setled at the
" Bay of Missisquie, and Otheres
" Could not move, when the or-
" deres came out for to setle at
" the apointed Places, by Reasson
" of Sickness, and Othere Hin-
" dranee in their Families, and all
" of us hopeing that we should Yit
" Git the land in the Parts we
" Petitioned for, but so it was,
" since we did not Go, to the
" Place or Places pointed at, we
" were struck off the Provisions
" list, part of us since the 24th.
" of May last, the Otheres at Dif-
" ferent times After, but all of us
" since the 24th. Octr. last.
" Wherefore we most Humbly beg
" your Excellence in your Clemen-
" cy, and love to Your Fellow
" Men, who have sorely suffered
" During the late Rebellion both
" in body and Estate, and Ordere
" Donations Allowed to Loyal-
" ists, by Government, Should be
" given to us from the time that
" Every one of us, and Families
" were struck off the Provision
" list. And we humbly beg your
" Excellence will Please to Con-
" descend, to favour us with an
" Answer, Withere we shall Shall
" have Provision, Or no, for it is
" our Opinion that all Loyalists,
" Settling in the Province of Que-
" bec,, are Alloued Provision
" wethere on king's Land or not,
" if within the Province line, More-
" over, we humbly beg to inform
" your Excellence, that We little
" Expected, Nithere do we think,
" that it is Governments inten-
" tion, or any Order, from our
" Most Gracious King, and his
" Perliment, that all such of his
" true and faithful Subjects as
" Your Petitioners, Should be
" struc off of all bennefits from
" Government, as Donations of
" Provs, and Othere Things, alow-
" ed by Govert. Except such and
" only such, who setle in them
" Perticular Places, which Per-
" hapes through the Indication of
" Selfe interested Gentlemen, has
" been put into the head of the
" late Commender in Chief, to
" Pointe out for Setling of the
" Loyalists in the Province of
" Quebec, Furthere more, we
" doubt, Yea we are most sure,
" that there is some underhand
" Dealings with the kings Provs,
" by them who have the posts for
" Giveing Orders for the Loyalists
" Provs. as for instance at St.
" Johns, &c., For we sent a Peti-
" tion to Your Excellence Decr.
" last, and Never hear'd thereof,
" Wherefore we beg Your Excel-
" lence will Please to Condescend
" to Derect Your Answer to Chn.
" Wehr Lieut Royl. Yorkers at
" Mississquie Bay, and to the care
" of Mr. Alexr. Taylor at St.

" will most Graciously Please to
" Grant us our Petition, Your Pe-
" titioners as in Duty bound Shall
" Ever Pray,
" (sd) CHRISTIAN WEHR,
" CONRADE BEST,
" CHRISTIAN MAVER,
" JOHN RUITER,
" ADAM DEAL,
" JOHN COLE,
" LUDWIG STREIT,
" GEORGE FELLER,
" JOSAMIND DROW,
" LODWIK STRIT, Junr,
" JACOB THOMAS,
" PHILIP RUITER,
" JOHN VAN VORST,
" JAMES HENDERSON,
" ALEXR. TAYLOR,
" Missisquie Bay, Feb. 7th, 1785."

The names of most of the signers of this pathetically indignant memorial bear the earmark of Teutonic origin, although some of the expressions have a distinctively Hibernian flavour. Dr. Brymner says, that among all the documents relating to Missisquoi Bay, that memorial is the only one which contains a list of names and adds: "Nearly all of whom I "am aware fought during the "war as Loyalists." The pressing importance of the matters referred to in the memorial is sufficient to warrant the presumption, that all the people there at that time, affixed their signatures. The untenable possession of these Loyalists, as shown by their memorial, does not justify a claim at this time of a general settlement, nor warrant the pretension that their temporary sojourn in a seignory, by itself, establishes an early settlement as U. E. Loyalists in the Townships of this District.

Of the signers of that memorial a few can be found among the Associates, for instance, Adam Deal, Ludwig Streit and Philip Ruiter in Dunham in 1796; the sam Adam Deal and also Alexande Taylor and Christian Wehr in Su ton in 1797, and in the same yea Philip Ruiter in Potton. Ther were other Ruiters of the sam stock and class among the Asso ciates in Dunham, Potton an Stanbridge, as well as six chi dren of John Ruiter in Roxtor The Ruiters seem to have prospe ed despite the drawback of havin owned lands in Roxton.

The early settlements in Missi quoi and Brome Counties ra along nearly the same lines, a about the same dates, and amon much the same class of settler but it was different in the Count of Shefford.

The Township of Farnham, eas and west parts, and the Townshi of Brome were, within the limit of Shefford County until disco nected in the '50's on the forma tion of Brome County at the ex pense of Stanstead, Shefford an Missisquoi Counties. After prio survey, the Townships of the Cou ty of Shefford were created as fol lows:

Stukely in 1800;
Shefford in 1801;
Ely in 1802;
Granby in 1803;
Milton in 1803.
Roxton in 1803.

The leader of the Associates i Stukely was Samuel Willard, a influential man in his day, wh has still many descendants in th Townships. In the Company o Associates are the well-know names of Knowlton, Lawrence Sargent and Page, also well repre sented by local descendants. Th long period which had elapsed be tween the close of the war an their arrival indicates that the did not deliberate in haste. no should the coincidence of a lan

grant be construed as a motive for quickened loyalty. The leader of the Associates of the Township of Ely, was Amos Lay, Jr., a land surveyor, who was granted one-fourth of the Township, much of which passed to his son, the late Dr. Amos W. Lay, who resided there for many years prior to his death. Governor Prescott, in a letter to the home authorities in 1798, detailing at some length the fraudulent schemes to obtain Crown Lands, appears to approve of a movement, of which he gives the copy of an advertisement published in Vermont and other States, inviting applications for lands in the Townships. This advertisement was given by Amos W. Lay, Jr., co-operating with Captain Ruiter, of Missisquoi, to obtain members for Companies of Associates. Shortly prior to the first settlement in Ely, a land surveyor by the name of Trenholme met a tragic death near what is now known as Dalling, in the north part of the Township, where he was surveying with a party. A fire which they had kindled in the forest burnt off the roots of a tree, which, during the night, fell upon and instantly killed Mr. Trenholme. He was the grandfather of Judge N. W. Trenholme, of Montreal, and of the Rev. Mrs. Fessenden, of Hamilton, whose zealous work in creating Empire Day has gained well deserved recognition.

There are some indications pointing to a member of the Ruiter family as the leader of the Associates of the Township of Roxton. There has been no rush to obtain credit for the position. No one has clamored for the honour, or even of that of first settler, though it has usually been the home of statesmen. Half a century ago or thereabouts, all the poor land was owned by the British American Land Company, from which it might be inferred that it was practically sole proprietor. The first settlements were made about 1834.

Granby and Milton were largely granted to discharged soldiers and militia men, about one hundred of the latter locating in Granby, which may account for its martial spirit ever since. The descendants of the original grantees of Milton, which was not much, if any, settled until about 1830, have disappeared from its limits.

More local history pervades the early settlement of Shefford at the commencement of the century, at least more available local history, than of the other Townships of the County.

The leader of the Associates of Shefford Township was Captain John Savage, from the Hudson or Mohawk Valley of New York, with whom, as Associates, were two other John Savages and Peter Savage, relatives, and the well-known names of Wood, Hayes, Ketzback, Lawrence, Lewis, Bell, Moffatt, and McFarland. John Savage, leader, made his first visit to Shefford in 1792, having come to Canada by way of Lake Champlain in 1783. Captain Savage and his Associates had a narrow escape from the wiles of the land grabbers and officials who, by imposing severe conditions, and conspiring with surveyors, usually forced money or land from Associates or so discouraged them that they threw up their applications. Simon Z. Watson, land surveyor, discovered the attempt to rob Captain Savage and his Associate without their knowledge, and thereupon threw up his job, and made a deposition exposing the tricks, which he forwarded to the Governor-General, who, in communicating it to the British Colonial authorities, said: "The "imbecility shown in the practi- "cal working of the plans of the "monopolists does not lessen the "existence of the plans them- "selves." Had these plotters succeeded, the settlement of Shefford would probably have been as long deferred as Ely and Roxton. Whilst the official records speak of Captain Savage and Squire Savage, it is probable that both titles belonged to the same man, one for warlike, and the other for civil distinction. In his petition to the Government in 1792 for compensation for losses, he alleged his services as an officer in a New York Colonial corps during the Revolution. His quality was accepted by the Government, but the grant to him later was as an Associate. In 1783 a report from a frontier post says: "Wright has "returned with two brothers Sav- "age, who have come to look for "an asylum for a great number of "loyalists, who have determined "to leave a country wholly under "the direction of the oppres- "sors." Captain Savage went on from that border post to St. Johns. An official report from that post on the frontier said that the people on the American side were very insulting in their remarks, but in a broad spirit of magnanimity, the officials said they regarded it as merely "the "mad sallies of vulgar fools," which may not have been too severe. The same official report as to Savage states that Messrs. Campbell and Huntingdon, two ruined loyalists, had arrived, followed by a Mr. Wirt, who demanded their return to Boston. Mr. Huntingdon remained in Canada, but a little later Campbell went back with Savage and Ira Allen, to Vermont, to aid in settling loyalists there, pursuant to a scheme of Allen's. It soon became clear that this was a dodge of Allen's to incite Congress to admit Vermont into the Union, and thereupon they abandoned the crafty Allen. The Mr. Huntingdon referred to was probably a relative, or ancestor, of the late Honorable Lucius Seth Huntingdon, who represented Shefford for so many years in Parliament. It was well known that he was of U. E. Loyalist stock though it had not become a habit in his day to boast of it ostentatiously.

The early history of Shefford Township is the history of the Savage family. It was the dominant family in its early settlement, and even up to the middle of the century, but only a few are now left there. They were of Dutch or German descent, though the name creates a difficulty. It may have been Americanized and toned down from a Dutch or German name, as have the Churches and Pickles of Dunham, who in the Dutch dialect were Schultz and Puyckel, or something like. It has also been said that in an early day an Irishman named Savage married a Dutch or German girl in the settlements of that people in New York, and hence the name. This does not seem unreasonable when we consider the not unremarkable propensity of Irishmen to commit matrimony and the facility with which the Dutch or German absorb the assimilated races. But all this may be left to a future historian of Shefford or of the Savage family.

(The wonder as to the Irish names of Savage, Mitchell and many others in Missisquoi and Shefford appearing among the German early settlers in those Counties, as stated in the text and of whom but few, if any, on arrival spoke any other dialect than German, is now accounted for through its having been shown that the emigrants from the Ger

man Palatinate to England were distributed partly in Ireland, near Limerick, and partly in Dutchess County, New York, and elsewhere in that and other Colonies, in the early part of the 18th century. About fifty years later, through the exactions of landlords and other minions, the Irish-Germans in large numbers joined their countrymen in the N. Y. Province, from whence many were driven at the close of the revolutionary war into Canada. It is a fair and reasonable presumption that it was through intermarriages with the Irish during the sojourn in Ireland that the Germans mentioned came into possession of distinctive Irish names. But, on arrival here, they were Germans in speech, habits, thrift and manners. See Rev. W. Bowman Tucker's Camden Colony.—ED. NOTE.)

In the use of the term, "Early Settlers," in this paper, its meaning is properly restricted to those who received free grants of land from the Crown. However commendable may have been the enterprise and the virtues of those who "bought in," so to speak, they have no special claim for consideration on the score of loyalty beyond earlier, or even later settlers. Nor can it be reasonably assumed that, because a few Loyalists strayed from the places where the Government had located them, and subsequently acquired lands in the Townships as Associates, or by purchase, a claim of general settlement by U. E. Loyalists in any locality can be justified or supported. It is not, however, discreditable to those old U. E. Loyalists that so many in our day are eager to claim descent from them. It is an excellent testimonial of their worth. It appears to be akin to the claim of Puritan descent in New England, or Norman descent in Old England, and exposed to the same scoffs and suspicions on the part of those not of the same blood.

But when one casts a retrospective glance over the history of the settlement and development of this District, and of its first settlers and their successors, one readily sees that a fair and moderate view is essential, and that to discriminate is impolitic and unjust. The old Associates were the true pioneers, who began the forest clearing epoch without relying upon Government bounty for provisions or aid. And after them, in the '20's' or about that time there came from New England its surplus of skilled mechanics and tradesmen, and even professional men, who, with their trained skill and larger means, placed their little shops and mills and foundries and tanneries on every convenient water-power and thereby aided in extending the good work begun by the old Associates. Is it not largely from the descendants of this later class that have come the men whose business capacity and enterprise have done so much to build up these Eastern Townships. Nor will it be forgotten that through all these years, people of other races, and people from the Old World have filtered into these Townships, assimilated with the older stocks, and aided in advancing its prosperity. Hence, the wisdom or expediency of unduly exalting one class more than another is questionable, though, as an abstract historical question there may be, and are, good reasons for judicious investigation. But, however this may be, we cannot honestly forget that it is from the feeble, remote and scattered settlements which those hardy pioneers created about a century ago

that have come material prosperity, and the comforts of civilization which we of this generation so fully possess and enjoy. We should treasure with honest appreciation the memories of those robust men of the olden time, who did so much under adverse conditions and trying circumstances to build up our country so that life for us is more tolerable, and the future full of encouragement.

is to be regretted that the onl phase of the personal life of tho: early pioneers can only be gatl ered from dry official records, dea ing with the wants and conditio of material existence. No hi torian recorded their acts, n poet portrayed their sentiments verse.

JNO. P. NOYES.

The Camden Colony.

A STORY OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

There has just been issued (April, 1908) from the press, a book bearing the above title from the pen of Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., St. Johns, Que., which has a distinct bearing upon some of the early settlers in Missisquoi. Thus it has a special interest for the members of our County Historical Society, and besides, is of value in helping to clear up matters touched upon in this and former reports of the Society. There has seemed to be a mystery about the early German settlers in Missisquoi—a mystery which their descendants have displayed no special anxiety to dispel. Further, there was something romantic about them, and their arrival, which has exercised a certain charm over those at all interested in local history. That charm has not been lessened by the reticence of their descendants and the difficulties thereby experienced in writing about them in the attempts at local history thus far made.

Mr. Tucker's book is the most helpful effort thus far made to clear up that mystery while not removing in any way the tinge of romance which has for so long surrounded that people. It discloses, even on hasty examination, an amount of valuable work and information which can best be appreciated by those who have tried the same field. It is, unfortunately, a work the remuneration for which consists rather in the immediate intellectual pleasure of hunting out and picking up scattered threads and weaving them into an intelligent whole, in the hope that ultimate good may result, than in possible financial returns. We venture to say, however, that good as it is, in the course of a few years he will yearn to re-write it. Not that he has written badly or wrongly, but that his mind, having been specially directed to a particular subject, he will constantly meet new facts and views which will create a desire to begin over again. Such is the fate of him who essays, with an open mind, to indulge the writing of local or family history.

The Camden Colony, as a title, is somewhat misleading. The American Germans in Canada would have been better. It is a pity, too, that the Colony has not been more definitely located. It is called by Mr. Tucker the Camden District, Charlotte County, New York State (p. 42). There is no Charlotte County in that State, and probably never was. There is a Camden, the shire-town of Oneida County, which was probably the locality meant, seeing it was only a little further up state than the Mohawk or Scoharie German settlements and within the territory in which Sir Wm. Johnson exercised sway over the Indians. The main thing, for our consideration is, however, that some of that Colony came to Canada, and among them some drifted Missisquoi way. It seemed easy for those Germans to change their

habitat on the slightest provocation.

Philip Embury, a German-Irish exile, was one of the founders of Methodism in New York. His son Samuel is claimed to have been the first Methodist class leader in Canada, he being a loyalist exile. Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and sister of Samuel, married Duncan Fisher, of Montreal, one of whose great-grand-children being Hon. Sydney Fisher, Federal Minister of Agriculture. The Torrances, Lunns, Ritchies and other prominent Montreal citizens are descended from her—also Arthur F. Simpson, of Lennoxville.

Peter Miller, another of that type, settled in St. Armand in 1784, where the stone house erected by his son Charles in 1806 still exists. Descendants of Peter comprise the notable families of the County and its vicinity and have scattered abroad in the land. Apart from the Millers, there are the familiar names of the Galers, Saffords (of Sutton), Sixbys, Emburys, Tittemores, Brills, Chadseys, Calls, Holsopples, Fosbergs or Vosbergs, Yates, Ingalls and many others all descended fro him. There is in the book an e cellent portrait of Niles Galer, Dunham.

In the wayback times the Müll (Miller), Sweitzer (Snitzer) a Embury families intermarried good effect and the blood of t main stocks of two or three ce turies ago appear, by the tables Mr. Tucker's book, to run in t veins of their present descendan So that it would appear that Ho A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Ju tice, of the Ontario Miller branc Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minist of Agriculture, and the Mille Galers, Snitzs, and all those, me tioned, including Garnet Saffor of Sutton Junction, are blood lations, if not political allies. is a goodly race.

The temptation is strong quote or cull more largely fro the book. Our present purpose to direct attention to it in t hope that our members will pr cure and read its pages rather th to essay criticism or analysis of production which has literary e cellence, apart from its value as historical effort. N.

Vol. 4 #4 $15.00

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSISQUOI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR 1908—1909.

News Print, St. Johns, Que.

¶ *A considerable number of copies of each of the three preceding annual reports are still in possession of the society and can be obtained from the Sec.-Treas. Chas. S. Moore, Esq., Stanbridge East, P.Q., at the nominal price of seventy-five cents per copy, unbound. A copy of each of the three reports and of this fourth report with annual membership fee, which is one dollar, will be given for $3.00*

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[Or since the last list was published.]

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Whitfield, Mrs. George, Cowansville, Que.
Wood, G. A., Santa Cruz., Cal.

Yeats, Dr., Dunham, Que.

* deceased.

COUNTY BUILDING, BEDFORD, QUE

The first meeting of the County Council for Missisquoi was held at Bedford, the 12th Sept. 1855, when Henri Desrivieres was named Warden, and David Brown, afterwards the first Sheriff of the District, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer. The township of Stanbridge made a proposition to erect a building for a Registry Office and County purposes. The proposition was subsequently accepted, and the building was erected in 1857 at a cost of three hundred pounds, the contractor being George H. Hogle. Thomas Capsey, Esq., became Sec.-Treas. of the County Council in 1858 and was the first Clerk of the County Circuit Court.

That building was burnt the 24th May, 1873. The present building was at once erected and possession taken early in 1874. Capt. Henry N. Bocock was the contractor, the contract price being $4,395, with an allowance of $200 for extras. The cut shows the present building.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the M. C. H. S. was held in the Town Hall, Bedford, on the 20th day of August, 1908.

Among those present were Hon. Judge Lynch, Hon. Judge and Mrs. McCorkill, Jno. P. Noyes, K. C., E. E. Spencer, ex-M. P. P., Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Rice, Salt Lake City, Utah; Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., Knowlton; Rural Dean Robinson, Clarenceville; Rural Dean Lewis, Cowansville; Rev. H. Plaisted, Dunham; Rev. W. Bernard, Bedford; Rev. R. Y. Overing, Stanbridge; Rev. Mr. Brown Bedford; Mr. Alex. Watson, Pike River; Mr. J. J. Mullin, Bedford; Thos. Hunter, Venice; Mrs. Freligh, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Chevalier, Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Z. E. Cornell, Miss Borthwick, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. E. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Constantineau, and Mr. George Capsey, Bedford; Miss Bradley, St. Armand; Mr. Lampey, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F.W. Jones, Mrs. Herbert Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Jones, Miss Gladys Jones, Bedford; Miss Borland, Mr. E. R. Smith, St. Johns; Mr. David Parker, Mr. Henry Goff, Major Wm. Russell, Messrs. S. P. Knight, P. C. Moore, C. S. Moore, Mrs. Theodora Moore from Stanbridge. And other prominent citizens.

The morning session was opened at 11 a.m., President C. O. Jones, in the chair.

It was moved by Mr. J. P. Noyes, K.C., seconded by Hon. Judge McCorkill that the minutes of the last annual meeting having been printed in the annual report be adopted without reading. Carried.

The President then read his address.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is a peculiar gratification to me to welcome so many of our friends here to-day, their presence indicating a continued interest in furthering the purposes of our organization. At times, I must confess, I have felt that the workers were few although the harvest was indeed plentiful. Your officers are always greatly encouraged by any expression of sympathy and interest on your part and I earnestly entreat you to continue during the coming year such a measure of interest that they will feel encouraged to greater effort and thereby much more ground will be covered than ever before.

It is true that the continuity and success of our organization depends almost entirely upon sentiment, and sentiment is not readily engendered in a new and developing society—it is only in our retrospective moments that the softer emotion intervenes and we are carried away to the realms of the unreal and non-existent. In our bustle and hurry to satisfy the demands made upon us younger ones by the progress of our community, it is well, indeed, that we can pause in our strife to cast a glance backward at the scenes intervening since the inception of our local municipal organizations. The men and women who created our independence are all gone and many of them are forgotten. It has been said that the pioneer in any walk of life leaves only his bones over which later comers dutifully erect a monument. It is hardly so in this case. The memories of the pioneers of this country would ever have remained in oblivion had they depended upon those who came after to erect their memorial. They are not indebted to us in this matter—they erected a substantial and durable memorial of their existence. This country, with its farms and villages, remains as a monument to those hardy characters. We look about us, and take great credit for considerable achievements; but, really, although we occupy we built not. We found here a goodly heritage and we have entered into it. We cannot avoid giving, if we are fair-minded and readily acknowledge merit, to the pioneers of this country, the fullest measure of credit for what we are and for what we have.

It is not likely that the true history of the County of Missisquoi will ever be written. The record of the successes of the great ones of our little world will be resurrected and preserved but the story of the true builders of our towns and townships, those hardy sons of toil who cleared the farms and built the primitive mills, must ever remain a matter of conjecture. We read of the kings, statesmen, and soldiers, to whom England's greatness is attributed; but of the men who manned the factories and ships—the men who really made England never a word. Yet all wealth, power and progress is dependent entirely upon labor and no real advantage can be gained except it result from it. Should intellect be so exalted? Why not yield to our forerunners the credit due them and, in gratitude, reclaim in a measure the memory of their existence, made up, as it was, of toil and self-sacrifice? We should act. Time passes quickly. We fix our attention on some prospective incident, perhaps a business venture, or a journey, the time approaches and soon there remains only an impression of the event. We are sailing swiftly down a stream, object after object is left behind and soon shrouded in obscurity. Should we not employ the present? Have we not been too apathetic as regards the affairs of our society? We have striven, but our ideals have never come to realization. Ideals in fact are elusive, like the horizon they recede as we advance. We may feel discouraged at times at the lack of results from our labor, but we may console ourselves with the thought that we have at least accomplished a little more, perhaps, than we at one time thought likely or possible. Much more remains to be done and what we may now consider as beyond the range of possibility—may be easily accomplished after the completion of the necessary preliminary work. We are simply links in a chain and our simple efforts may enable our successors to do many things that we would, but that we consider beyond our capability. It is not well that we should feel despondent. Our work, appearing to us so difficult and so lacking in results, may be, and, probably is, only necessary as a prelude to the real work of the society when it shall have gained that stability and momentum which invariably results from the well'doing of the little things. I do not mean to belittle your achievements for I know the price that has been paid as their equivalent, but they may be only a voice in the wilderness, a forerunner of a more perfect fruition of our hopes and wishes.

I must not moralize longer as there are other points upon which I wish to touch. I regret that I cannot speak definitely of the administration of the business affairs of our organization. Our annual report was issued as usual, edited by Mrs. Moore and Mr. Noyes. We are deeply indebted to them for this and similar work that they have done for us. These reports will long remain as evidence of their ability in this direction. To the secretary we also owe a debt of gratitude that we may be long in repaying. Mrs. Morgan, the President of the Woman's Committee, has proven herself an industrious and painstaking worker and I am sure that no one could do more in her position to increase our influence than she has done. I know full well that I voice the sentiment of every member of the society when I utter these words of earnest appreciation, and extend to these workers our sincere thanks.

You have noticed many times, I doubt, the great office buildings that line many of the principal streets of our great cities. Oftentimes some gigantic figure carved in stone apparently supports many stories of solid masonry. Every muscle stands out prominently, showing eloquently of the great strain in supporting the immense weight. If you were familiar with the builders methods you would know that these figures support nothing whatever. They were placed in position

after the walls were erected and many times after the completion of the building. My position in the Missisquoi Historical Society is a similar one. To a person ignorant of the workings of our organization, it may appear that I carry great weight in its affairs, but such is not the case. I, at present, am so situated that I add nothing to the Society's stability or usefulness. Realizing this fully and knowing that the Society's interest, as well as my own, will be best served by pursuing this course, I must ask you not to nominate me for the position of President another year. I may be taking much for granted in making this request. You may have no intention of nominating me, but I know that you are kindly disposed. I do not wish you to believe that I am insensible of the honor you have done me in times past, but I feel that my usefulness to the society lies in some other direction than occupying the position of chief executive. I am still a young man and my business is of a very exacting nature. Naturally the society's affairs are many times, no doubt, neglected to the advantage of my personal interests. Last year I demurred at my re-election, this year I wish to forestall your action and make a most emphatic request that you pass me by, as I cannot longer remain in my present position.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kindly interest you have shown, by the attention you have given me. It is not likely that I will soon appeal to you under similar circumstances and with these closing words, let me enjoin you to each do a little to help on the work, for the united services of many are more potent than the struggles of the isolated few, no matter how strenuous they may be and, as time glides onward, the multitudes of little things that each member of the Society may do, will mold themselves into a composite whole, the attainment of the objects of our organization

ADDRESS BY MRS. S. A. C. MORGAN.

August 24th, 1908.

Time is like a passing train that carries us onward to our destination, while the scenes and events that we pass through recede into history

The past twelve months have removed from the councils of the world many whose wisdom and experience seemed indispensible to the welfare of humanity. But "God is in His world and all is well." Among those whose loss we deeply regret is the late Mr. Cyrus Thomas, an honored member of this society, and a historian who compiled a valuable contribution to the history of the Eastern Townships.

We also mourn the loss of the late Dr. Robert Struthers, a valued son of Missisquoi, and one interested in the broad field of life and in the efforts of this society to give the honor and appreciation due to our home land and to those who have made it what it is.

But we may console ourselves with the thought that personal influence does not die—it is cumulative.

Rev. Dr. Tucker justly says In "The Camden Colony": "At the present time Canada is at the stage where new European (and other foreign) deposits may soon obliterate some or all of the valuable traditions that have given strength and romance to the young nation. Hence it behooves us to perpetuate the records of pioneer families." And we may add, let us leave our own 'foot-prints on the sands of time,' as a sign that 'what we have we hold.'

We see with satisfaction, that the women of Canada are fast awakening to their responsibility in the moulding of the national character which is made up of the units of a household or a neighborhood no less than of larger associations.

Man moves with the force of the natural elements that carry all before them with great show of power. Woman's influence, like that of the sea, is scarcely thought of unless it be withdrawn.

From the first settlement of the country, Canadian women have been homemakers, fulfilling the part to which nature assigned them, and facing the duties devolved by the exigencies of the times, from generous hospitality at their scant board, to the moulding of bullets, scraping of lint and the defence of their homes by force of arms, and messenger service in times of peril.

Now, the home has expanded beyond the four walls of the dwelling till it includes the Dominion

In our private homes it is tacitly understood that man shall conduct the general affairs upon which depend the maintenance and protection of the family; while woman devotes herself to the care of the family as individuals—their health, education, morals and manners.

Miss Jean Graham says: "How quickly one can tell whether the mother is a woman who is giving her family anything of the culture that is more excellent!"

This is what woman is solicitous about to-day, though her range of thought has broadened with the growth of the nation.

Apropos to this, and in conclusion, allow me to say that one interested in education, and particularly in the success of our local institutions, marks with favor the result of the influence and training imparted to the pupils of Missisquoi's superior school for girls—Dunham Ladies' College.

In addition to the excellent class standing of the pupils, the refined, unobtrusive womanliness as exemplified by its graduates is indeed 'the substance of things hoped for,' and reflects much credit on the solicitous care of the teachers, and on the parents who loyally patronize that institution

Nor must we fail to give generous praise to our convent schools whose curriculum is now modified to conform to the requirements of the Provincial Board of Education, and whose pupils are remarked for their grace of manner and pleasing address.

We are proud to say that the same kindliness, intelligence and loyalty that characterize Missisquoi County, pervade our fair Dominion, whose waving grain and luxuriant forests invite the stranger in the language of Emerson's pine tree:—

"Come to me
Quoth the pine."

. . . . . .

"The runes that I rehearse
Understands the universe."

. . . . . .

"My branches speak Italian,
English, German, Basque, Castilian,
Mountain speech to Highlanders,
Ocean tongues to islanders,
To Finn, and Lap and swart Malay
To each his bosom secret say."

Respectfully submitted,

S. A. C. MORGAN,

Pres. Woman's Committee M.H.S.

BY MOONLIGHT.

We wandered forth, my Love and I,
When all was still, when hanging high
The full moon silvered bank and stream;
She sifted on us flecks of light
'Twixt leaves that quivered in the night,
As restless infants' stir in dream.

But ah! There were in that soft scene
Bright memories, the shades between,
Beloved forms had leaned where we
Then stood, upon the bridge that spanned
The stream, intent with toil they'd planned
For time, that glideth to the sea.

Just here the store, and there the mill,
Tho' passing, yet a mission fill,
And still the stream goes glinting by,
Unfailing in its ceaseless flow
To broader scenes and brighter glow
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And even so, my Love and I.

S. A. C. M

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary-Treasurer in his report said :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—In presenting this, my third annual report, to the members of this society, the first thought which presents itself to me is my indebtedness, as Secretary, to a few energetic and deeply interested persons, whose untiring interest and unremunerated labors continue to keep the society in an extremely vigorous condition. The situation sometimes reminds me of the old story entitled, "How Mary and I killed the bear." You will remember that Mary led the attack which her companion directed from the housetop. In like manner I might relate how the Secretary's assistant and I wrote several hundred letters during the past year, how Mr. Noyes compiled and edited the Third Annual Report of the Society. Lest the public should give undue appreciation in the work of preparing this most creditable and interesting report, I will simply state that he (the Secretary) was conspicuous by his absence from the country about that time.

Many words of appreciation have come to us in regard to the Third Annual Report of the M.C.H.S.

The annual members now number 94. Cowansville, Sweetsburg, and Scottsmore together furnish 40 names ; Bedford 12, Dunham 8, Farnham 7, Stanbridge 3 and Frelighsburg, Philipsburg, Venice, Clarenceville, Meig's Corner, St. Armand and Mystic—one each. Individual members throughout the Dominion and the United States make up the balance. I have no doubt whatever that our membership could be quadrupled by a personal canvass of the county. We need a Secretary who has the time and ability to devote to this work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

Missisquoi Historical Society for the year ending, August, 20th, 1908.

Receipts		Expenses.	
Cr. Bal. from last year	$41.92	Dr. Bonus to Secretary at annual meeting . .	25.00
Gift at annual meeting from Hon. Judge McCorkill	10.00	Paid on Mr. E. R. Smith's printing bill	93.54
Sold 9 copies "Voice of River	4.50	Printing	5.50
1 life member	5.00	Postage	11.29
Membership fees . .	98.00	Sundries	4.38
Reports sold	5.10	Total expenses .	139.71
		Cash on hand to balance	24.81
	$164.52		$164.52

Outstanding Accounts.

Bills payable	$91.31
Less cash on hand	24.81
Deficit	$66.50

The Secretary then referred to letters which he had received. It was ordered that they be printed in the next annual report as well as the newspaper references to our reports.

SIR JAMES MACPHERSON LEMOINE.

Spencer Grange, May 17, '08.

Dear Sir :—Please present my thanks to the President and Directors of the Missisquoi and District Society for sending me their annual report which, on perusal, I find extremely interesting ; it covers a great deal of ground, and throws much light on an important portion of the Dominion. I was pleased to find a picture and notice of Wm. Mead Pattison, a former and esteemed correspondent of mine.

Mr. J. P. Noyes' paper on the U. E. Loyalists, is excellent. I was particularly interested in it.

The type, paper and illustration in your report, do credit to your society.

Yours truly,

J. M. LEMOINE.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C.,
May 8, 1907.

Dear Sir :—The Carnegie Institution has in preparation, under my direction, a Handbook of Learned Societies and Institutions, which is to contain information of importance to investigators, librarians and others but not hitherto presented in convenient form.

In order that the statement about each may be accurate and adequate, the co-operation of the societies and institutions is indispensable and is earnestly requested.

Will you kindly supply for the organization (Missisquoi County Historical Society) which you represent, the requisite information under each of the heads in the inclosed outline, and forward it to the

Office of the
Handbook to Learned Societies,
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM,

Librarian of Congress

The forms were filled out and forwarded.

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR.

Geographer

Ottawa, May 18th, 1908

Dear Sir :—I note in the "Review of Historical publications relating to Canada," a review of the second report of your Society. As these papers would be of much assistance to me in connection with my work, I desire to obtain copies of same.

If there are any of our maps that would be useful to your Society, I shall be pleased to supply same.

JAMES WHITE
Geographer

Secretary,
Missisquoi Historical Society,
Bedford, Que.

The reports were sent and duly acknowledged.

The Bookseller and Stationer of Canada has this to say :

Editorial Office, Toronto,
March 23, 1908.

Chas. S. Moore, Esq.,
Stanbridge, P.Q.

Dear Sir :—Your kind letter of March 20, conveying information about the Missiquoi County Historical Society, is much appreciated. I examined the two reports, to which you referred, at the Public Library today and was much impressed by the virility shown in your organization. Usually these historical societies are kept alive with difficulty by the efforts of a very few members, but your society seems to have a large and interested membership.

I shall await with interest the arrival of your third report meanwhile I am inserting in our forthcoming issue a short paragraph about your society and when the report comes something more will be said about it.

Thanking you most heartily for your kind reply to our previous letter, believe me,

Yours truly,
W. A. CRAICK,
Editor B. & S.

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287 University St.,
Montreal, Mar. 16, '08.

Dear Mr. Moore :

I may say that I was brought up on the traditions of Missisquoi county, both my parents having been born there, as indeed, I was myself a half century ago. I attended school in Dunham in my youth and resided two years in Frelighsburg where I taught in the Academy some thirty years ago.

Yours very truly,
H. H. CURTIS.

Detroit, Mich.,
June 11, 1908.

Chas. S. Moore, Sec.-Treas.,
Missisquoi Historical Society,
Stanbridge East, Que.

Dear Sir :—I wish to thank you very heartily for the copy of Missisquoi Historical Society Annual Report recently received from you. Its pages are of deep interest to me. You are to be congratulated for your efforts contained in this fine report, I wish to be continued as a member and take pleasure in enclosing one dollar which I believe is the annual dues.

Very respectfully yours,
W. B. PATTISON,
(A son of the late Major P.)

FROM MRS. PATTISON.

Clarenceville, May 30, 1908.

My dear Mrs. Moore :

I received a copy of the third report which you so kindly sent me and for which I am very thankful, and would send, through you, my warmest thanks and appreciation to the President, Secretary, Mr. Noyes and any others, who have shown such high appreciation of, and spoken in such kind terms of Mr. Pattison's efforts in behalf of the society and in other ways..

I want to congratulate you on the appearance of your third report.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLOTTE K. PATTISON.

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48 Elm St., Toronto,
June 14, 1908.

I am late in acknowledging your very kind and sympathetic letter, as well as the report, both of which I was very glad to receive. The report is extremely interesting and well got up, and I am gratified with the sketch of my dear father.

With sincere thanks for your kindness,

I remain,
Yours very truly,
SARAH C. THOMAS.

Office of the Archivist,
Ottawa, 13th Aug. 1908.

Dear Sir :—I have received your invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Missisquoi Historical Society on the 20th instant, I fear that my duties here will not permit me to leave Ottawa ; but I shall make an effort to be present.

I remain,
Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR DOUGHTY

---

18 Darling St.,
Montreal, Aug. 17th,
Montreal, Aug. 17th, 1908.

Chas. S. Moore, Esq., B.A.,
Stanbridge, Que.

Dear Sir :—I regret my inability to attend the annual meeting of the M. C. H. S. in Bedford on Thursday next particularly in view of the prospective visit and address of Jno. W. Saxe, Esq., whom I hoped to meet.

I am sure you will have an interesting occasion as the fact of two sessions being arranged for assures, and the quickening of the historical spirit as shown by the various articles of your last report justifies us in expecting. Am only sorry that I cannot have a share in the pleasure of attending.

Yours truly,
W. BOWMAN TUCKER.

The Secretary received this valuable criticism regarding the third annual report from Mr. E. L. Watson, of Dunham, "The report is very creditable. Your commendation of the 'well written sketch' of Pike River, by A. W., which he styles 'irregular and incomplete,' is not only what you state, but a model for communicating reliable information. I only wish it covered more pages, and that you may secure the same pen for future productions."

In July numbers of The News the Rev. Dr. Tucker, lately of St. Johns, and who is the author of a very interesting book, publishes two letters analyzing and reviewing the third annual report. Dr. Tucker's criticism is so able and complimentry that we would like to quote largely from it, if time would allow.

These few selected sentences especially arrest one's thoughts :—

"Mr. Noyes and his co-laborers are very far from assuming that things are sacred because they are ancient ; it is because they are of sacred importance that they become ancient. And these writers enjoying a fellowship in literary pursuits, intercommunion of spirit in ways elevating, are most notably adding to the wealth of their country's literature and at the same time graciously serving humanity. For, in recognition of each man's freedom, our only right to coerce him is in the play upon his reason and moral convictions, which, perchance, we may accomplish by an able advocacy of helpful ideals. And history is valuable as showing the products of ideals."

Still quoting from Dr. Tucker

"I could suggest that as the churches have done so much to

make the people (the people usually think they make the churches), the Society would do well to encourage complete histories of the churches, showing what they have particularly done for their localities, and the characters that have been connected with them."

"To one who like the present writer enjoys the pastime of reading character from photos these cuts are even more suggestive than the sketches. They are all 'old-timers,' and that means that they bear the marks of settled conviction, strong purposes, conscientiness and unquestioning faith in the righteousness of the end they have in view. Look in those faces again and see if such are not the lines therein, and note, too, the utter absence of the time-serving, self-seeking spirit. The Missisquoi Historical Society does well to keep up the elevation of ideals by which the young are to be governed.."

"I would not, if I could, pass over the delightful reminiscences from Miss Tittemore (a name linked with the founders of Methodism in this country), Dr. Farnsworth, Lewis B. Hibbard, and of Miss Nancy Hawley, the most ancient of all, and whose connections on the Hawley side may easily be found in Ontario as well as in Quebec."

"The cuts illustrating the articles on 'Pike River' throw one into a dreamy mood until he recalls school-boy days by the river bank, and wishes he could refresh himself amid such quiet nature scenes as those of Pike River."

Mr. T. agrees with the learned critic at Wash., who said that America needed poets. "Elsewhere I have expressed my wonder that the voices of nature heard in St. Armand had not produced a great Canadian poet. I am glad to find by this report that the Spirit of the Muse has been there. But it so often happens that the spirit fails to take on bodily or literary shape. One cannot help wishing that the teachers in our schools were better qualified to teach their pupils the arts of poetry — rhyme and metre — and an intelligent and appreciative criticism. Unfortunately many scholars leave school with an abhorrence of the poetic, and we have reason to believe that many a tuneful note is thereby silenced. Poetry is the music of the soul, expressing itself through the dream language of the intellect. But when a teacher tells his pupils that poets have something wrong with their brain, is it any wonder if courage is not equal to the task of productiveness? A French writer has said that many poets die young. That is our country's misfortune."

Here Dr. T. quotes a stanza from Mrs. Bugeia:

"And O, the hills of Dunham,
The old, old hills!
Even in my dreaming
How their beauty thrills."

"The theme is worthy. The expression natural. It's the cry of delighted childhood let out for a holiday. It is the home-coming daughter, who knows no place like HOME. Mrs. Morgan's "Missisquoi Bay" is reminiscent, patriotic, restful and meditative. One wonders if the poet has not chided the inertia of man in the midst of Missisquoi's unsurpassed loveliness and inspiration, when she sings:

"'T was here she paused to lave
her wounded wing,
And on thy verdant shores
found safe retreat.
O'er thy repose she still is hovering,
Though busy toil moves on with
weary beat.

In summer-time here town and
country dream,
Or on thy bosom sport the live-
long day;
Missisquoi, with her charms of
dale and stream
Has nothing to compare with
thee, fair Bay."

The poet who wrote these lines has capacity for more, and we trust she will add to the enriching of the literature of her county and of our country as a whole.

Yours truly,

W. BOWMAN TUCKER,

18 Darling St., Montreal.

July 6, 1908.

In its issue of Tuesday, May 26, 1908, the Sherbrooke Daily Record, under attractive head lines, and garnished with a life-like picture of our worthy president, publishes a most excellent and appreciative review, of the third annual report, together with a list of officers, directors, honorary members and life members.

Quoting in part from the Record:

"Wonder has often been expressed that Brome and Missisquoi should be comparatively alone in this work. It is true that Compton has its published history. Stanstead has its "Forests and Clearings" and some counties find a partial record of their early days in some other published works. But Sherbrooke, Richmond, Stanstead and Shefford have no adequate story of their early days. The task of collecting material becomes every year more difficult, and in a very short time will be impossible.

The pioneer days of every one of these border counties were days of heroic endeavor against many difficulties and amid great hardships. The records of those days would be an inspiration to all future generations in this section of country.

It is to be hoped that the success which is attending the historical societies of Brome and Missisquoi will supply the needed incentive for the organization of similar societies in other counties of the Eastern Townships."

Just here, I would like to take the opportunity to publicly express my appreciation of the Sherbrooke Record Company for many kindnesses and courtesies to the society.

Sec'y

A Good Work.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE MISSISQUOI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Montreal Gazette, June 1908.)

The Missisquoi County Historical Society, to the work of which we have already more than once called attention, has recently published its third annual report. It contains much valuable information regarding the early settlement of the Eastern Townships, concerning distinguished pioneers, leaders in war, in peace, in agriculture, in mercantile life, in municipal administration and in local development. There is one point to which attention is called by one of the society's honorary presidents (Mr. John P. Noyes, K.C.), in which it is important that right opinions should prevail. There is no qualification that is significantly applied to any class, community or individual that has been more vaguely and, in the very nature of things, incorrectly used than the term "U. E. Loyalist" in connection with the history of Quebec and Ontario in the 18th century. As we know, there were some British families settled in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec (Lower Canada) before the Loyalist settlement. We know or have the means of knowing a good deal about these earlier settlers, their origin, standing, and, in a good many cases, their descendants — some of them persons of mark and influence— are still living in the places where their forefathers made themselves a home.

After determining the difference between U. E. Loyalists and later settlers, the writer continues:

This subject is all the more important from the fact that United States historians have begun to do justice to the Loyalists. One of the latest and most careful of them thus apologizes for his predecessors . "Our writers ignore the position of the Loyalists and their terrible conflict with the patriots, whom they almost equalled in numbers." This writer shows in how many ways misunderstanding was caused by the exaggerations of the revolutionists as to the character, aims, actions, standing and creed of the Loyalist party. For a long time Sabine stood alone, but now it is the old thick-and-thin anti-British writer whose object was not to discover and make known the truth.

"Our histories," says a candid and able historian, speaking especially of the Revolution "are able rhetorical efforts, enlarged Fourth of July orations or pleasing literary essays on selected phases of the contest. There has been no serious attempt to marshall all the original sources of information." But, within a few years, a new leaf has been turned, and some of the recent accounts of the War of Independence mark a revolution in the writing of history. And there is no phase of that conflict on which so much fresh light has been shed by the new school of historical research as that which concerns the principles and movements of the Loyalists.

Mr. Noyes is in good company when he undertakes to write townships' history on the basis, not of mere tradition or reputation, but on that of contemporary documents. We are glad, however, to have an opportunity of commending the work that this deserving society—the Missisquoi County Historical Society—had already achieved, as well for its intrinsic merit, as because it offers a fine example of what such associations may accomplish. Nor is it alone even in the Townships ; and through other parts of Canada our historical societies have done a work of research which has been recognized, not in Canada only, but in the United States and Europe.

It is gratifying to be favorably noticed by The Review of Historical Publications, relating to Canada (Toronto University).

From Vol. 12 we quote the following in reference to our 2nd report :

"The Missisquoi Historical Society (*) is one of the few local historical societies in the Province of Quebec and is doing excellent work. In connection with the word Missisquoi Mr. Noyes proves that it is derived from the Abenaki language (however unlike it now) and that its meaning is "the place where musket-flints are found." It was at Philipsburg, on the shores of Missisquoi Bay, that in 1759 Rogers and his Rangers landed to undertake the destruction of the Abenaki villages situated on the river St. Francis. It was to Clarenceville and Saint-Armand that in 1783 some American colonists went from the State of New York, to which their ancestors in turn had come from the Palatinate. It is known that several of these American Germans emigrated to Ontario, and it would be curious to know if any connection has been kept up between the two groups. The origin of other settlements is admirably told in the Report."

(*) Second report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, Bedford, 1907, Pp. 60.

In a private letter Mr. H. I. Ayer, of Columbia, Ohio, expresses kindly interest in the society. Mr. Ayer is only one of many to express appreciation in a private way.

The Secretary has lately received valuable reports from The Ontario Historical Society, The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and The Vermont Historical Society.

We are indebted to Mr. Giroux for an excellent translation into French of our circular, regarding prizes offered for best historical essays, appearing in a late issue of Le Correspondent, Farnham Que

Mr. Giroux is also the author of a valuable and interesting article appearing in our third annual report, entitled "The Farnham Hospital." This article will help to bring to the notice of the public an institution of which many of us are in ignorance. An institution doing the noblest kind of work, and doing it in a large way ; an institution whose doors are freely open to all the sick, the orphans, the unfortunate, without regard to nationality or religious faith. "If one suffers from hunger or pain, admittance is gained without other qualifications or restraint." We are glad to have our report a medium through which some knowledge of this noble institution may be brought before the public.

The Secretary then continued :—I regret to record the death of two prominent members during the year, namely Dr. Robert Struthers, of Sudbury, Ontario, and honorary member, Cyrus W. Thomas, Esq., of Toronto.

Some interesting and valuable relics have been offered the Secretary, for the society, for which we wish to express our appreciation and thanks.

At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was made when all present accepted the cordial invitation of Mr. M. V. Rice, of Salt Lake City (who is now with Mrs. Rice on an automobile tour to his old home) and lunched with him and Mrs. Rice at the Bedford House, where an excellent spread had been prepared.

The morning session was then adjourned until 1.30 p.m., in order to accept Mr. and Mrs. Rice's gracious invitation.

Afternoon session at 1.30 p.m. was opened by the address of the President of the Women's Committee Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan as appears on page 18.

The following amendment to the constitution was then moved by Mr. J. P. Noyes, seconded by Mr. E. R. Smith, and was carried unanimously :

1—That the words "a Vice-President" in article IV of Constitution be struck, and the words "one or more Vice-Presidents" be substituted therefor.

2—That the words "Vice-President" be struck in article V of constitution and the words "Vice-Presidents" be substituted therefor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then taken up. Both the President and Secretary declared that in consequence of their pressing duties they could not possibly accept renomination, whereupon Judge Lynch, deeply regretting the decision of two chief executive officers, and paying tribute to their zeal and efficiency submitted the name of the Hon. Mr. Justice McCorkill for the presidency. He urged his election on several grounds but chiefly because of the contemplated celebration next summer by the New York and Vermont Historical Societies at some point along Lake Champlain of the tercentenary anniversary of the pioneer after whom the lake was named. Judge Lynch said it was altogether probable that the Missisquoi Historical Society would be invited to assist in that celebration and it was consequently desirable that the Society should be represented on that occasion by a gentleman of ability, social status and acquaintance with the early history of this part of the country, and he knew of no one who could surpass Judge McCorkill in these particulars. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. E. Spencer and enthusiastically carried. Mr. McCorkill acknowledged the compliment in warm terms and accepted the honor paid him. At the same time he took occasion to deliver a most interesting speech in the course of which he took his auditors to Quebec and presented to their attention some vivid sketches of the recent magnificent tercentenary celebration in that city. He was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

It was moved by Mr. Noyes and seconded by Mr. Geo. Capsey that Mr. E. E. Spencer and Mr. F. X. A. Giroux be elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year. Carried.

On motion of Mr. C. S. Moore, seconded by Mr. F. C. Saunders the following officers were elected :

Honorary Presidents—Hon. Justice Lynch, Hon. Senator Baker, Mr. J. P. Noyes and Mr. C. O. Jones.

Secretary—E. W. Parker, Bedford.

Auditor—George Capsey, Bedford.

Mr. Parker protested against taking this office, as he expected to be out of the county later ; but his ability and talent for research so eminently fitted him for this position, it was sincerely hoped that he would reconsider the matter and while here, give us his assistance as secretary. He was soon after called to Washington, D C., and was therefore unable to accept the position, though kindly offering to assist us in other ways.

It was moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Saunders that Mr. Capsey be elected auditor. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Giroux, seconded by Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, that Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, be re-elected President of the Woman's Committee. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Giroux, seconded by Mr. Noyes that all past honorary presidents be re-elected, and that the name of Mr. C. O. Jones be added to the list. Carried.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Smith, seconded by Mr. Giroux, the selection of local officers was left to the executive committee.

Then followed an address by Mr. Noyes in which he presented to the society a valuable book, given by John M. Saxe, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Boston, Mass.

It was moved by Hon. Judge McCorkill, seconded by Mr. Capsey that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Saxe for his generous gift. Carried unanimously.

The letter of Mr. Saxe, who is a nephew of the poet John G. Saxe, and whose ancestors were early settlers in Missiquoi is as follows

Boston, August 18, 1908.

Dear Mr. Noyes :—

May I ask you to express to my fellow members of the Missisquoi Historical Society who may be in attendance at the annual meeting in Bedford, my greetings and my regrets that I am not able to be present and to take part as announced by the Secretary in the notice of the meeting. This anticipated pleasure I am obliged to give up at the last moment, but I am nevertheless with you in spirit and I shall look forward with eagerness to the annual report of your proceedings.

May I ask you also to present to the Society the forwarded copy of Bradford's ancient manuscript history of Plymouth Colony which, after a long absence, has returned, and is now regarded as the cornerstone of the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The curious history of this manuscript indicates that many similar records may be slumbering and only awaiting for some Historical Society to rouse them to take their true place in history.

The career of this manuscript by Wm. Bradford, one of the first Governors of the Plymouth Colony, makes a romantic page of history in itself. This precious document was used by several New England writers and finally came into the possession of the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church, who kept his books in a little study-room in the steeple, and bequeathed them in 1758 to the church. After the British troops evacuated Boston in 1779, the Bradford manuscript was presently found to have vanished, and after unknown wandering

ings was located by means of special quotations therefrom, about 1858, in the library of the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham. The return of the manuscript to the Governor of Massachusetts was a graceful act of international courtesy and the presentation thereof was a memorable occasion, when speeches of distinguished diplomats and scholars accompanied the return to the Archives of this valuable manuscript. May this copy remind the Society that Canada and New England in the romance of colonization have a common heritage.

May I also ask you to present to the Society a photograph of a monument recently erected in the Jamaica Pond Parkway, by his friends, to the memory of Francis Parkman, who discovered the picturesque side of Canadian life and won great fame in writing the annals of Canada, which are still the classics in her history. His biography should arouse your tender regards for his noble life and for his works as yet unsurpassed for literary excellence for appreciative spirit and for the vast range of reliable information.

Your second annual report had a special article by yourself on "The Germans in Missisquoi," which spelled upon interesting chapter in the history of German colonization. As a descendant of one of these German pioneers in Missisquoi County I sincerely hope that some member of your Society will undertake the history in detail of these German settlers who are worthy of a place in the annals of Missisquoi.

An index to the publications and transactions of the historical societies of the United States and Canada published by the Library of Congress, is a remarkable bibliography just recently come into my possession. This book shows what a remarkable work historical societies like yours are accomplishing, and the important relation they sustain to our civic life. They perpetuate the deeds of the forefathers and by intensifying patriotism and good citizenship form a bulwark of liberty.

The historical society in New England has flourished and taken deep root in every town, county and state. The library of these societies is filled with town-histories, so that, apparently, each town is contributing its special history to form the history of the State. The people have supported these societies generously and in many cases as part of civic duty; the societies have taken their places as established institutions and are proud of their scholars and libraries.

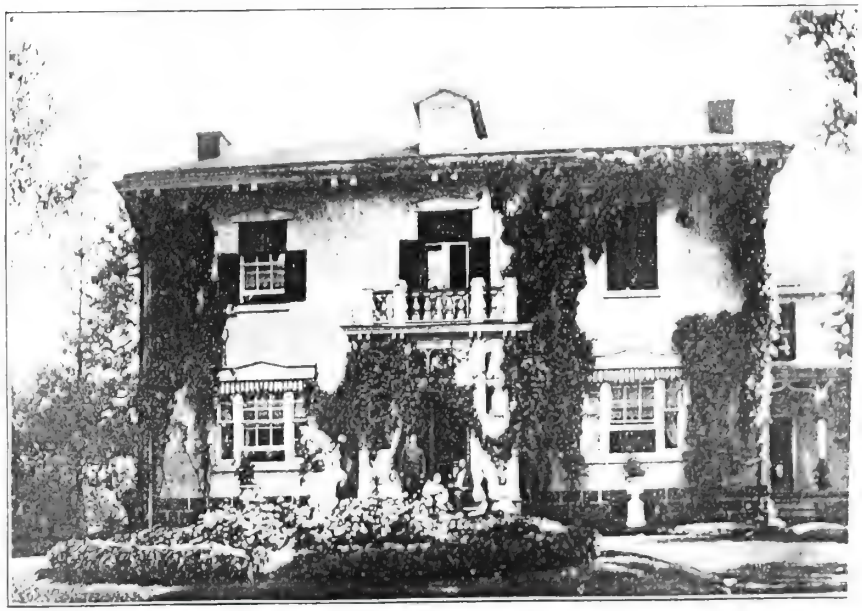
The Missisquoi Society has now published its third annual report and proved itself worthy of a more general and generous support. The work of an historical society is co-operative and rests upon the special acceptance of personal responsibilities by each member, and not like the "willing team" with one horse willing to do all the work and the other—willing that he should. The society and its officers are to be congratulated upon the success achieved and to be encouraged in the good work until your membership roll numbers a thousand of willing workers. Thanking you again for your cordial invitation, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN W. SAXE.

The following gentlemen then delivered short addresses: Rev. E. M. Taylor, Hon. Judge Lynch, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. F. X. A. Giroux, and Rev. Mr. Plaisted, Dunham, after which the meeting was informally adjourned.

S. S. MOORE,
Sec. pro. tem.



FAIRFIELD

The above cut represents the Cowansville residence of Hon. [illegible] Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec. It was built in [illegible] Carter, Esq., in the palmy days of the lumber trade, when [illegible] wholesale merchants, Montreal. It passed to [illegible] and is now occupied by Judge Martin.

Annual Meeting—1909.

The annual meeting of the Missisquoi Historical Society was held at Bedford on Monday afternoon, the 30th August, 1909, in the Town Hall. The Hon. Judge McCorkill, President, occupied the chair, while Mr. Charles Moore, B.A., acted as Secretary. Among others present were Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., representative of Brome Hist. Society; Mr. J. P. Noyes, K.C., Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, and Mrs. J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville; Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Rice, Salt Lake City; Mr. R. T. Hazard, Austin, Texas; Mr. E. L. Watson, Dunham; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, St. Armand; Mr. E. R. Smith, St. Johns; and from in and around Bedford and Stanbridge; Mrs. Freligh, Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan, Mrs. Theo. Moore, Rev. A. E. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gough, Mrs. S. Coslett, Mr. and Mrs. Bockus, Mr. J. J. Mullin, Mr. George Capsey, Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. Z. E. Cornell, Mr. A. M. Stone, Mr. Robt. McKee, and the Misses Gilman, Spring and Herbison and others.

Deep regret in consequence of the unavoidable absence through illness of Hon. Judge Lynch was expressed by the Chairman and other members. This was the first meeting which His Lordship had missed since the Association was formed 12 years ago and no one regretted his inability to attend more than he did himself, especially as he was a co-delegate with the Rev. Mr. Taylor from the Brome County Society.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President, Judge McCorkill, then gave the annual address, which was as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Personally, and as President of the M.H.S., I extend to you, members and friends, a very hearty welcome, and I bespeak for the Society continued—even increased— interest, not only in its meetings, but in everything that will tend to its success, and to its usefulness to the county and to the country.

An old and trite saying, to the speaker, and to the occasion, is,, 'that "an open confession is good for the soul!" My confession is that I have done nothing during the past year to advance the Society's interests. I say it with all due humility and regret, and with a full realization that we are taught to avoid sins of omission as well as sins of commission.

It is usual under like circumstances to offer palliating excuses. I am fain to further confess that I can offer no excuse that will be entirely satisfactory, even to myself. I may perhaps, however, be permitted to hope that my absence from the county, the extremely laborious character of the work which I am required to do in my judicial office, and the fact that I really was elected for a particular representative purpose, which did not materialize, may, in some measure, mitigate the degree of my offending. It was thought that perhaps the President of the Historical Society of the only county in Canada, which borders on Lake Champlain, might be invited to the proposed festivities of our neighbors, in commemoration of the discovery, 300 years ago, of that historical lake, by that great Frenchman of whom Dr. Colby writes, in his "Canadian Types of the Old Regime," "from Columbus to Sir Alex. McKenzie will be found an explorer of a finer temper, or a more native genius" than Samuel de Champlain.

One year ago we celebrated the 300th anniversary of our birth as a nation, so-called, by festivities, ceremonies and pageants of rare magnitude and magnificence, at, what we are wont to affectionately call, the "ancient capital," looking out upon the great and beautiful St. Lawrence, of which we are so justly proud, where the foundation stone of the national structure was laid.

Every race was there—Indians in their war paint and feathers, armed with bows and arrows—Frenchmen, some decked out in all the gay and picturesque court and military trappings of the "old regime," others in the less attractive garb of the peasant. British—English, Irish and Scotch, in the attractive uniforms of the various regiments which composed Wolfe's army. It was in every respect a most creditable and glorious commemoration of what must be to every Canadian, British as well as French, a great and memorable national event.

After such tribute for the founding of a nation, neighboring it on the north, how could the great, populous prosperous and proud Republic be content with anything mediocre or local in the commemoration of our hero's discovery, one year later, of the body of water, which our geographers teach us, is only the extension to the south of our own placid fishing ground, "Missisquoi Bay," The occasion was graced by the great personal presence of the head of the nation, and by the less conspicuous presence of the governors of the contiguous states. I may assure you that if the appropriations of the bordering states, the limited accommodation of the bordering towns, and the long list of distinguished and representative Canadians, capable of doing honor and credit to our country, did not admit of the Champlain Committee climbing down to the President of your Society, for Canadian representation, the absence of an invitation to the festivities must not be looked upon as a slight, and it must not be inferred that the status of the Society has suffered as a consequence.

We all rejoiced to know that Missisquoi with the rest of the Province and Dominion, were well and worthily represented as a nation, at peace, but prepared for war, in the persons of our esteemed Lt.-Governor, Sir Alph. Pelletier, a former colleague of mine on the Superior Court bench of the district of Quebec; Sir Lomer Gouin, my former chief, when I had the honor to form one of the executive of the Province, as its Treasurer, the Hon. Rod. Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, one of the most eloquent, graceful and finished orators of our Dominion. The Governor-General's Footguards of Ottawa, the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, two of our finest military organizations, in the latter of which I had the honor to hold a commission for some nine years, and last but probably not the least interesting to the assembled crowds, by the descendants of the Six Nations, who did their part to add to the historical interest of the Lake and surrounding country.

Of these interesting anniversary proceedings, I can therefore only speak from hearsay, and from what I saw in the press. That the Canadian representatives, provincial, national, military and aboriginal, acquitted themselves with distinction, was admitted by everyone, and we of the M.H.S., declare ourselves to be content and satisfied.

The Society has in the past been particularly fortunate, in both its sections, in the selection of its principal officers—its working officers—the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries. The success of a historical society depends largely upon the enthusiasm and devotion to duty, of these officers. We have heretofore, at our annual meetings been treated to addresses, not only of great interest, but of rare literary finish and excellence. These addresses have been embodied in the three reports which the Society has given out. They are familiar to you, and I am sure that my appreciation of them is only a re-echo of your own individual opinions.

I do not therefore intend to traverse the same territory in the few remarks

I have to make. In them you will find fully set forth, the principal objects of our Society, and the work which has been accomplished during the past year except the publication and distribution of the third report—a most interesting and creditable publication, the credit for which is wholly due to other members of the Society. I am informed there is a balance due for the cost of its production which must of course be met without delay.

Although I do not intend further to refer to what has been done, I shall trespass upon your patience for a moment or two with a few observations as to the future; for while we know that a good deal has been accomplished, much, indeed, remains to be done, if we are to achieve anything like a comprehensive history of this historic county.

I wish, first, particularly to impress upon your minds what has more recently been impressing itself upon mine. Undoubtedly you know it already, but possibly you have not realized its significance to the work of the Society. I mean the fact that the English speaking element in this county is decreasing in numbers with startling rapidity. This is so not only of Missisquoi, but also of other counties of these beautiful Eastern Townships. It would seem to me that the race which redeemed these glorious hills and fertile, beautiful valleys, from their primitive, uninhabitable and almost impenetrable condition, to what we see them to-day—is passing from them—is giving place to a race which loves the soil better than we do. I have not had time to look up statistics, even if I were so inclined, to see and realize the full significance of the movement, and how long it will possibly take to denude them entirely, but statistics are unnnecessary for my purpose. I have only to remind you of the number of the little red school [illegible] which so many of us received our earliest training, and which we will ever hold in reverence and affection, notwithstanding the well deserved stripes we associate with them, which have been, and which are from year to ye[illegible] which have passed and are from year to year, as regularly as the year comes round; from the Protestant or English panel to the Catholic or French panel. Our ambition seems to be to get away from the soil—at least of this Province, and to betake ourselves to the great centres of commerce—to trade, to business; to the professions; or to the West—to the wheat fields or to the mines. We cannot contemplate, though we contribute to it, the passing of our race from this, our heritage—this land of merry and beautiful and ideal maples—these hills and valleys we love though we abandon and flee from them, without a tightening of the heart-strings.

But, ladies and gentlemen, while we regret, aye regret, we would not be true Britishers if we were dead to the instincts of the race or regret the passing of our race. We, however, attach no blame whatever, not the most infinitesimal particle of blame to the remarkably cohesive race which is succeeding us—the remarkable race which through the centuries not only preserved its identity, its language, its customs and its religions, amid what might be considered not only adverse, but to a certain extent hostile surroundings, for at least a portion of the time, in the territory within which it was confined, when it came under the rule of a strange and theretofore hostile sovereign, but has spread out in every direction, even to the neighboring Republic, still preserving its national characteristics, language and religion. They have been brought up to love the soil of this their native province—they have remained on the soil, if perchance certain members of the family have had to leave, they are advised, when they can, to come back to the soil. They are content and happy on the farm.. As a consequence we are emigrating from the townships—they are immigrating to them and taking our place.

But it is not so much to bewail this sad condition of affairs, that I am referring to it, as to draw a lesson from it for the benefit of our society; to impress upon you and all our people the immediate necessity, if we would hand down to future generations, the early history of our county, we must

one and all bestir ourselves to obtain from those who can still furnish them, those who are still with us, all the local incidents which in any way had a bearing on the social, political (in its broad and non-partisan sense), and religious life of the people. History is biography. Morang & Co., of Toronto, published a work in twenty volumes, the last volume of which was given out a year or two ago, entitled "The Makers of Canada." The biographies of the makers of Canada—governors, statesmen, educationists, merchant princes—cover a large part of the history and development of our country. We want an important part of the biographies of the makers of this county, of the various townships, towns and villages of the county, and when we have them we will have an important part of the history of Missisquoi. These biographies should not be confined to the men, for the gentler sex played their part and played it well, else it had not grown and developed as it has.

I need not say that we must not confine ourselves to the biographies alone of our people. We must consult the archives at Ottawa and Quebec — the registry office, the court house, the secretaries of municipalities, of school boards, and even of our histories, for are we not told that, during the Seven Years War, between the French and British, for the possession of the land, Major Robert Rogers, of the British force, landed at or near Philipsburg, and from there, with his band of scouts, crossed the country on his way to attack and destroy the village of the Abenakis Indians on the St. Francis river near Sorel. Other, and many like historical facts which are to be found in the histories of the Dominion, were local to this county. Missisquoi is rich in historical adventures, and eventually they should all be gathered in; but what should engage our more immediate attention are the local facts as distinguished from national; everything which pertains more particularly to ourselves, the biographies of our principal citizens, and the list must be a long one, the trades and professions they followed, the part they played in the improvement of their respective townships, whether in religious, political, municipal, educational or social life generally. It must be evident to you all that if we allow those who can inform us to pass away before we obtain it much interesting and valuable information will be lost.

It seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, everyone in the county should be interested in this work. This is particularly so of the descendants and connections of the pioneers who first penetrated the forests of the various townships and laid the foundations of settlement, and of those who subsequently helped in their development.

I myself am a descendant of one of the pioneers of Farnham, who, by the way, was not a United Empire Loyalist, but who, nevertheless, on the banks of the Yamaska, built for himself and family a log cabin, and as one of our Canadian poets tells us, John Tompkins, erected on the 2nd Concession of Deer, in the sister Province of Ontario.

"The front was logs all straight and sound
The gable was logs, all tight and round."

It was not such a house as he had quitted in the City of Glasgow, but it was warm in winter, and let us hope it was fairly cool in summer.

I have some information of the early settlement, and of the subsequent history of Farnham. I intend to make it my business during the coming year to obtain more—in fact, all I can, and to put it into form for the archives of the society. May I ask others to do the same for their own localities, and may I specially appeal to members of the Women's Committee not only for a continuance of the good work they have already done, but for increased effort in the direction I have outlined. Some of the finest and most interesting contributions in the past have been from their pens or have been due to their assistance and encouragement. I trust I may not be disappointed as to their assistance and increased interest during the year we are entering upon.

I have been disappointed not to see the usual histo[illegible] the columns of our sympathetic [illegible] The News, during the past year.

us hope for a renewal of them in the near future.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, the penitent sinner has spoken. I fancy I hear my fellow-townsman say he will defer his rejoicings until the end of the year, when he may the better judge whether the penitence is sincere. Strange, is it not, that when we get beached, so to speak, upon all matters that relate to our society, we instinctively turn to him—a Missisquoi man by adoption only. The fact is he has the historical instinct permeating his whole system—oozing out of him everywhere, so fatherly in its character, that we gravitate towards him as naturaly as the child to its parent. I know that if his ancestors had been of the county our reports would have bulked even larger than they do. More the pity for us, for he is so interested in his family connections that I hear of him passing part of his vacation travelling from graveyard to graveyard on the New England Coast scratching the moss off their tombstones. All honor to him and to them. They were honorable men and left an honorable record behind them or he would not so risk injury to his finger nails. I bespeak from him a large measure of his valuable counsel and assistance, and I will not complain if from time to time he prods the penitent to keep him up to his professions and promises.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Moore, followed. This revealed a comparatively inactive year. The Association had remained in a quasi dormant state, largely in consequence of the absence from the county of the Secretary-Treasurer elect, and the numerous engagements of the chief executive officer. The financial report showed a small balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

Mrs. S. A. C. Morgan then read her address as President of the Women's Committee, which was as follows

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, If I were to address only the Women's Committee of this society, I might nearly as well commune with them in the silence of my own room—so few of them ever attend our annual meeting. But a sort of mental telepathy assures us of their hearty co-operation in the promotion of general intelligence—the sure guide to a people's happiness and prosperity.

Ruskin says, "The best women are indeed the most difficult to know, they are recognized chiefly in the happiness of their husbands and the nobleness of their children; they are only to be divined, not discerned, by the stranger; and sometimes seem almost helpless except in their own homes."

This naturally brings to mind the "International Council of Women," which has recently been held and concluded apparently to the satisfaction of those interested in the amendments which they advocate along many lines.

Those chivalrous women seem to be chosen instruments for the world's betterment—all in the general economy of nature — evidence of growth which sometimes takes us by surprise and makes us sit up and think.

The "National Historical Association" with which this Society is affiliated met at the same time as the Council of Women. The Missisquoi County's brief report was forwarded to be read by one of our honorary presidents, Miss C. M. Derick, of McGill Univeristy, who was also convener of the Department of Education, one of the topics discussed by the Council of Women.

We esteem it an honor to have been represented by so distinguished a delegate.

It is with deep regret that we recall the loss that not only this society, but society in general has sustained in the demise of our highly esteemed and active members, Mr. Asa Rykert and Mr. Joseph Sawyer. I beg to be allowed to extend to their families an expression of heartfelt condolence from the Women's Committee of the Missisquoi Historical Society.

A sketch of Mr. Rykert's life is in course of preparation for our next report. It is to be hoped that some appreciative person may be kind enough to gather the facts of the venerable

Mr. Sawyer's pioneer life for the records of the Missisquoi Historical Society. At this period in the history of civilization and empire-building, marked by centenaries and tercentenaries, the world pauses and looks backward—not to stand petrified—but to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the marvelous achievements won by plain, unostentatious men, working almost single-handed and unknown to the world in their day, showing the immense force of strong personality concentrated on one main line of action.

Such men exist even in our own day; but we cannot see our leaders for the crowd. When the throng is dispersed, these men loom up through the dust like towering monuments to letters, arts and science, and the world recognizes and acclaims them.

It seems fitting in this connection to indulge in a brief contemplation of the main object of this society—the appreciation of the staunch character and arduous lives of our own kith and kin, who laid the foundations of prosperity in Missisquoi, whose past has already been reviewed to some extent—but, like a diamond, her many facets ever lend new interest to the subject.

That we may the better appreciate the difficulties that beset our forefathers, let us consider more fully the conditions that confronted them on their arrival here but little more than a century ago—conditions very unlike those that await the pioneer of the Canadian West to-day, who finds his land ready for the plough, with all the modern agricultural inventions at hand and himself surrounded at the outset by a population whose wealth causes cities to rise as if by magic.

In the case of the early settlers of the Eastern Townships, a few explorers usually came in advance of their families to select their location. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to picture to ourselves the view that would have met the eager gaze of a prospector in the latter part of the 18th century had he been ambitious enough to scramble up a rocky ascent through pathless underbrush and over wind-fallen trees until he reached the summit of the mountain now known as "The Pinnacle."

As we see him, he overlooks—not the land, for there is no land in sight—on the Canadian side, at least—but dark unbroken forest as far as the eye can extend, except where [illegible] meadows, here and there, afford partial openings.

Glimpses of narrow gaps in the woods at the west show where a road constructed by former French governors leads from United States' territory to St. Johns and other military posts on the Richelieu. There, columns of smoke rise from widely scattered points in the wilderness, indicating where the temporary camps of adventurers are located.

The oppressive silence is broken only at intervals by a gun-shot, or by the occasional resounding blows of a prospector's axe.

No church spires point the way heaven-ward; but the towering forest trees are silent guides and friendly monitors, asserting the majesty of God, and the brotherhood of His creatures.

There are no beaten paths, God is everywhere. His presence is nowhere more reverently felt than in the vaulted arches of the forest. Our early fathers and mothers were strengthened and comforted by the nearness of Him who upheld them by night and by day, until they lived to enjoy the fruition of their hopes before they rested from their labors.

In a little cemetery at Mystic there is a small collection of graves, the names and life-story of whose occupants are unknown.

The late Mr. Alex. Walbridge reverently marked the spot by a rude stone incribed: "Graves of the early settlers." There is something very pathetic in the obscurity of those hard-won lives with which no one at the present day claims to have any affiliation or any knowledge, though they were undoubtedly spent in preparing the way for the present generation who now regard the spot with silent curiosity not unmixed with awe. God knew them—and the place once knew them, and was filled with their voices and with their labors.

Our country burial-grounds contain many such groups of the forgotten dead. Of late years there has been a laudable effort to [illegible] them utter [illegible]

Much more remains to be done. It is all that we can do at this late day to perpetuate the memory of those who wrought by main strength, the first thrilling chapters in the history of Missisquoi.

The ruling sentiments that animated the first comers to the Eastern Townships were mainly loyalty to the Mother Country and the peaceful pursuit of gain by honest means, The tradition has been well kept up.

Our loyalty and material prosperity seem to be well assured—a good foundation to build upon according to our bent.

Our fathers prepared a feast for us, upon which we are feeding like larvae. In due time we will leave sustenance for the next generation and so on, like the lower orders of creation. But this is not enough to satisfy high-principled men and women of the present day. It has been truthfully said that a people can not progress faster nor higher than their ideals.

Mark Twain tells of a Mississippi steamboat so weak that when the whistle blew the engines stopped. But in one case there are happy signs that we, as a people, are really moving with the current.

Travellers by slow conveyance sometimes sight some landmark to make sure that they move at all. So we may take cognizance of formerly neglected homes and uncultured families to see the improvement wrought in recent years—the result of higher ideals.

While we are advancing so surely and so hopefully, could we not take in tow the Missisquoi Historical Society with a brass band to attract the crowd and make things lively? We want exhilaration.

Carlyle asks, "Call ye that a society in which no social ideal is extant?" That subject is worthy the attention of the Women's Committee of the Missisquoi Historical Society. Could not social entertainments in antique costumes be instituted in the villages with the old songs and old dances—and any old frills that can be thought of that would lend new interest to the subject and help to defray the expenses of the Society? We are hoping for a hall and a library in the days of the Millennium. The idea is slowly simmering—there is plenty of time. Meanwhile, let us keep alive a spark of progressive ideality.

Emerson has said "If we encounter a man of rare intellect we should ask him what books he reads." We hear that a "National Home Reading Circle" has been organized, of which we hope to hear more later on, and that every village in the Eastern Townships may become affiliated with it.

Hoping that my successor may be able to enlist the interest and co-operation of the public in the development of this Society into a sort of literary and historical institute in which our people will eventually take pride,

I remain a follower,

Respectfully,

S. A. C. MORGAN,

President, Woman's Committee of the Missisquoi Historical Society.

THE NAMELESS DEAD.

"Graves of the Early Settlers."

Unnamed they lie in their forgotten graves,
Above the sod long since bedewed with tears,
The heroes of the unrecorded years,
All undisturbed the long grass gently waves,
"Here rests in peace" 'tis all the hero craves
Who knows how fleet, how poor a thing is fame,
But surely love will add a date, a name,
As from oblivion her own she saves.

Yet well I know they are not desolate,
The nameless dead that in God's acre sleep,
Beneath His sunlight and His starlit skies,
Though never there, laurel or love-wreath lies,
Their names, their years, their deeds His records keep;
Their graves the faithful seasons decorate.

[illegible], September, [illegible]

JULIA H. S. BUGEIA.

After some discussion it was decided advisable to issue another report during the ensuing year.

It was moved by Mr. E. R. Smith, seconded by Mr. F. C. Saunders that the reports of the President, President of the Women's committee, and Secretary-Treasurer be accepted and the thanks of the society extended to all retiring officers. Carried.

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was moved by Mr. J. P. Noyes, seconded by Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, that the Hon. Judge McCorkill be re-elected President. Carried unanimously.

On motion by Mr. F. C. Saunders, seconded by Mr. C. O. Jones Mr. Giroux and Mr. Spencer were re-elected Vice-Presidents.

It was moved by Mr. Noyes, seconded by Mr. Jones, that C. S. Moore be elected Secretary-Treasurer for the ensuing year. Carried.

It was moved by Rev. E. M. Taylor, seconded by Mr. E. R. Smith, that Mrs. Morgan be re-elected President of the Women's Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Rev. E. M. Taylor, that Mr. Capsey be re-elected Auditor. Carried.

In a short speech Mr. J.P. Noyes, K. C., presented to the society on behalf of Dr. Geo. Fuller, of Cowansville, an ancient parchment procured from the Dent family of Cowansville; also a night lamp given by Mr. Miles A. Miltimore, of Sweetsburg, and which was made and used by a prisoner in his effort to escape from jail.

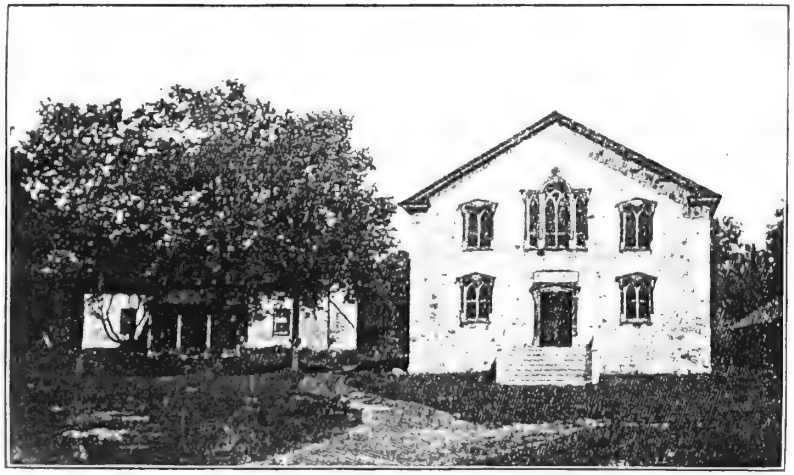
The Rev. E. M. Taylor, as a delegate from the Brome Historical Society, extended the greetings of that society to us, its co-workers in local historical research. Mr. Taylor explained the unavoidable absence from our meeting on account of illness of the Hon. Justice Lynch, who was also elected a delegate and who expressed deep regrets through Mr Taylor that he was unable to be with us.

It was moved by Mr. Saunders seconded by Mr. Capsey that a vote of thanks be tendered the donors of gifts presented by Mr. Noyes—namely Mr. Fuller and Mr. Miltimore. Carried.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis in a short address referred to the one hundredth anniversary, recently passed, of the first Church of England edifice erected in this county, at St. Armand West, by Bishop Stewart, and also to the Baptist Church at Abbott's Corner, which was built about the same time.

Much interesting discussion respecting the extension of the work of the Society, the collection and collaboration of historical data, the encouragement of school children to write local historical compositions, the publication of the annual report and kindred matters in which Messrs. Noyes, Saunders, Watson, Jones and Revs. Taylor and Lewis took part, after which the meeting was adjourned.

With courtesy and urbanity to the manor born, Judge and Mrs. McCorkill entertained at dinner at the Bedford House, all the members of the Missisquoi Historical Society who were in Bedford at the meeting.



METHODIST CHURCH, OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN QUEBEC, 1819
PHILIPSBURG, QUE.
Is still in good repair and used for worship

Hon. George Barnard Baker, K.C. Senator.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to the township of Dunham, Missiquoi, from the New England States, shortly after the Letters Patent for the creation of the Township were granted in 1796. He is the son of the late Wm. Baker, who represented Missisquoi in the Parliament of Lower Canada from 1834 to 1837, in fact, was a member when the Rebellion of the latter year led to the disuse of a Parliament for the Province until the Confederation era. The Senator was born at Dunham, on the 26th Jan. 1834 received his early education and was [illegible] at Dunham Academy [illegible] the University, taking the course at Bishop's College University, as B.A., in 1855 and M.A. in [illegible]. He was for many years and at the time of his death a member of the Board of Trustees of that University. He was for a time Preceptor of the Missisquoi High School, at Cowansville [illegible]

LATE HON. G. B. BAKER

began the study of law with James O'Halloran, K.C., with whom he entered into partnership on his admission to the Bar in 1860, continuing this until Nov. 1866, when he became the law partner of the late Judge Buchanan. His partners for different periods after that time were J. E. Martin, Esq., K.C., Montreal; F. X. A. Giroux, Esq., Advocate, of Sweetsburg; and, on his admission to the Bar, with his son, G. H. Baker, Esq. now a Montreal practitioner. He was for many years Crown Prosecutor in the District, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

In 1870, on the retirement of the sitting member, Browne Chamberlin, Esq., he was elected to the Federal House of Commons, and was re-elected at the general elections in 1872. In the first contest his opponent was the late Haskell A. Hogle, and at the second W. F. Kay, of Philipsburg. Owing to the divisions in the party caused by the Pacific Railway Scandal he did not present himself at the election which followed in Jan. 1874. In the Provincial elections in 1875 he was elected by acclamation. In 1876 he was named Solicitor-General in the De Boucherville Cabinet, and at the elections in 1878, following the dismissal of that government, he was defeated by a narrow majority by the late E. Racicot, Esq., K.C. At the Dominion election the same year he was returned, after a contest, to his old place at Ottawa where he remained until 1887 when he was defeated by his former opponent the late Geo. Claves, Esq. Upon the death of Mr. Claves the following year he again presented himself but was defeated by D. B. Meigs, Esq. At the general election in 1891 he defeated Mr. Meigs and held the seat until his appointment as Senator Jan. 7, 1896. The Senator was a Conservative in politics, and an Anglican in religion. In 1860 he married Jane Percival, eldest daughter of the late Sheriff Cowan, of Cowansville, Que., who died in 1908. Of this marriage were issue three daughters and three sons, one son only surviving. Mr. Baker died suddenly in Montreal on the 9th February, 1910. He held many local offices, municipal and otherwise and was for a term Batonnier of the Bedford section of the Bar. He was a large real estate owner in the District and took an interest in farming. A biographer said of him, "Politics and public "life seemed the most attractive "objects of pursuit to him. He "loved the game of politics. Not "only was he the election orator "par excellence, but, as an or-"ganizer he had tact, courage and "skill. In his prime he excelled "in the management of men, and "a battle in which votes were the "object animated him, and, in so "doing, gave strength and cour-"age to his supporters. When, as "a boy, in his political speech in "1858 he declared that the East-"ern Townships constituencies "were the heritage of its sons, he "uttered a sentiment of loyal at-"tachment, not only to the Town-"ships, but to every ambitious "boy therein. He prided him-"self on being a son of old Missis-"quoi, and it was the acceptance "of this which helped to make "him so popular in the County "he represented so long in Parlia-"ment."

The Senator took an interest in the County Historical Society and was for years an officer therein. No man now living knew so much of the local history of Missisquoi, of its old families and the old places, as did Mr. Baker. There was a time when he is said to have know every man and woman in the County.

The Late Asa Rykert, Esq.

Since the last issue of the Missisquoi County Historical Society's report, the subject of this sketch, a member of the society, has passed over to the great majority.

ASA RYKERT, Esq.

Mr. Rykert was born in 1828 at "Mount Prospect," a beautiful farm situated in the township of Dunham between Meig's Corner and Frelighsburg.

His great grandfather, Capt. Joseph Rykert, a U. E. Loyalist, came from Rhimbeck, N.Y., in 1792, and settled in St. Armand West, his son John took up the farm which was afterwards the property of his son George who was father of Asa. His mother was Elizabeth Westover, daughter of Moses Westover and sister of Daniel Westover and Col. A. Westover, both well known and highly respected farmers of the same town.

The family of the late Mr. George Rykert consisted of three sons, Edward, Asa and Malcolm, and three daughters, Laura, who married George Allan, of Adamsville, both deceased; Kinsley, who married Henry Baker, of Dunham,

also deceased; and Charlotte, wife of J. S. Baker, of Dunham. Mr. Rykert received his early education in the schools of Dunham, and later he attended the Royal Grammar School in Montreal, of which Mr. Skakel was the principal; and his reminiscences of his school days and of Montreal at that time, 1844, were most interesting. Mr. Rykert's intellectual attainments were above the average, and his interest in events, historical as well as current, never waned, and it was a matter of keen enjoyment to all his friends to engage him in retrospect, on matters which were at the moment exciting public interest. Mr. Rykert was a farmer, and one of those who are not content to drift along in a haphazard sort of way; advancement and progress was his motto, and his farm steadily improved under his management.

A few years ago, when the infirmities of age made themselves felt he sold his farm and built a fine residence in the village of Dunham where he spent his last years, surrounded by his relatives and friends to whom he was endeared by his genial, kindly spirit and the warmest interest he ever manifested in them. In politics Mr. Rykert was a Conservative, keen and ardent. At one time he was urged by his party to allow them to bring him forward as their candidate for the Local House of Parliament, but he declined the honour, publicity always being foreign to his nature.

He was a staunch member of the Church of England, and his efforts were always for the betterment and upbuilding of the community in which his lot was cast. His memory will linger long in the hearts of his friends; old and young felt the influence of his happy nature, as well as the deeper channel of his thoughts.

In 1857 Mr. Rykert married Miss Mary Dunning, daughter of Orrin Dunning, of Dunham, who predeceased him in 1872. Of a family of four children he is survived by two only, two having died in infancy.

These are Miss Mary Elizabeth Rykert who occupies the family residence in Dunham, and Dr. Archibald E. Rykert, of Paris, France.

E. L. B.

Hon. Judge Buchanan.

The late Hon. G. C. V. Buchanan, was born at the City of Montreal, on the 25th October, 1825, the son of the first Judge Buchanan. After his admission to the Bar he practiced law in Montreal from 1846 to 1858, in partnership with the late John Monk and the late Sir Francis G. Johnson, when he removed to Cowansville, on the creation of the judicial District of Bedford.

LATE JUDGE BUCHANAN

Judge Buchanan practiced his profession alone until 1866, when he entered into partnership with the late Hon. Senator Baker, with whom he remained in partnership until he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the district of Bedford, in March 1881 succeeding the late Judge Dunkin.

Judge Buchanan, while a Conservative in politics, devoted all of his time to his profession and held no public office, other than that of Crown Prosecutor for the district, which position he held for seventeen years. He was also in the early 60's a commissioner for the settlement of the Bolton land question, involving the title to a large portion of what is now

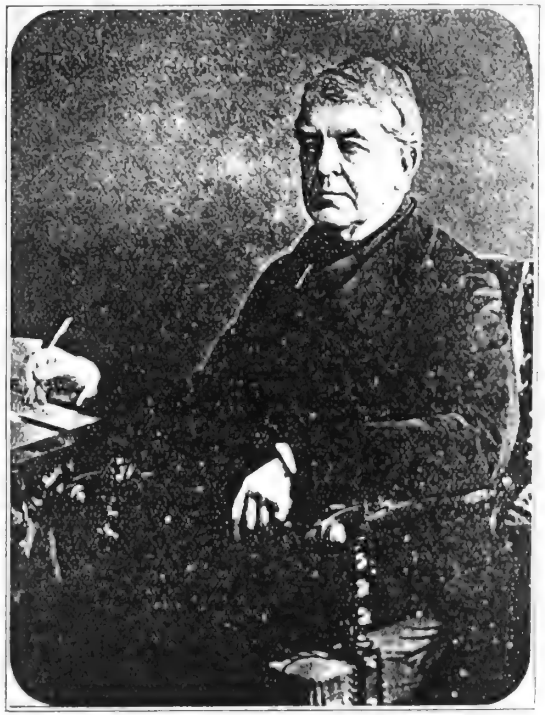
the townships of East and West Bolton, and which was one of the great vexed questions for that locality during many years. He was one of the Commissioners for the revision and consolidation of the Provincial Statutes in 1877, but the political difficulties of the time caused a cessation of the work.

Judge Buchanan was regarded during his life time at the Bar, as one of the leading members of his profession, and his appointment to the Bench was well received by all classes in the district of Bedford, and was justly conceded to be the fitting reward for his eminent services. He sat on the Bench from 1882 to 1887, and retired in January of that year from ill health. He was a Judge of great accomplishments, and his judgments bear evidence of his ability as a Jurist, and his sound legal knowledge.

He married Miss A. L. Snow on the 19th Nov., 1863. He died at the City of Montreal, on the 3rd July, 1901, leaving his widow and two children, Charles Ernest and Mary Maud, wife of George G. Foster, K.C., Montreal.

Hon. Judge Badgley, Ex-M.P.P., for Missisquoi.

The late Hon. William Badgley, D.C.L., was a son of Mr. Francis Badgley, a successful merchant of Montreal, who represented his adopted city (for he was born in London, England), in the Legislature of the Province of Canada from 1801 to 1805.



LATE JUDGE BADGLEY

Mr. Badgley was born in Montreal, on the 27th of March, 1801, was educated at private schools, and completed his studies under the careful instruction of the Rev. Alexander Skakel. He then studied law and was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in November 1823, in Montreal, where he subsequently practiced his profession, with signal success.

In 1830, owing to ill health, he proceeded to Europe where he remained until 1832. In 1834 he found the political atmosphere in Canada in a serious condition which led to the troublous times of '37 and '38, and [illegible] not to referred to here further than to mention that Mr. Badgley took an active part in opposition to the Hon. Mr. Papineau and his

friends. He assisted in the reorganization of the "Constitutional Association" of the Montreal district, of which he was the secretary, the Hon. J. Moffatt being for a time its president, being succeeded by the Hon. Peter McGill. He was an active advocate, both in the press and on the platform, of the re-union of the Provinces. The Constitutional Association issued an address, prepared by Mr. Badgley, advocating the re-union of the Provinces, which was presented to the authorities in England. Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Badgley were appointed delegates to proceed to England to present the address. He assisted also, while in England, in preparing bills for the abolition of the seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, to be submitted to the Colonial Secretary. He was a strong advocate also of the establishment of registry offices in the Province and published a work on that subject. He also advocated the grant of wild or waste lands from the Crown reserves in Lower Canada, for the establishment of universities and advocated measures for the improvement generally of education. He was so active and his opinions were so respected in England that he was offered a position in the Colonial office, which, however, he declined. In 1840, unsolicited, he was offered the position of commissioner of bankruptcy for the district of Montreal, by the Governor-General, which he accepted and filled until July '44 when he was appointed Circuit Judge. In 1843, McGill University honored him with the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. In '47 he resigned the position of Circuit Judge to accept the position of Attorney-General of the Province, (the Provinces having been united by the Union Act of 1841), and became a candidate in the county of Missisquoi where after a keen battle he was elected by a majority of 168 over his opponent, Col. B. C. A. Gugy. Voting then was open, and took place at Frelighsburg and Dunham. He was re-elected in '48. In 1851 he was returned for one of the divisions of Montreal, part of his late father's old constituency, but was defeated when he presented himself for re-election at the election of 1854. He took an active part in military matters and rose to the rank of major. He was also a prominent freemason; was District and Provincial Grand Master of English Masons at Montreal In '55, he was elevated to the Superior Court Bench for Lower Canada, where he remained until the 12th of September 1862, when he was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench, as assistant Judge, temporarily, and on the 17th of July 1866, was appointed puisne Judge of that Court, from which he retired on a pension in 1874, owing to partial deafness. While Attorney-General for the Province he conducted the criminal business of the criminal terms throughout the Province the last Attorney-General to do so in the Province, it is said. He actively opposed the financial schemes of the late Hon. Mr. Hincks, and took an active part in the agitation which led up to the abolition of seigniorial tenure in 1854. He was a conservative in politics, a man of strong opinions, but having respect for the opinions of others. He presided with sucess and courtesy over the private bills committee of the House, which is a reasonable test of the patience and affability of the man. He was an eminent Judge and had occasion to deliver some important decisions in cases between litigants from his old constituency, among others the famous case of Herrick vs. Sixby, in which, speaking for the majority of the Court, he delivered an exhaustive judgment. He married Elizabeth Wallace Taylor, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. W. Taylor, of the Hon. East India Company's service, on the 22nd April, 1834, at St. George's Church, London, England, and had six children, —four sons and two daughters. His two eldest sons, William, who is still alive and living in England, and James, deceased, at Exmouth, England, served in the British army principally in India, with distinction and attained the rank of colonel. Harry B. of the Molsons Bank; J. C. A., deceased was a merchant of Montreal; Emma and Claudine, the daughters, both deceased were also of Montreal. Judge Badgley died in Montreal on the 24th Dec. 1887.

Note.—An aged participant in the parliamentary election of 1851 in the County, and who is still living, related to the writer an incident of that campaign. On the dissolution of Parliament, Judge Badgley, who was a poor man, came to the County to see about re-election. The late Levi Stevens, of Dunham, was then a leader in county politics. To him Judge Badgley repaired. Mr. Stevens informed him that his election was hopeless without money and on being pressed, named $2,000 as the lowest sum. The Judge said he would return to Montreal and try to raise the money. A few days later he advised Mr. Stevens that the attempt was fruitless. The latter consulted the local leaders and they decided to nominate the late Seneca Page, of Dunham, a wealthy man. Mr. Page cheerfully accepted and made good the financial end of the candidature. Personally, he was not a popular man, so extraordinary means were used to help him along. Prior to the nomination banquets were held at different points in the County where good cheer prevailed. One of these was held at Cowansville, engineered by Mr. Stevens, as were all the others, at which speeches laudatory of Mr. Page were made. The late G. H. Sweet, of Sweetsburg, a political leader of the time in his section was called upon to speak. In response he denounced Mr. Page as being unfit for the position, alluded to his character as being of the worst, charged him with all sorts of offences and, generally held him to be in every respect a bad man. Those were days of plain speaking and Mr. Sweet indulged the practice to the limit. When he concluded Mr. Page rose to his feet at once. Everyone present braced up to listen to an indignant defence and a probable sharp attack upon Mr. Sweet Mr. Page spoke as follows: "Gentleman, I am surprised at "the attack made upon me by "Mr. Sweet, and I tell you gen-"tlemen, if he had used such lan-"guage to me outside this room "I should at once"—a pause— "I should at once have asked him "in to take a drink."

These remarks, characteristic of the times, were received with laughter and neither the attack nor the unique reply affected the election. The deposit made with Mr. Stevens and friends settled all difficulties.

The Missisquoi County Council and Action as to Volunteers on Fenian Raid.

A paragraph in the issue of the District of Bedford Times (published at Sweetsburg), of date the 5th Oct. 1866, says :

"At the last meeting of the County Council of Missisquoi, a By-Law was passed to redeem the pledge made by that body in July last, to raise the sum necessary to pay to each married man fifty cents per diem and each single man twenty-five cents per diem, for each day of actual service performed by non-commissioned officers and privates of the volunteers of the County, during the late Fenian Raid."

This was the first raid.. There were then two companies in Missisquoi, the Frelighsburg and the St. Armand West Companies.

Whether there was anything paid the volunteers under that resolution is unknown to the writer. After the raid of 1870 the County Council passed other resolutions commendatory of the Volunteers and Home Guards of which the following are given.

At a general quarterly session of the Municipal Council of the County of Missisquoi held at Bedford on Wednesday the 8th June, 1870. Present, the Hon. Thomas Wood, Warden ; Councillors, Messrs. P. H. Krans, Wm. Mead Pattison, Thomas Selby, J. W. Eaton, H. G. Trepanier, John Gough, I. Choiniere, John Farrell and John Bowker.

Minutes of last session having been read and confirmed. It was moved by Councillor Gough, seconded by Councillor Bowker—That whereas an attempt was lately made by a band of marauders to invade the unoffending inhabitants of this Province, and whereas our gallant Home Guards and Volunteers did cheerfully and heroically hasten to the front and bravely repel the lawless invaders.

It is therefore resolved—That the thanks of this council are due, and are hereby gratifully tendered to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men composing the Home Guard and Volunteer force for their gallant services. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the commanding officers of the Home Guards and Volunteers and also to the St. Johns News and Waterloo Advertiser for publication. Passed unanimously.

June 8, 1870.—Memo. minutes of County Council.—Moved by Councillor Eaton, seconded by Councillor C. Selby, That each member of the 60th Battalion and Home Guards be presented with a medal and the 60th in addition be presented with a set of colors.

April 28, 1871.—A motion was made that inasmuch as the Home Guards decided not to accept medals the previous resolution as to the Home Guards was rescinded.

A committee was then appointed to secure a set of colors for the 60th Batt. for services rendered, giving time May 24th, 1871, place Bedford. On that day the flags were presented to the 60th Batt.

Committee of Three.
Hon. Thos. Wood, Warden
John Gough and
Wm. Mead Pattison.

Sept. 13, 1871.—A. H. Martin, hotel keeper, account $20.00 cost of dinner to invited guests on the said occasion of presentation of colors.

The Princess Salm-Salm.

"Eliza A., daughter of Mr. William Joy, was born at St. Armand West, P.Q. Impelled by a "desire for change, she left home "when a young girl, and became "an actress, under the name of "Agnes le Clercq. While filling "an engagement at Washington, "she met Prince Felix Salm-Salm, "a younger son of the reigning "Prince zu Salm-Salm, Prussia, "and was married to him at St. "Patrick's Church, in that city, "August 30th, 1862. Her husband "had previously belonged to the "Austrian Army, but at the "breaking out of the Civil War "in the United States had entered "his services to the National "Government and became a member of the staff of General Lew "Bleaker [illegible] "fluence he obtained command of "the 8th New York Regiment "and, later, of the 68th New York "Volunteers, and towards the "end of the war was assigned "to the command of the post at

AGNES SALM SALM

"Atlanta, receiving the brevet of "Brigadier-general in April, 1865. "He next offered his services to "the Emperor Maximilian in "Mexico, and was appointed Col-"onel on the general staff. "He became the Emperor's "A.D.C., and chief of his house-"hold, and was captured at Que-"retaro. After Maximilian's ex-"ecution he returned to Europe, "re-entered the Prussian army as "major in the Grenadier Guards, "and was killed at the battle of "Gravelotte. He published his "diary in Mexico, including leaves "from the diary of the Princess "Salm-Salm (London: 1868). The "Princess accompanied her husband "throughout his military cam-"paigns in the South, performing "useful service in connection with "the field hospitals, and was with "him also in Mexico. After the "fall of Queretaro, she rode to "San Luis Potosi, and implored "President Juarez to procure the "release of Maximilian and of his "Aide, who was imprisoned with "him. She also sought the inter-"vention of Porfirio Diaz and of "Mariano Escobedo, and arranged "a conference between the latter "General and the Archduke. Af-"ter the death of her husband, "she raised a hospital brigade, "which accomplished much good "during the Franco-German war. "Subsequently, she married Char-"les Heneage, Esquire, of the "English diplomatic service, but "soon separated from him. She "published "Ten years of my "Life" (Toronto: 1877). A "sister is married to Edmund "Johnson, Esquire, of Vineland, "N.J. Residence: Karlsrake Ba-"den, Karlstrasse 2."

Through the kindness and courtesy of Henry J. Morgan, Esquire, LL.D., of Ottawa, the Society has been permitted to reproduce the above portrait and sketch from his very interesting work "Types of Canadian Women, past and present."

Gifts to the Society.

Bradford's History, "Of Plymouth Plantation From the original manuscript with a report of the proceedings incident to the return of the Manuscript to Massachusetts, presented by John Walter Saxe, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Boston, Mass., "a descendant of one of the pioneers of Missiquoi County."

Minnesota and its People and Early History of Minneapolis by John B. Stevens, and a colored picture of Minnehaha Falls, the gifts of Mrs. Emily Ross Perry, of Minneapolis. This John B. Stevens was a brother of the late Senator Stevens, of Waterloo, Que.

The parchment presented by Dr. G. LeRoy Fuller, an old title deed of the Dent family, Cowansville.

The Prisoner's Lamp, presented by Mr. Miles A. Miltimore, jailer, Sweetsburg, a unique construction to aid in work to break jail.

An ambrotype of the Rectory at Stanbridge East, presented by Miss Constantine.

Gavel used by the old Society of Rechabites, discovered by Mr. M. S. Cornell, and presented through him

A collection of almanacs dating back to 1835. Ancient tracts, primers, and school books, from Mrs. Theodora Moore.

Numbers of articles have been promised, and are kept by their owners until a suitable place is prepared for them.

The Birth of Dunham Township.

Dunham enjoys the distinction of being the first Township created and patented by the Crown in the Eastern Townships. It has other claims to distinction, but the present concern is with its origin. It was named, as were also named every one of those townships created by letters patent, after localities in the British Isles. That was the practice of the Crown in those days. Information received from the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, is that Dunham was named after an English village and Parish of Dunham, in Norfolk, England There were places called Dunham in Nottingham and Cheshire, but the Norfolk location is the one which bears the official fiat. This is also borne out by the traditions of the early settlers. The late Senator Baker, than whom no man was better informed as to local history connected with Dunham and the County of Missisquoi, informed the writer that his native Township of Dunham was so named after a place bearing a like name in England, thus corroborating the departmental authority.

There is not a single instance of a Township in the Eastern Townships being named after an individual. They were copied from place names in the British Isles, mostly from England. If one is at all curious to locate there the place for which his native Township is named he will find them in the Maps (34th Vol.) of the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and, to the curious in such matters, it is of interest. This is now mentioned because uninformed persons have sought to make it appear that Dunham was named after the Hon. Thomas Dunn, the leader of the Associate of that Township. There is n reason why he should have bee singled out for that distinctio any more than some of the oth leaders of the Associates in th Townships. It was not the prac tice in those days to name Tow ships after individuals, and the is no reason why Thomas Dun should have been an innovator. I is altogether likely that if Du ham had been named for him h name would not have been cut two, one "n" dropped. There is Dunnville in Ontario, and Dun boro in the U. S., as well as m ny other names of places there l ginning with Dunn, and in eve case there is no elision of the fi "n," and, if the Township w named after him, why strike o one "n" and add the final syllal "ham"? If the Hon. Thom Dunn had desired to have his na perpetuated in the Township which he was the Associate le er it is not likely he would ha added as a suffix a syllable wh was known to be connected w many English place names, would have turned attention once to its particular Engl namesake

The following information as the grantees of Dunham was tained by the President of Society from the late J. C. I gelier, Esq., just a few days fore his death. He had been nected with the Crown Lands partment

Names of Thomas Dunn's a ciates in the grant of land fr the government of date 2nd F ruary, 1796, being five-seve (5-7) of 40,895 acres divided 35 equal parts, there being 35 a ciates. The names are as foll

	No. of the lots granted	Ranges
THOMAS DUNN,		
Joseph Buck		
John Heliker	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13,	
Jacob Heliker	14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22,	
George Sax	24, 25, 27, 28	1
Mathew Hall	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12,	
William Farrand	13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22,	
David Farrand	23, 25, 26, 27	2
Joshua Chambers	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13,	
Amos Woodward	14, 17, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23,	
David Reychert	24, 26, 27, 28	3
John Reychert	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12,	
John Blake	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22,	
Thomas Best	24, 25, 26, 28	4
Daniel Mills	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12,	
Jeremiah Reychert	13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22,	
Daniel Traver	23, 25, 26, 27	5
Alexander McDougall	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12,	
James Bell	14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22,	
Andre Teneyck	24, 25, 26, 28	6
Henry Teneyck	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13,	
Archibald Henderson	14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23,	
Henry Hall	25, 24, 27, 28	7
Elisha Dickenson	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13,	
Jacob Best, Sr.	14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22,	
George Weymore	24, 25, 27, 28	8
Abraham Lampman	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12,	
John Mills	13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22,	
Stephen Jenne	23, 25, 26, 27	9
Jacob Best		
Adam Deal	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13,	
Ladowick Streit	14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23,	
Samuel Mills	24, 25, 27, 28	10
Philip Ruiter		
Jacob Ruiter		

N.

Miss M. A. Titemore Contributes More Notes, Historical and Reminiscent.

(From Dunsmuir, Cal., whither Miss Titemore had gone on account of failing health, she wrote under date of June 1st, 1908.)

Dear Mrs. Moore :—

The third report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, reached me last week, and I have lived in and about St. Armand East ever since. I will confess that when I saw myself occupying so much space, I nearly collapsed. I would like to correct a few inaccuricies in regard to the Eccles family. Richard Eccles, son of Capt. Eccles, died comparatively young, and his widow took her two children with her to the old Vincent home, where they grew up. The daughter, Mary Ann, married Steven Richard, of Franklin, Vt., and had two children, a son and daughter. James married Malvina Briggs of the above town, and had several children. His son, Squire Eccles, still lives at historic Eccles Hill."

Then Miss Titemore adds this incident of the "Millerite Scare," recalled by an article signed "N" in the Third Report "N. says he is sure of the year, 1843, but not the month. It was April 14th. I remember it well, being twelve years old. I distinctly recollect the excitement of that winter, and did feel somewhat uneasy on that particular day; but my mother, being a very sensible woman, quietly went about her household duties, which had a tendency to alleviate our fears."

In another letter were received some notes on Pigeon Hill from which we take the following :—

"Among the first settlers the Sager family was prominent, and the place was first called Sagersfield. There were two brothers, Adam and Peter, I am not quite sure if there was a third. The wife of Adam Sager was killed by lightning as she was cooking by an old-fashioned fire place, such as was in general use before stoves were introduced. Peter Sager was the father of Noah Sager, who was the proprietor of the well known tavern at Pigeon Hill for many years. The first keeper of this hostelry was John Martin who had several children. Two daughters married two brothers, Timothy and James Russell, and resided a short distance east of the village. Timothy Russell was a number of years keeper of an hotel at Henryville. A son, Nicholas, married Mary Vandewater my aunt and godmother. Dr. Thompson, a Scotchman, was among the early residents of Pigeon Hill. He married Nancy Hubbard, sister of the late J. H. Hubbard, of Franklin, Vt. He had three children, Dr. Abram, Miss Elizabeth, and James Thompson, who resided at the Peter Sager place some years ago."

Note by Editor.—This was probably the Dr. Thompson, to whom Mrs. Watson, of Dunham, refer in a letter to the Secretary of the M. C. H. S. written some time ago. Mrs. Watson writes "I have recently received a letter from a Mrs. Thompson living in Potsdam, N.Y. She was a native of Dunham, and her husband was Dr. Thompson, of Pigeon Hill. She was Miss Harriet Maynard

her father was Samuel Maynard, a merchant here in the early days of this village, her mother was a daughter of my grandfather, Joseph Baker."

Mrs. Thompson sent a sketch of the Maynard family which, with other things that did not belong there, was mixed up with the Secretary's report, in Third Report, and did not have the prominence it deserved.

To continue Miss Titemore's notes :—"The Adams family was prominent. Abel Adams had one daughter, Miss Virtue who died young, and the three well-known sons, Nelson, George and John, all prominent business men."

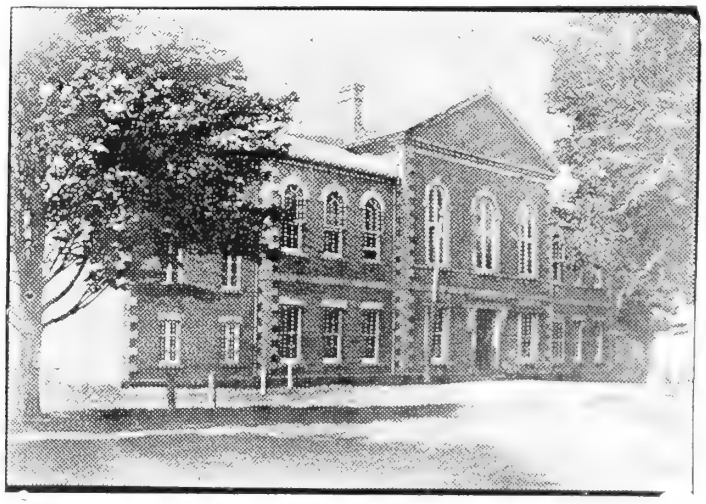
"Peter Moul was another pioneer. His home was embowered with shrubbery and stately trees. He had a family of daughters only. Miss Hannah, the youngest, had a fine soprano voice. She rendered the solos in singing school and at concerts, while Miss Elinor Toof was given the contralto parts.

"Miss Hannah Moul married Darwin Fuller, of Sweetsburg, another daughter married a Hubbard, and was the mother of "Billy" Hubbard, the musician and wit. Then there were the Campbells, of Campbell's Corner, a Scotch family of more than ordinary education and culture. Mr. Campbell taught the school at that place for years."

We are grateful for these valuable notes written by one who, though infirm from age and illness, shows warmest interest not only in the M. C. H. S., but in all that concerns her beloved native land, Canada.

Sweetsburg Court House and Jail.

The Court House and Jail of the District of Bedford are situate upon the west half of lot No. 25 in the 2nd range of lots of the primitive survey of the Township of Dunham, in the County of Missisquoi and comprises four acres of land acquired by the Provincial Government from the late Calvin Carter Kathan on the 15th May, 1858. It has not been possible to obtain a continuous chain of title of the Court House lot without a research which would be of little value. The township, containing ten ranges of twenty-eight lots each, was patented by the Crown to the Honorable Thomas Dunn and Associates—34 in number,—two-sevenths of the area of which was reserved by the Crown. The Letters Patent bear date the 2nd February, 1796. Of the 27 lots patented to the Associates in the 2nd Range, the names of Matth Hall, William Farrand and Dav Farrand, — with, of course, t Hon. Thomas Dunn as leader appear as grantees, but to wh lot No. 25 was conveyed in t division cannot now be learn The division was usually mad patented townships by the lea of the Associates and if the records of the Notary who ac for the Hon Mr Dunn could found it is likely [illegible] could there be [illegible] ately there was no Notary [illegible] District until 1800, and [illegible] divisions can be found [illegible] utes from that date onwards nearly all the other Townships this, and the District of St Fr cis, the Township of Dunham carved up prior to that date the warm-blooded patriots [illegible] loyal pains could only be allevi



COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, SWEETSBURG

ed by the earth cure in the shape of lots of land.

From the date of the letters patent on the 2nd February, 1796, there is a missing link in the chain of titles up to the 3rd Dec., 1816—over twenty years—when Ebenezer Cheney, of Hinesburg, Vt., sold the west half of said lot No. 25, in the 2nd Range of Dunham to Paul Whitney, by deed executed before Lalanne, Notary Public. This deed does not name the auteurs of Cheney nor was it ever registered. On the 23rd day of July, 1817, Paul Whitney sold the land to Charles Kathan by deed before Lalanne; this deed was registered. Charles Kathan and wife by deed of donation executed before Clement, N.P., on the 14th March, 1848, conveyed the said half of lot to their son Calvin Carter Kathan. On the 9th July, 1857, Charles Kathan, his wife having previously died, made a discharge of his hypothec, stipulated in the deed of donation, in so far as it affected the four acres of land contained in the Court House lot. The deed was executed before Bondy, N.P. On the 15th May, 1858, before Notary Edmond Clement and colleague, Calvin Carter Kathan deeded the said four acres of land to David Browne, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Bedford, "for the "use and behoof of Her Majesty "for the purpose of holding the "same as a site for a jail and "Court House for the District of "Bedford and for the purposes of "the Act of the Provincial Par-"liament of Canada, 20th Victo-"ria, Chapter 34, &c." The piece of land was described in the deed as: "Four acres of land of lot "known and distinguished as lot "No. 25, in the 2nd Range of lots "in the Township of Dunham, by "commencing at a point on the "south side of the Queen's high-"way leading from Sweetsburgh "to Nelsonville, said point is the "north-east corner of the Episco-"pal Church site, thence by the "magnetic needle south seventy-"six degrees and thirty minutes "east, following the south side "of aforesaid highway five chains "and twenty-five links and set of "a stone and delf underneath, "thence south thirteen degrees "and thirty minutes west; at "right angles to aforesaid high-"way, seven chains and sixty-two "links and set of a stone and "delf underneath, thence north sev-"enty-six degrees and thirty min-"utes west five chains and twenty "five links parallel to said high-"way, thence north thirteen de-"degrees and thirty minutes west "seven chains and sixty-two links "to the first mentioned point, "according to the Proces-Verbal of "survey thereof made by Felix "Farnan, Provincial Land Sur-"veyor bearing date the twelfth "day of the instant month,"—which was May, 1858.

This settled the short, but sharp and bitter fight, over the location of the District Court House and Jail, in which Waterloo, Dunham and Cowansville were aspirants and Sweetsburg undreamed of as a claimant. Waterloo was put aside because it did not send the member to Parliament who was acceptable to the party in power, and Dunham was dropped, it was said, because it would vote right—whether it had the chef-lieu or not. It was then Sweetsburg appeared upon the scene. The late G. H. Sweet, Esq., the principal man in Sweetsburg, and dominant in his party as a district leader, had the awarding of the site, while the late Peter Cowan, Esq., subsequently Sheriff, led the Cowansville cohort. He was so certain of success that he would listen to no compromise. His supporters had selected a site on the south side of the river which was held at a fabulous price for those days. Mr. Sweet was willing to accept a site between the two villages, but nearer Cowansville than Sweetsburg, where is now situate the residence of Hon. Judge McCorkill. It was an ideal site and, if accepted, the railroad would probably have gone north instead of south of the river and, in the end the two villages would have been one. Mr. Cowan was so sure his site would be accepted that he scorned Mr. Sweet's offer, and the latter at once selected the present site. As the Judicature Act placed the chef-lieu at, or near Nelsonville, the writs, &c., were for many years dated as "near Nelsonville" until remedied by an amending act. Although the Court House and Jail were built in 1859 and 1860 there were difficulties with the contractor which prevented its occupation until the last days of 1861. By 1874 it was found that there was insufficient vault rooms for the records and that the building, inside and outside, was in need of repairs. On the 17th day of Sept. 1874, a contract was let to the late Abram Pickel, of Sweetsburg to build the addition or new wing to the vault. The specifications called for first class work and the contract was faithfully carried out,—no repairs ever having been found necessary. The contract was for a sum of $3,550.00, and the work to be completed on or before the 30th day of November, 1874. The sureties of Mr. Pickel were Messrs. George B. Baker and George F. Shufelt.

On the 31st Oct., 1874, the contract was let to James B. Cullen, of Dunham, for the works and repairs on the Court House and Jail. The price was $700.00 and work to be completed on or before the 22nd Dec. 1874. Messrs. E. O. Brigham and George B. Baker were the sureties. It can well be conceived the repairs were not of an extensive character.

The idea got abroad that a water system was indispensable for the Court House and Jail and about the same time it was discovered that Providence had placed a spring on the land of Mr. Abram Pickel on a hill which, also providentially, would enable the water to run down to the Court House. Such coincidences are not rare. On the 21st August, 1876, before Notary O. N. E. Boucher, Mr. Pickel conveyed to Her Majesty, represented thereto by George B. Baker, Esq., Advocate and King's Counsel: "The right to draw the water "from a certain spring near the "top of the hill on lot number 26 "in the 2nd range of lots in the "Township of Dunham, and for "that purpose to dig trenches "thereto, and to erect reservoirs "therefor, as well at the source of "said spring as in any other place "that it may be deemed advis-"able, as well on said lot number "25 in said second range "and to conduct the water from "said spring as far as it is ne-"cessary for the use of the Court "House and Jail situate in "Sweetsburg aforesaid, and no "further, upon the payment of "any actual damages that may be "caused to said grantor by dig-"ging or repairing said trenches "and reservoirs." On the 23rd Oct., 1876, by an agreement made before witness the said Abram Pickel, in consideration of the sum of $50.00 granted the right to the Government of digging trenches and laying down some water pipes on his emplacement forming part of the west half of lot 25 in said 2nd range of Dunham, bounded on the west by the Cutter hotel. It was that western boundary which ruined Sweetsburg's first

water works system. On the 29th February, 1877, by written agreement before witnesses, and in consideration of $25.00 paid to each of them, Messrs. George R. Streeter and Calvin Carter Kathan sold and conveyed the right to the Government to dig and excavate a ditch or trench in which pipes were to be laid across their land on said west half of lot 25 in 2nd range to the Court House and Jail. The work was completed and a supply of not very palatable water was secured. It seemed impregnated with iron. Not long after its operation the Government gave consent to the proprietor of the hotel to tap the water for his use between the spring and the Court House and that ended its benefit to the Court House and Jail. The water was held up at the hotel. In a few years the iron pipes rusted out and were never replaced. It has been said that subsequently the Government conveyed its rights in the spring to a prominent politician. At all events no further water was brought to the Court House from Mr. Pickle's spring.

The next work on the Court and Jail was made in 1893 when a system of hot water heating was installed. In 1894 an annex was built to provide better and enlarged quarters for the jailer, with an office on the third storey for the High Constable, and for changes and renovations in the Court Room by removing the old gallery, fixing seats for juries and providing better accommodation for the officers of the Court and the Bar. P. and L. Lambkin, of Riceburg, as the lowest tenderers, had the contract at $2680.00, with C. H. Boright, of Sweetsburg, as superintendent. The work was completed in November 1894 according to the contract. During the time when the late Hon. H. T. Duffy was Minister of Public Works, further repairs were made to the offices and the room for the Bar library was enlarged.

In 1906 when Hon. Judge McCorkill was Minister, another addition was made to the Vault of the Superior Court,—the old vault and the annex of 1874, having been filled to overflowing. This addition doubled the vault capacity of the building. The contractor was W. F. Vilas, Esq., the present Member of the Legislative Assembly for Brome, then an esteemed private citizen. The contract price was $5,000. The vault and shelf work was done by Mr. E. Stevens of East Farnham, the contract price being $800.

While the space to be heated has nearly doubled since the hot water system was installed no addition has been made to its capacity, by reason whereof it is feared the records, registers and books are liable to be injured by mould in the vaults and the officials in the offices exposed to the perils of rheumatism, while kept in a condition bordering upon infirmity.

The first term of the Superior Court was held in the Court House in February 1861, and was presided over by the Hon. J. S. McCord who was the resident Judge until his retirement in 1865. During illness some of the terms of Court, in the meantime were held by Hon. Judges Badgley and Sicotte. In Oct. 1865, Judge Johnson was appointed resident Judge. During his absence in the North West in 1870 and 1871 his place was filled by Judge Ramsay. Subsequently to their acting in the Superior Court here Judges Badgley and Ramsay were transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1872 Judge Johnson was transferred to Montreal, and Hon. Christopher Dunkin was appointed resident Judge, a position he filled until

his death in 1882. To fill the vacancy Judge Buchanan was named. He retired in 1887 on account of ill health and was succeeded by Sir Melbourne M. Tait who was transferred to Montreal in 1889 when Judge Lynch was appointed in his place. Two of the resident Judges of the Bedford District,—Sir F. G. Johnson and Sir Melbourne M. Tait—became in turn Chief Justice of the Superior Court in Montreal. Apart from the Judges named there have sat in the Superior Court in this District, to supply for the resident Judge when absent through illness or otherwise, the following: from the Montreal District Judges Papineau, Gill, Laframboise, Mathieu, M. Doherty, Loranger, Archibald, C. J. Doherty, Curran, Loranger Guerin and Lavergne; from the Quebec District, Judges Caron and McCorkill; from St. Hyacinthe, Judges Sicotte and Tellier; from Iberville, Judges Chagnon and Charland, and from the St. Francis District, Judges Brooks White Hutchinson and Demers.

A cut of the Court House is given, but it does not show the jail and yard in the rear.

N.

St. Armand Negro Burying Ground.

It is a matter of local history that some of the early settlers in the Parish of St. Armand brought negro slaves with them, but it has not been mentioned in any way that a special burying place was allotted the colored people. Recently, a writer in the "Sketch Book" column of the Standard, Montreal, referred to it, as well as to other circumstances connected with some of the early settlers in the county. The publishers of the Standard were requested to permit its insertion in this report and to furnish, as well, the name of the writer. The request was courteously granted and with it the publishers expressed in the kindest way their willingness to do all they could to help in making the report for the County Historical Society. The letter was passed on to the author of the sketch, and his letter is subjoined because it adds new light to the location of the burying ground, and because the writer is well known as a Missisquoi boy, who has won reputation in journalism. The letter, as well as the sketch are given in full. It shows the interest of the natives residing outside the county in the work of the society.

THE SKETCH.

Less than a mile from the International Boundary, and close to one of the highways that run northward from Vermont into Missisquoi County, Quebec, rises a huge black pile of moss-covered stone, differing only in one respect from many other projecting ledges [illegible] throughout this hilly limestone country. The difference [illegible] name, for this huge shoulder of stone is known in all that countryside as "Nigger Rock," because at its base are buried a little company of black men and women who lived and died on Canadian territory in what was practically a mild, almost a paternal, form of slavery. Almost one hundred years have passed since the grave closed over the last of that little company of exiles. The graves have been obliterated, but the monument of Nature's making will always remain to mark the spot at which the pilgrimage of these colored folk came to an end.

This part of Missisquoi County, the old parish of St. Armand, was largely settled by Hessians who, in the service of Great Britain during the War of the American Revolution, formed a considerable part of that naturally efficient army that the incapacity of Burgoyne led to disaster at Saratoga. After the release of the Hessian troops, many of them returned to Canada, and a large number took up land in the frontier wilderness. In this parish their descendants are still living, but distinguishable from the other elements of the population only by their German names.

* * *

In the frontier wilderness they were joined by U. E. Loyalists from the old Dutch settlements along the Hudson River. The latter were, as a rule, people of some means, trained to farming, and they soon hewed out for themselves homes in the new land, where they ended their days as British subjects beneath the flag under which they were born.

In their Hudson River settlements they had owned negro slaves, and a number of these accompanied them on their northern migration, desiring to throw in their lot with their masters in the new North. They helped to fell the trees and build the log house and barns, to get in the crops in the stumpy fields, and to make the pioneer life of their masters, their families and themselves as comfortable as possible. They lived out their days with their masters, and when life ended were, in many cases, buried on the farms their labor had helped to win from the forest.

In like manner a considerable number of negro slaves accompanied their Loyalist masters from the revolting colonies to Nova Scotia and Upper Canada, and so for a number of years there was a small negro slave population in Canada. But slavery never got firmly rooted in Canadian soil, and early in our history the unrighteous institution was by strict legal enactment torn up root and branch and trampled under foot.

And so Canada was spared the curse that blighted the Southern States, and whose evil consequences are still felt by fully one-fourth of the population of the American Union.

LETTER OF MR. STRUTHERS.

Montreal, May 10th, 1910.

John P. Noyes, K. C.
Joint Prothonotary,
Sweetsburg, Que.

Dear Sir :—

Mr. Leithhead, Business manager of "The Standard," informs me that you have under consideration the making of some use of an article which appeared in a recent issue of "The Standard," entitled "Slavery Days in Canada," and which formed part of the Sketch Book series.

As I am the "perpetrator" of those sketches I thought I would write you about that Slavery Days story and add a little to the paragraph which relates to Missisquoi.

The burial of the slaves at Nigger Rock I simply used as an introduction to the sketch which was written for Canadian readers generally, and for that reason I was not very specific as to the exact location of the stone.

It stands on the farm of Mr. Edward Philip Luke, in the parish of St. Armand West. The farm is about half a mile south of St. Armand Station. The highway leading to the farm, and which runs close to the nose of Nigger Rock, turns off to the south from the road running between St. Armand Station and Philipsburg. The Lukes, as you know, were U. E. Loyalists.

In looking up matter for my "Standard" sketches and for a somewhat similar series I am doing for the "Weekly Star" I often regret that I am not in a position to go into the history of my own county. But I am always in hope of having that pleasure.

In the meantime it is a satisfaction to know that so much material is being collected by yourself and your associates in the good work.

I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

IRVING E. STRUTHERS.

Recollections of Mrs. H. S. Drury.

"I have been asked to write what I remembered about "Saxe's Mills."

My first recollection is about 1835, when "Saxe's Mills" was a post office and "on the map." It was then a busy place, for here were centered, a general store, a grist mill, a saw mill, a marble mill, carding machines and a "potashery." The present house was built about 1800 by Peter Saxe the sixth son of John Saxe, and his brothers, and was built over in the interior about 1838, when Peter Saxe conveyed the place to Conrad Barr (Behr). It was surrounded by a picket fence and six or eight Lombardy poplars. It was apparently designed for a hotel and the second floor had a long dance hall with benches all around. Here the young people had many dances with Minard Teachout and one Campbell as violinists. Peter Saxe married in 1813 Elizabeth Jewett, of Weybridge, Vt., and here were born their four sons: Charles, who when quite young managed the business as his father was an invalid, and who moved from St. Albans to Troy, N.Y., where he was a successful lumber merchant; John G. who, as a boy, was never robust and strong and who, over six feet tall, became a great student and later a distinguished writer of verse; Peter, graduated from the Academy at Poultney and settled at Troy as a lumber merchant, and later at San Francisco; James, studied law with John, and became a merchant at Saint Albans

The stone mill supplanted the log mill, that was first built as early as 1787. I well remember the mill pond on the hill, and the long dug-out pine logs that carried the water to the large overshot wheel under the hill. The mill stones were taken from the fields near by and dressed out, and one is still used as a door-step at the house. Here Jerry Good Heart was the miller for many years, small in size, but faithful and honest, as John G. Saxe later affirmed in verse:

"Always busy and always merry,
Always doing his very best,
A notable wag was little Jerry,
Who uttered well his standing jest."

The store, with its now curious goods, was unlike the stores of 1900; whale oil instead of kerosene; bales of buffalo robes; also bales of coarse heavy cotton; two or three pieces of bleached cotton; prints 40 to 50 cents a yard; a few rolls of ribbon; mill net in large rolls and wire for making bonnets; cotton thread in small skeins and the very fine in balls called slacks; twist by the yard and no spools; white sugar, hard as crystal, cone shaped wrapped in heavy blue paper (called sugar loaf paper) bound with strong cord and hung on the beams over head; black molasses; bladders of Scotch snuff on shelf; moccasins and cramped boots of all sizes; walnut axe helves and whip stocks; white rags; goose quills for pens by the dozen; bristles for "waxed ends"; home-knit stockings, socks and mittens; raisins, but no candy; cotton yarn for weaving, foolscap and wafers for letters.

A post office was kept here for years and I have letters received in 1838 with 18¾ cents postage and in 1850 with 10 cents postage.

There was a wharf made on the bank of Rock River from which

great quantities of pine and hemlock were shipped. At high water three sloops at a time would load here, but later the lumber had to be rafted to the mouth of the river. There were six or seven saw mills on Rock River then, but now not one is left. Here quite a number of boat loads were shipped away of fine hard blue marble used for headstones and sawed at the marble mill run by Dr. Franklin Bradley in 1832. Potash was taken by teams to Montreal, when the St. Lawrence was frozen over. The carding mill did a good business; at that time nearly every farm house had wool and flax wheels and they wove their own cloth making full cloth for men's wear. If they had no black sheep, some of the wool was colored with hemlock bark to mix with white wool. Cotton and wool were mixed up for sheeting. Linen sheets were used in every family and linen thread was also spun. Each farm had from five to ten cows and as there were not many dairys, the milk was made into cheese and every farm house had its cheese tub, basket, linen strainer, hoop and press. A little flax was raised on most of the farms, but the hetchel, cards and swingling boards have all disappeared."

MRS DRURY.
(Courtesy of Editor of Swanton Courrier)

Note.—(It should be said that when the first settlement was made at Saxe's Mills [illegible] posed to be on [illegible] and in Missisquoi County. [illegible] international boundary [illegible] established [illegible] Vermont. Mrs Drury [illegible] ther's side was [illegible] Dummerston [illegible] whom married [illegible] sketch of whom appears in another place.

HANNAH—SAXE—DRURY.

We regret to chronicle the death at Swanton, November 28, 1909, at the age of eighty-two years of the granddaughter of John Saxe, one of the first settlers in Missisquoi County of record as early as 1783. Hannah Saxe was for many years resident at Saint Armand and had many friends in our county. She took great interest in our Historical Society and contributed some paragraphs relating to her family. She lived for many years at the Drury Farm in Highgate, Vermont, just a short distance from the monument marking the national boundary line on the main road to Highgate Centre. Here she will be remembered as presiding over a genial and hospitable home.

Hannah Saxe was born January 16, 1827, in a border corner of Highgate known in days long since passed as "Saxe's Mills." She was the daughter of Conrad and Clarissa (Dunning) Saxe and married in 1849 Zephaniah Keith Drury, whom she survived a score of years. She was a woman of unusual character and lovable disposition of wide reading and of broad interests. She had also travelled much and was always a most welcome guest at the homes of her cousins and friends. She was the surviving member of her generation of the Saxe Family resident near the old homestead and kept up a lively interest and correspondence with her cousins and old friends. She was loyal, kindly, courteous with qualities of mind and heart, that commanded general respect and won faithful devotion of all who knew her. Educated in the district school, she was a popular teacher and when her husband was clerk for the town of Highgate, she copied the town records in her round legible handwriting. Two daughters, Mrs. Bourret, of St. Armand, and Mrs Allen, and six grandchildren cherish, with many friends, the memory of a faithful, inspiring christian life. As she lived for some years at the old Saxe Homestead when her husband kept the general store her recollections of Saxe Mills set down in 1907, may be of general interest and worthy of record as the place was established soon after the early settlement of Philipsburg

"J. W. S."

The Moore's Corner Battle in 1837.

Not more than a long life time ago stirring events occurred within the borders of our County of which we, of the present day, possess very little knowledge. It is not generally known among the younger people that the hostile elements clashed in Missisquoi during the troublous days of 1837-8, but such however, is the case.

MOORE'S CORNER, P.Q

The above cut is the scene of the Moore's Corner battle described in the accompanying sketch. The large house at the left is the old Hitchcock [illegible] in which Mr. Bouchette was captured. Rock river is [illegible] not show

At daybreak on the 6th of December, 1837, the little village of Missisquoi Bay, as it was then called, but now known as Philipsburg, was rudely awakened from its repose by the appearance of a turbulent mob of fifty or sixty men, boisterously parading its streets. Very soon the men of the town appeared, but their enquiries were answered by shouts of derision and threats of bodily harm. Here, and there, the bolder ones of the intruders, were throwing stones and other missiles, smashing windows and doing any other damage to property that might be easily accomplished. Ralph Taylor, who in some way was supposed to represent the royal authorities, ordered the rioters to desist and disband. Their leader promptly knocked Taylor down, and told him to mind his own business or he would not be so likely to get hurt. After [illegible] for an hour or [illegible] en band passed on, taking the [illegible] road leading to [illegible] Vermont, but, before [illegible] declared [illegible] return before night [illegible] town. They were a band of [illegible] affected "patriots" from the Richelieu valley, where the symptoms of unrest were rapidly [illegible]

oping which culminated, the following year, in the battle of Odelltown church, where over fifty of their number were killed and their leader Hindanlang taken prisoner. He was a Swiss adventurer and was later executed in Montreal.

A generation had nearly passed since the visit of the American forces to the "Bay" in 1813, when one of their townsmen lost his life, and their return in the following year, when the place again fell into their hands. The memory of those disasters was dim. Echoes of the troubles then stirring the country had from time to time reached the busy little town, it is true, but they believed that the disaffection was confined to a district beyond the Richelieu river and they had never considered seriously the probability of armed men again parading their streets with warlike intent. Surprise and dismay soon gave way to activity, and defensive measures were at once undertaken. The women and children were removed to a place of safety, and messengers sent out in every direction to arouse the country side. Teams, accompanied by a small escort, were immediately dispatched to the nearest military post for a supply of muskets and ammunition, as there were no military supplies then stored at [illegible]. Small parties of citizens volunteered to guard the different roads leading to the village and every man was welcome to enter, but none were allowed to leave the town. It was indeed an anxious time, but, as time passed a better feeling prevailed as the numbers of the defenders increased. Bands of men arrived during the early afternoon from Bedford, Pigeon Hill and Frelighsburg, until about three hundred men had assembled in the little village all looking anxiously toward the north end of the lake, where the road from the west skirts the shore, for the teams laden with arms and ammunition. A light snow lay on the ground and late in the afternoon their gaze was rewarded by seeing the little cavalcade crawling along the north shore, showing plainly against the white of the snow. A considerable party set out to meet the teams and escort them in, although they were still two or three miles away.

When they reached the village they were taken to the old Methodist chapel, which was a very substantial stone building erected in 1819, and is still used as a church. The windows had been barricaded with heavy timbers and preparations made to use the building as an arsenal. The arms and ammunition were served out to the men from the wagons on the green in front of the church and, as the invaders were expected to return momentarily, the hastily equipped little army took up a position about half a mile south of the village, near the road leading from Swanton, while a few men were stationed farther down the road to avoid any possibility of a surprise. Capt. O. J. Kemp, of Frelighsburg, had arrived on the scene about five o'clock, but demurred at taking charge of affairs, giving as his reason that he did not know the country well enough, so the defenders were leaderless. After a short discussion John P. Deal, who lived near by, volunteered to ride to Highgate where the roads fork and, as soon as the "patriots" appeared, he would at once warn the defenders of the course they were taking, as there were two roads leading to the "Bay" from Swanton—one direct, known as the west road, and the other, by the way of Moore's Corners.

Time passed slowly, but finally

Deal heard the shouting of the incoming force, which had been increased since morning to more than two hundred men. Breathlessly he watched their movements and, as he saw them take the upper road leading by the way of Moore's Corners to the "Bay," he sprang upon his horse and rode rapidly away to warn his friends of the change of route. It afterwards transpired that one James Spooner had given the "patriots" information of the position of the defenders and for that reason they had changed their route.

It was an anxious time, indeed for the little band awaiting the approach of the foe. It was already about 7 o'clock, and no word of the enemies' movement had reached them. The chill of the December evening made the waiting long, but at length they heard the hoof beats of a horse coming down the road and a moment later Deal rode up and delivered his tidings. In an instant all was confusion. A leader was badly needed. Philip H. Moore cried out, "Come on, boys" and forthwith they started for Moore's Corners where they expected to meet the insurgents. This place, now known as St. Armand Station, was considered from the lay of the land as the most suitable place to stay their progress. The farm house of Hiram Moore was situated at the intersection of the roads in a narrow valley through which flowed Rock River. The river is here crossed by two bridges, one on the road leading to Swanton, and over this bridge the insurgents must pass.

The gallant defenders of the "Bay" reached the place in a half hour or so, and, halting on the hill above the Corners, they could plainly hear the boisterous cries of the advancing party as they came down the Swanton road, while yet some distance away. They appeared to be well armed and equipped, and had acquired two small field pieces which they were hauling with horses taken from the Miller and Sigsby homesteads, the first farms they had passed after crossing the international boundary. They came rapidly down the descent, running and shouting as they crossed the bridge south of the corner. The volunteers stood massed on the hill opposite. The disputants could easily follow each others movements in the uncertain light and the "patriots" came on taunting and insulting their opponents. One of the volunteers, exasperated by their threats and taunts, discharged his musket in their direction. This shot was the beginning of a fusilade which lasted several minutes, the insurgents soon retreating along the way that they had come, leaving several wounded and one dead behind. Some zealous volunteers had removed a portion of the planking from the bridge which the retreating patriots must recross, and they were unable to take the small field pieces with them. These guns, together with fifty or sixty muskets, a few kegs of gunpowder and some boxes of ammunition, comprised the spoil which fell into the victors hands. [illegible] found two small flags by the road side, after the fray, th[illegible] probably served the purpo[illegible] standards to the [illegible]

After the retreat of the [illegible]dy, as the loyalists stoo[illegible] hill talking matters over ne[illegible] original position, a shot came o[illegible]casionally from the Moore farm house a short distance away. Interest at once became centred there. It was ascertained that a number of the "patriots" had ta[illegible]ken refuge [illegible] lain, of Frelighsburg, w[illegible] was standing ne[illegible] suggested that they

surround the house now, and in the morning they could secure the inmates as prisoners. Solomon Walbridge, of Mystic, impulsive and foremost in action by nature replied: "To hell with such a plan! We'll take them prisoners now and you may surround the house in the morning if you want to." With that he strode rapidly toward the place, followed by several. On reaching the door he struck it sharply with the butt of his musket. At the second blow the fastening gave way, and the door swung back upon its hinges On the floor within lay two poor fellows wounded and, on a bed in an adjoining room, lay Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, of Quebec, slightly wounded in the heel, the leader of the malcontents. Julien Gagnon, of St. Valentine, the leader of the party at Missisquoi Bay in the morning was also taken prisoner. One man was killed near the Corners, the body was found lying at the road side.

The little army now returned to the "Bay" in triumph carrying with them their spoils and the prisoners that had been taken — some half dozen in number. The waning excitement, and chill of the night air, soon recalled to many that they had had no food since morning, and it was now about 9 o'clock in the evening. It was a serious problem to feed three hundred men in a small town. They were pleasantly surprised to find on reaching the old Methodist church however that the pastor, the Rev. William Squires, an ultra-loyal Englishman, had prepared food for the returning loyalists by boiling in large kettles in the rear of the church, a bountiful supply of potatoes and salt pork.

Many of the men then yielded up their arms and returned to their homes, although the authorities maintained a military establishment there for some years, but, as no further trouble manifested itself the soldiers were finally withdrawn and unbroken quiet has since reigned at the "Bay."

It is a matter of some interest to trace, so far as we can, the disposition of the spoils. The two small flags that Stephen Jamieson picked up by the roadside were, upon request, delivered to Philip H. Moore who took them to Quebec, where they now may be seen in the Parliament buildings. At the dispersion of the volunteers one of the field pieces was allotted to the Frelighsburg contingent and, on their way home, as they were approaching the "city," they decided to fire a charge as a peon of victory. The gun exploded, a piece of it passing entirely through a near by building. No one was injured, however, by the explosion. The other field piece was claimed by the men from Clarenceville, to which place the gun was taken, and cared for as a prized trophy. Many years ago this gun also exploded while firing a charge at some local celebration, and the force of the explosion blew out several bricks from the corner of the Methodist Church at that place, but again no one was injured.

Below I append the official report of the affair:—

Frelighsburg, St. Armand,

Dec. 7th, 1837

Sir,—"I have the honour to report for your Excellency's information that yesterday morning I left this place, by a previous arrangement with Col. Knoulton, of Brome, in company with Capt. Henry Baker, of St. Armand, having under my command a company of volunteers to the number of about fifty men, armed with such guns as could be collected, to form an escort to wagons for conveying the arms and ammunition of Col. Knoulton's battalion from Philipsburg. I had proceeded only a few miles on my way when an express from Philipsburg met me with the information that a considerable body of rebels had passed through that village early in the morning to the State of Vermont and were expected to return to burn it the same night.

I immediately despatched expresses in different directions to raise men, armed or unarmed, and bring them to Philipsburg where I had directions from Col. Knoulton to deal out arms intended for his battallion, if necessary.

In consequence of receiving certain information, I left the wagons 4 miles east of Philipsburg and struck through the woods so as to meet the loaded wagons at the head of Missisquoi Bay, in order to strengthen the escort from Caldwell's Manor and St. Armand West. We then proceeded in company to Philipsburg and reached it at half past four p.m., where I found men assembling from different points and that scouts had come from Swanton, Vermont, with the information that a large body of men, well armed and equipped, and having with them two pieces of cannon, had taken up their line of march for this Province.

In the emergency orders were issued to supply the men with muskets and ammunition from the wagons and, at six o'clock, a position was taken a half mile south of the village on the west road leading to Swanton.

We had occupied this position nearly two hours in expectation of the enemy, when positive information came in that they had taken the east road leading to Swanton, and that they were within three miles of the Bay village.

I instantly ordered a strong guard to remain on the west road and marched to a position two miles and a half east of the village, and drew up my men on a height to the left, commanding the highway at the intersection of the Swanton road leading north and south with the St. Armand road leading east and west, where I found pickets an advanced guard had retired unperceived before the enemy, who were two hundred strong. The force under my command amounted to about three hundred men (of whom not one hundred were engaged), but before it was possible for me to reduce them to order the van of my line had commenced firing without [illegible]

To a commander of experience need hardly apologize for the impetuosity of an undisciplined body hastily taken away from their farming operations and placed in sight of an enemy only a few hours after arms had been placed in their hands. This premature fire was instantly returned by the rebels and this fire was kept up on both sides for about 10 to 15 minutes when the enemy retreated back toward the State of Vermont leaving behind them one dead two wounded and three prisoners.

One of the wounded is Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, of Quebec, who led the advance guard of the rebels and is severely hurt. The other is slightly wounded and reports himself to be a nephew of Julien Gagnon, of St. Valentine, in l'Acadie, [illegible] leader of the party. They left also two pieces of cannon mounted on carriages, five kegs of gun powder six boxes of ball cartridges, seventy muskets part of them in boxes and two standards

From the undisciplined state of the Loyalists, the darkness of the night, it being nine o'clock, and the vicinity to the woods, the rest of the party made their escape. The vicinity of the Province line was also in favor of their escape for the universal feeling throughout this part of the border is that not a man shall cross the line armed, even in pursuit of invaders from the other side, so that, to any demands made by your Excellency, or the Governor-in-chief, an answer cannot with truth be made by the general or state government of the United States, that the people of this Province line have done anything contrary to the treaties existing between that country and Great Britain.

O. J. KEMP, Captain.

To His Excellency Sir J. Colborne.

It is interesting to note the rewards meted out to participants in this little affair, Mr. P. H. afterwards the Hon P. H. Moore and Capt. O. J. Kemp received the thanks of the authorities for their activity in suppressing the uprising, while Bouchette, the "Patriot" leader, was sometime after made commissioner of customs, and served for years the government that he had indeavored to overthrow. The soldiery, if the term is applicable, content with the security that they secured for their homes exacted as their reward the pleasure of recounting to any interested listener, tales of those stirring days, until now only a few are left and the mists of time, and the weight of many years, have so effectually modified the memories of long ago, that the troubles of 37 seem to them as much like a dream as stern reality.

CHAS. O. JONES.

NOTES

Mr. Bouchette expressed his gratitude to Mr. Moore for kindness on that memorable night—and many years later upon meeting Mr. Moore's son, warmly grasped his hand and exclaimed: "Your father and your aunt, Mrs. Hiram Moore, saved my life at Moore's Corner. Had it not been for your father, the mob would have killed me, and your aunt dressed the wound in my heel which was of a serious nature, and gave me excellent care."

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Among the valuable historic relics presented to the M. C. H. S. by the late Major Wm. Mead Pattison are pieces of the cannon captured at Moore's Corner, afterwards exploded at Clarenceville.

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It will be remembered that the Block House was built at Philipsburg for defence at that time.

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Tradition says that the Nelsons Dr. Wilfrid and Dr. Robert made their escape by the way of Stanbridge East, assisted by some prominent citizens. It is well known that this place was called "a rebel hole;" that the renowned Papineau himself delivered an address in the old brick church; "and that a radical paper was published here, and that the editors fled for their lives—(See incidents of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38 in Second Report of the M. C. H. S.). It was related of the late Mr. Matthew Saxe, who, by the way, was a Tory of deepest dye, that about this time two very weary men, of gentlemanly

bearing, called at his home in the Farnham woods, and enquired the way to the "Line." Though Mr. Saxe was positive in his own mind that these men were fugitives and belonged to the "rebel horde," the prompting of his kind heart overbalanced his political scruples, and he gave them refreshments, and a chance to rest, then instructed them as to the most direct route to the "Line." We do not know for a certainty to-day that these men were the Nelsons; but the story would bear out the supposition that from the Farnham Wood they came to O'Shea's, (there seems to have been an "underground railroad"). Their next stopping place was at Mr. Martin Rice's, who conducted them safely as far as Mr. Alonzo Harris'—who in turn took them to Dutch Street, leaving them in charge of Mr. Benjamin Macdonald, who assisted them to reach Holt's Corner, and Mr. John Holt completed the trip to Swanton, where he must have been greatly relieved to know that the troublesome guests were at last in a place of safety. No doubt many sympathized with the cause, but could not approve of the method adopted by the reformers.

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This additional official letter is contributed by the Secretary, C. S. Moore, a grandson of the late Hon P. H. Moore.

Montreal Herald

Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1837.

Copy of a despatch from Sir John Colborne to P. H. Moore, Esq., of Stanbridge.

Montreal,
December 20, 1837.

Sir,—

Colonel Knoulton and Captain Kemp having reported to Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, the gallant conduct of the Militiamen of Caldwell's Manor of the Escort of the Sheffore Loyal Volunteers, and also of the Missiskuoi Militiamen, in their decisive attack on the band of rebels which they intercepted on it march near Mr. Hiram Moore' farm; His Excellency took th earliest opportunity of conveyin through those officers to all thes loyal men, his cordial thanks fo the important services which the have rendered to her Majesty an to all Her faithful subjects i this Province.

His Excellency now desires yo will accept his sincere thanks fo the prominent part taken by you self and the loyalists under you immediate direction on that occa sion; and I have it likewise command to assure you, that I will not fail to communicate t her Majesty's Government ho much we are all indebted to th prompt movement and combin energies of the loyal men who d feated and dispersed the rebels that successful affair, and th frustrated their daring design laying waste the country on the route to the Richelieu

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. CHRISTI
Prov. Mil. Se

P. H. Moore, Esq.,
Bedford, Stanbrid.

THE CORNELL MILL, STANBRIDGE EAST.

[illegible] one of the oldest in the DISTRICT and has been in three generations of the Cornell family. The old part in tone to the left is the original mill the new part built by [illegible]

How Julian P. Rixford Captured a Fenian Raider.

In June 1866, said Mr. Rixford, at which time I had a factory at Bedford, P.Q., for the manufacture of knitting needles, occurred the first Fenian raid. All my employees, principally girls, were frightened and left for their homes. Consternation and demoralization reigned for a week.

The last day of the invasion, troops having arrived from Montreal, I took an old "plug" of a horse (fearing a good one might be captured) and rode over to witness the expected battle. On the road I met a "hoodlumish" looking stranger who had evidently lost his bearings and was coming into the country instead of out of it with his comrades. I covered him with my revolver and ordered "hands up."

"Phwat's the matter?" he exclaimed. "I'm no Fenian. I'm from Concord, New Hampshire!" I searched him, and finding him unarmed I turned him over to Alex. Walbridge who had just passed and had turned back to see what was up.

Walbridge took him into his buggy and delivered him over at headquarters at Phillipsburg.

I was soon joined by four or five others, all en route to see the battle. But the invading "army" had left excepting a few stragglers at the Fenian General's headquarters, the James Eccles place, a red house perhaps half a mile from the line. As we passed the house one of the hotheads of our party fired his revolver at the laggards, which at once drew the fire of the Fenian rifles. The bullets zipped among us, but no one was hit and we lost no time in getting out of range. In a few minutes the cavalrymen came into view and charged down the road towards the boundary line where U. S. troops were drawn up on the Vermont side, capturing several of the stragglers.

On account of my capture I was ordered to headquarters at Phillipsburg to identify one of the prisoners I could. In addition to my prisoner I pointed out one [illegible] ing that he was the one who got down on his knees begging the trooper to spare his life. And the jeers of his companions he straightened himself up and exclaimed: "I never went down on me knees to a British soldier."

Immediately after this "Fenian scare" a company of Home Guards was formed and armed with Ball's repeating rifles. We had frequent target practice at Bedford and Stanbridge and probably the company formed out of Capt. Westover's [illegible] repelled the Fenian invasion of 1870. I do not know this for I had then removed to California.

J. H. S. R.

Historical Data and Dates.

BIRTH OF MISSISQUOI COUNTY.

(By Dr. George McAleer.)

The memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham, September 13, 1759, when the British under Wolfe overcame the French under Montcalm, the battle of Ste. Foye, 28, 1760, when the French under De Levis defeated the British under Murray, the capitulation of Montreal, September 8, 1760, which ended the claims of France to sovereignity in the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere, and the date of its ratification, February 10, 1763, when the Treaty of Paris was signed, are events and dates that stand out prominently in the limelight of Canadian history. With the ending of French domination began British rule under military government, tentatively at first under General Amherst, followed by General Murray in 1764. Murray continued in the office of Military Governor until he was succeeded by General Carleton, later and more frequently encountered in history as Lord Dorchester, in 1768. General Carleton, to whose foresight, ability, worth and tact, both the English and the French people have been entirely too indifferent and unappreciative, filled this delicate position during the ensuing ten years with great credit to himself, to the honor of his King and the Government to which he was responsible, and to the great benefit of people whose destiny and the destiny of whose country was largely in his keeping. In 1778 he was superseded by General Sir Frederick Haldimand, who administered the affairs of the country until 1786, when Lord Dorchester was re-called to this important station wherein he remained until the Constitutional Act of 1791 went into effect and Canada was divided into two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, when he became the first Governor-General under what was designed for, and so called, Responsible Government,—a representative government which was then established in each Province, the citizens electing one branch of the Government, the House of Assembly or, as more commonly called, the Members of Parliament.

Previous to the year 1791 the vast possessions now under consideration were divided into three Provincial Governments—Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland,—independently of the extensive territory governed by Charter that was granted in 1670 to "the Merchant adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay," more commonly known as the Hudson Bay Company.

During early times the French in Canada settled in sea-ports and places of advantage to trade, and later, when agriculture claimed their attention and obtained a footing, along the valleys of rivers, the natural highways of travel and especially in the valley of the mighty St. Lawrence.

When Canada became a British possession the country was largely a wilderness. In 1759 the population, according to the best authorities, was only 65,000. In 1784, but a few years before the

enactment of the Constitutional Act of 1791, it had grown in population to 113,000—a growth of less than 50,000 in twenty-five years.

Save the settlements in the valley of the St. Lawrence, at that time nearly all the country south of that river and extending to the boundary line between Canada and the United States embraced in the territory now known as the Eastern Townships—a small portion of which is included within the limits of Missisquoi county—was practically an unbroken and an unmeasured wilderness.

On August 24, 1791, two orders were passed by the King-in-Council, one making the division of Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (31 Geo. III, Chap. 31) the other authorizing the Governor to fix a day for the Act to go into operation. Lord Dorchester had left for England on August the 17th, and the Government being left in charge of Major-General Alured Clarke, he, as Lieutenant-Governor, proclaimed December 26th, 1791, as the day when the division of the Province should take place. H.R.H. Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, commanding the Royal Fusileers, arrived on H.M.S. Ulysses, on August 12th, to be present on the occasion. By a Proclamation dated at Quebec, May 7th, 1792, Lower Canada was divided into counties, cities, and towns, for representative districts and local government. The first parliament of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, assembled in December 1792. It was composed of fifty members representing these territorial divisions. The County of Montreal and the County of Quebec were divided into three Districts, each of which was represented by two members, as were [illegible] counties Cornwallis, De von, Hertford, Dorchester, Bi ingham, Richelieu, Surrey, K Huntingdon, York, Ellingham mster, Warwick, St Maur Hampshire, Northumberland the Borough of Three Rivers, Borough of William Henry and counties of Gaspe, Orleans, Bedford by one member each. territory now embraced within limits of Missisquoi county then a part of Bedford county so remained until changed by of the Provincial Parliament 1829, when, owing to needs aris from increased population [illegible] 876) and development, the lin of the old divisions were chan into four Districts—Montreal, Q bec, Three Rivers and Gaspe—c prising forty counties. At time Missisquoi county came i existence by the division of I ford county, in the District Montreal, [illegible] ville and Missisquoi.

Bedford County [illegible] the Seigniories of Bleury, Ch bly East, Foucault, Monnoir Augmentation, [illegible] St. Armand, Sabrevois, and Townships of Dunham, Stanbri and Sutton.

When Bedford County was di ed the Seigniory of St. Ar and the Townships of Dunh Stanbridge and [illegible] off as Missisquoi County, and balance of the territory hith included in Bedford County came Rouville County.

Statistics gathered at that t show that Bedford county ha population of 23,925, 4 Catholi Episcopal, and 1 Metho Church, [illegible] schools, 23 [illegible] mills, 26 s mills, 6 carding and fulling m 3 distilleries, 3 breweries, 5 ta ries, 3 hat factories, 1 potte 14 pot and pearl ash establ ments, 39 storekeepers, 35 tav [illegible] 194 mechanics.

In the territory set off as Missisquoi county there was a population of 7,766, 3 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist Church, 5 villages, 166 houses, 7 schools, 12 grist mills, 20 saw mills, 3 carding and fulling factories, 3 distilleries, 3 breweries, 2 tanneries, 1 hat factory, 2 potteries, 7 pot and pearl ash establishments, 23 store-keepers, 15 taverns, and 90 mechanics. Among her sister counties of Lower Canada, Missisquoi county ranked thirtieth in population, thirtieth in territorial extent (360 square miles), and fourth in agriculture, being surpassed only by La Prairie, Vercheres and Berthier in the order named. The only polling places then for Members of Parliament were in the villages of Dunham and Frelighsburg.

A comparison of the statistics upon which territorial divisions were made for parliamentary purposes, clearly shows that gerrymandering for political ends and party gain was then in full bloom as is clearly evidenced in the division of Bedford county where an English-speaking population of 7,766 are given equal county honors in Missisquoi with a French population of 16,159 in Rouville. This is in evidence elsewhere throughout the Province where the French population is grouped into counties ranging in population from 12,000 to 18,000 each, while English-speaking people are accorded equal honors and representation with less than one-fourth, and in some cases less than one-sixth of this population—Ottawa county having less than 2,500 population, and Shefford county less than [illegible]

When Canada passed under British control adventurers and land-grabbers became much in evidence. One of the prominent Generals thought that he should be rewarded by a gift of the Jesuit estates, and another that the extensive holdings of the Sulpicians would not more than adequately reward his services. The Government dealt out with a generous hand to the military officers and enlisted men vast areas of land; every second and third lot, alternately, in each range was reserved for the Crown and the Protestant clergy, whereby one-seventh of the whole township remained—appropriated by law—for the future disposition of His Majesty's Government, and one-seventh for the support of the Church of England; the British American Land Company spread their extensive grab-net over extensive reaches of the fairest land of the Eastern Townships; and a small army of Leaders and Associates impounded much of what escaped the others.* The county of Missisquoi paid tribute to the scheming and avarice of the Leader and Associates when Hon John Henry Dunn, Receiver-General of the Province for twenty years, fell a victim to the land-grabbing epidemic of his time, and "grabbed" the Township of Dunham as well as extensive tracts of land elsewhere.

Prominent members of the Government, people in official station, and many others in the higher walks of life, prostituted their manhood and disgraced their names by joining in the wholesale land-grabbing and plundering then so prevalent.

In the language of a distinguished Canadian historian: "Great excitement resulted throughout the country from the abuse attendant on the land-grabbing department, the members of the Board of which had granted to themselves immense tracts of territory, to the injury and distress of thousands of settlers, and to the discouragement of immigration. Governor Prescott in 1798 came to an open quarrel with Chief Justice Osgood on this matter. At no preceding period were these so marked for their frequency and the rapidity of their growth as between 1820 and 1828 during the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie who effectually curbed the hitherto unbridled land-grabbers, and who lent effectual aid and stimulus to immigration, and, by the judicious measures that he adopted for conveying the land, to bona fide settlers by establishing some twenty-five land agents." These land agents were scattered throughout the territory where actual settlements had been made, were easily accessible to the people, they stimulated immigration anew, and saved actual settlers from the deceptions and fleecings of the horde of land grabbers whose evil machinations spread like a pall over the land to the great injury of the country, to its colonization and development.

From the assembling of the first Parliament of Lower Canada in 1792 down to the re-organization in 1829, the following were the members of Parliament for Bedford county and the length of their term of office:

J. B. M. H. de Rouville, Dec 17, 1792, to May 7, 1796.

Nathaniel Coffin, J. to May 29, 1800.

John Steele, Jan May 2, 1804.

W. S. Moore, Jan. May 15, 1809.

John Jones, Jan. Feb. 26, 1810.

Alexis Desbleds, Dec March 17, 1814.

Henry Georgen, Jan to Feb. 26, 1816.

Thomas McCrea, J to April 24, 1819.

Joseph Francher, 1820, to April 24, 182

John Jones, Jr., D to March 9, 1824.

J. R. R. H. de Rouv 1825, to March 14, 182

The student and oth ed should have no learning who the Parliament for Missis been since it had ence. 1[illegible]

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